The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES

FIRE Insurance Agency.

Springfield, of Mass. Assets - \$1,700,000

Enterprise, of Cincinnati. Assets \$700,000

Meriden, of Conn. Assets - - \$400,000

First National, of Worcester. Assets \$300,000

141 and 143 La Salle-st.

QUESTIO

Tourista Travelers, Excessionista should visit CHAS. -7. WIL 798 For Trunka, Matchela, Baga de. It wil pay. No. 144 State-est.

new designs of Baskets for New nest amountment of Cut Piowers, at VEY & CO, 56 East Madison-st.

P. GORE & CO., and 70 Wahash-av.

GOODS.

, Jan. 7, 9:30 a. m.

ot Stock Cloaks

UNDIED and upwards.
thoroughly well assorted in quality and by the "Indestructible Ruffle and the second of the se

AUCTION SALE OF

AND SHOES

or 1879.

A 9:30 a. m., when we shall class toods on hand, and in addition of the bers, and desirable goods of

bbers, and desirable goods of and D. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

BUTTERS & CO., a and Real-Estate Agents. nd 175 Randolph-st.

Honsefurnishing Goods,

Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Book-SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 4, 46 learnooms, 173 & 175 Pandolph-4. BUTTERS & CO., Anchoneers

STARK & CO.,

dar Sale of 1879

4 at 9:30 a. m. New Parler Suits.
2. Dining Chairs, Rockers, Car.
3. de. Queensware, Glassware,
Blankets, Comforts, Pillows, Berora Merchandise,
2 a rare chance to dealers and other

to day at 10 o'clock, the

OM HOUSE,

Crockery, &c. ond-hand Furniture, Carpeta REHOUSE & CO., Auctions

KING

dets as Dr. Mott, New York;

continued use of Alum profes

D. STARK & CO., Auction OREHOUSE & CO.

TRADE SALE

OWERS

TION SALES.

Clean and Dry

38 Market-st., cor. Randolph. 1 North Market-st. 267 Archer-av.

INDER COVER, DRY AND CLEAN.

LACKAWANNA AND LEHIGH. BRIAR HILL AND ERIE.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO. 93 DEARBORN-ST.

YARDS Foot of West Sixteenth-BANK STATEMENT.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT ILLINOIS Trust and Savings Bank

At the Close of Business Dec. 31, 1878. n of Cleero bonds.....

LIABILITIES. and illinois, Cook County, ss.

James S. Gibba, Cashier of the lillinois Trust and in Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing smeni is true to the best of my knowledge and be-JAMES S. GiBBS, Cashier.

JAMES S. GiBBS, Cashier.

described and sworn to before me this 3d day of mary, A. D. 1879.

JOHN J. MITCHELLI,

NOTATY Public. orrect, attest: JNO. B. DRAKE, GEO. STRAUT, DI

TIN PLATE, METALS, &c.

The Chicago Stamping Co. 10, 12 & 14 Lake-st., IMPORTERS OF

TINPLATE METALS, MANUFACTURERS OF

tamped and Japanned Tinware eers' Caddies and Druggists' Boxes. Calvanizing and Tinning a Specialty.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT Chicago. Chicago. Dec. 23. 1878:

Si proposale, in duplicate, with a copy of this adments statched, will be supposed to the state of the office of the office p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 1880, State of the following supplies to the Subsistance Desat United States Army, delivered at such places city as may be required, viz:

10 pounds Candles, stearic wax, sixes, full weight, and boxes, strapped. n's Dried Apples, in 2-pound packa Alden's Dried Apples, in 2-pound pack-rapped.

Extra (soda, water, and butter), packers, and the internationally scaled at then wrapped in paper and packed 8 to box cases of 8-inch staff, inted with paper, grooved, and strapped.

I Lard, choice Leaf, kettle rendered, in class, 60 pounds to a case.

Olives, quarta, 12 bottles to a case, be strapped and to be in thorough shipping.

rill be received for the whole or any portion of te amounts, which are to be increased or de-as may be received at time of opening.

I tare at the first of the control of the secondaries of the secondar

PLOWERS. Riegant flowers for receptions, parties, weddings.

GARNITURES for bridal and evening dresses at the PONCELET'S. Franch Importer. Sto Wahash-way between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.

HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital, \$3,000,000.00

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1879. Its large available cash resources and conservative management afford to Policy olders in the Company unsurpassed indemnity.

Losses paid since date of organization, A. D. 1819, over

FORTY-EIGHT MILLIONS of DOLLARS Chicago Branch Office, No. 172 La Salle-st.

J. GOODWIN, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.

R. J. SMITH, Secretary,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

NUAL STATEMENT

\$822,786.20

January 1, 1879.

Total Assets\$822,736.20

Total Liabilities\$159,496.82

Insurance Co., Cincinnati

15th Semi-Annual Statement.

Jan. 1, 1879.

GAZZAM GANO, Prest. J. H. BEATTIE, Sec'y.

ASSETS.

 Mortgage loans
 133, 077.00

 Real estate
 208, 160.00

 Cash on hand and in transit
 22, 877.68

 State and Corporation Bonds and Stocks
 7, 840.00

 Coliateral Loans and Bills Receivable
 18, 683.27

 Accrued Interest
 15, 609.47

 Due from Insurance Companies
 8, 761.08

 Cash in hands of Agents
 8, 701.08

 Personal Property
 2, 000.00

 Stockholders' Liability (State law Obio)
 300,000,00

\$903,317.14

Cutstanding Losses, Reinsurance, Reserve, and all Actual Liabilities. \$96,332.66

Net Assets......\$808,984.46

Lesses paid [since organization \$2,656,483.48]
Par value stock, \$100.00, book value \$170.00
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 6.25
Increase in net surplus in 1878 beyond dividends 19,843.72

E.E.RYAN&CO., Agents

210 LaSalle-st., cor. Adams.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the Western itales.

JEWELRY, Etc.

NOTICE.

I have removed all my goods bought at Sheriff's Sale from Stein's "City of Paris" Dollar Store to my wholesale store, 128 Franklin st., where I will close out the same and fixtures, in JOB LOTS, at very low figures. The stock counists of

Fine Jewelry,

In fact a full assortment of all kinds of fancy goods. Buyers of that class of goods will find it to their advan-tage to give me a call. Charles D. Metzler.

Silver-Plated Ware,

Net Surplus \$208,984,46

LIABILITIES.

CASH CAPITAL ... \$500,000.00 SURPLUS 822,786,20

INTER-OCEAN TEA COMPANY

Buy your Groceries, and save from 5 to 20 per cent per month. Think what you will save in one year's time

RETAIL STATIONERS,

118 & 120 MONBOE-ST. We have always in stock many VERY ELEGANT AR-TICLES in Leather, Glass, and Wood, suitable as GIFTS, not only for this HOLIDAY SEA-SON, but for WEDDINGS and BIRTHDAYS.

ISHAM & LINCOLN'S LAW OFFICE.

Until further notice, will be found in Marine Bank Building, 154 Lake-st. GO TO JOHN JONES. Dearborn-st., and get your Clothes Thoroughlaned and Neatly Repaired.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the understigued, under the firm name of W. P. McLaren & Co., of Chicago, ill., is this day dissolved by mutus consent.

W. P. McLaren, J. A. RICK, J. M. LOVE, The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of W. P. McLarer & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1878.

J. A. RICE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1879.

The business heretofore carried on by W. P. McLaren & Co., at Chicago and Milwaukee, is this day consolidated and organized as a corporation, under the laws of the State of Wisconsia, under the corporate name of "W. P. McLaren Co." The offices of the corporation are: In Milwaukee, No. 1 Chamber of Commerce; in Chicago, 125 LaSaile-st; and in New York, 17 Moorest. The officers of the corporation are severally authorized, by resolution of the Board of Directors, to sign the corporate name.

Jan. 2, 1879.

Jas. M. Love will continue in the commission business, grain and provisions, under the firm name of J. N. Love & Co., No. 13 Boone Block, LaSaile-st.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT No. 254 East Madison-st.

(Possession Jan. 1), opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale Store. Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK.

TO RENT. A First-class Residence on Michigan-av. south of Twenty-second-st., FURNISHED. Will be rented very low to a responsible party. Address K 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT Etores on State-st., between Jackson and Van B East Front. Possession 1st of May. Inquire of. J. M. W. JONES, 104 Madsler

UNION BUILDING, Corner LaSalie and Washington-sts. Offices to rentiserator; heated by steam. Apply to H. G. POWERS

FINANCIAL. REMOVAL. EDWARD L. BREWSTER, NOTES, BONDS, STOCKS. AND ALL LOCAL SECURITIES, HAS REMOVED TO 104 WASHINGTON-ST.

Opposite former office. GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CORPTROLLER OF THE CURRENOT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have
claims sgrainst the german National Bank of Chicago,
that the same must be presented to James M. Flower,
thereof, within three months from this date, or they
will be disablowed.
Comptroller of the Currency.

TAX NOTICE. The State, County, City, and South Park TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1878 Are now due and payable at my office. 82 Ffth-av.
ENUS AYRES,
Collector for the Town of South Chicago

Near The Fair!

THEU.S.

NEARLY DESTROYED.

moved. But, by the energy of our Brave and Well-Drilled Fire Department and our Employes, we saved our Store and Contents. Our Stock is upside down from the excitement, which, in consequence, we will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6, and during the week, OUR IM-MENSE STOCK AT COST until we get in shape again.

Look at These Prices

Large Damask Towels Seamless Fleeced-Lined Hose 18-inch Hemmed Handkis 18-inch Turkey Red Hdkfs Gents' Underwear 18x25 Tidies Turkish Bath Towels

4-Ply Linen Collars All-Wool Gents' Hos Linen Handkerchief Imported Willow Baskets Silver-Plated Rogers' Knives, 51,35 at 6 Knives and 6 Forks Good Cigars, Lehmann's Pure Car

Elegant Child's Rocking-Chair

"THE FAIR."

198 & 200 STATE-ST., 61, 63, 65 and 67 ADAMS-ST. ART STUDIO.

A PERSONAL CARD

trons for good-nature and forbear-ance during the great rush of busi-ness for the Holidays. I desire to exness for the Holidays. I desire to ex-plain to them that December has the shortest days in the year, many of which were very cloudy, and my work is printed slowly to obtain the softness, which is not usual in phosoftness, which is not usual in pho-tography. No pains were spared in all of the pressure of business to produce the very best work, even at the expense of declining orders, and every courtesy possible was extended to visitors. The business of the galleries is now transacted with the usual promptitude, and all of my patrons are assured that every exerion will be made to give portraits in the very best style of the art. E. L. BRAND, Proprietor of

Brand's Studios BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION. Regular Ticket.

Regular Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM DICKINSON. of William Dickinson & Co.

FOR SECOND VIGE-PRESIDENT.

H. W. ROGERS, JR. of H. W. ROGER, Jr. & Bro.

J. McDERMID, of McDermid, Russ & Co.

J. H. FERNOR of Sibley, French & Co.

GEORGE CLAIR.

W. R. PILATT. of Plats & Thorn.

FOR COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

J. M. BALL. of Matthews & Ball.

C. J. LEFENS, of Self. R. Maif & Co.

T. J. LEFENS, of Self. R. Maif & Co.

CHARLES W. RERIGH.

FOR COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.

A. N. YOUNG of S. H. McGres & Co.

ALEX. GEDDES, of M. Seldes & Co.

GEORGE STEWART, of George Steps & Co.

S. H. LARMINIE, of S. H. Larminie & Co.

To fill vacancy.

L. P. BUMSSY, of Bursey & Walker.

CLOTHING. 250 Fine Overcoats and Ulaters at a Great

In the Custom Department lower prices to raie for 30 days to redice stock. We do good work, and please all which the stock of the stock SOAP OUR SKIN SOAP equals any Toilet Soap; washes in hard water; prevents rough or chapped skin. E.H.SAR GENT & CO., 125 Stata.st.

HONORE.

Block that Bore His Name Cone Up.

The Splendid Building Gutted by the Flames.

Our Post-Office Compelled to Make Its Third Move.

And Takes Up Temporary Quarters in the Singer Building.

Stirring Scenes at the Burning Building --- Hairbreadth Escapes.

Loss on Building and Contents About \$150,-000.

Gen. Sheridan Compelled to Beat a Retreat Before the

All the Stuff Removed from the Post flice-Exit of the Alton

The Fire Started in the Carpenter-Shop and Ran Up.

Experiences of the Elevator-Boy and His Machine. A Survey of the Building---Se

by Night. Configrations at Other Points in the

Country.

ntre of the city with an ea excited crowd of spectators, until the blaze of yesterday, which destroyed one of the most beautiful buildings of Chicago, one of those which rose from the ashes of a predecessor soon after the fire of 1871,—the Honore Block. It seems as if institutions, as well as men, had their rates. This is emphatically true of the Chicago Post-Office, which yesterday made its third move since 1871, and this move, too, not, as it was hoped, to the Government Building, but over to the Singer Building, which was just constructed in time to ac-commodate it, as the Honore Block opened its hospitable doors in July, 1874, to receive the City Post-Office, then evicted from its headquarters on Wabash avenue. It is fortunate that this last move was executed with much less loss than any of its predecessors. There was more time than in 1871, it is true, and there was also perhaps, more system, and the destruction of the letters and other public property can-not be compared with that which occurred in that memorable conflagration. It was in 1871 that the Post-Office moved first. Then it established itself in the old Methodist Church, on the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue, was driven out of there by the fire of 1874, and is now once more compelled to move on extraordinarily short A little after 3 e'clock yesterday after

noon, an alarm of fire was given from Box No. 42, at the corner of Monroe and LaSalle streets. A very few minutes afterwards a consolidated alarm was turned in from the same box, and the engines for a radius of miles around were hurrying to the spot and in a brief time, had made their connections with the hose and were connections with the bose and were at work upon the flames, which had, unfortunately, owing to neglect, the peculiar construction of the building, and its inflammable character, gained such head-way that it was impossible to stop them; and, though the firemen worked with the zeal, knowledge, and determination charac-teristic of Benner's boys, it was impossible for them to do more than to save the rounding buildings. The grand structure on which their attention was chiefly concen-trated was practically ruined, involving a heavy loss not only upon the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, into whose hands it fell by the foreclosure of a heavy mortgage, and which had also expended, during the spring and summer of last year, \$50,000 in renovation expended, during the spring and summer of last year, \$50,000 in renovating the structure, but also upon the hapless law firms whose costly libraries were in great part consumed, upon the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had its headquarters there, and also upon the Military Department of the Missouri, whose records, though probably saved in great part, were still somewhat damaged. The destruction is the more to be regretted, and is the more surprising, since the building was fitted up with all the apparatuses for giving early notice of a fire, and also for extinguishing it. It was provided throughout with the mercurial fire-alarm, and also had a private pump of its own, of great capacity, and was furnished with standpipes which, it was expected, would supply all the water that was needed. Part of these advantages were neutralized by the

duce it to grant so large an approp

been injured and precisely how far the in-terior of the building has been destroyed. The original cost of the building was \$100,-000, loaned to Honore by the Connecticut Mutual, about \$150,000 more which he suc-

THE FIRST ALARM. The first intimation of the fire received at the fire-alarm office was from a half-grown boy, who rushed in and said: "Fire in the Post-Office." Almost at the same moment boxes No. 43. corner Monroe and Dearborn streets, and No. 47, corner of Adams and Clark streets, and No. 47, corner of Adams and Clark streets, were turned in,—one at 3:27 and the other at 3:32. The young man, whose name is Michael Nugent, was employed in the distributing department of the Post-Office, and had been sent by the head of the department, Mr. Vierling, to give the alarm. A string with a key at either end was given him. One of the keys fitted the fire-alarm box No. 47, and the other some door in the building. Unfortunately, the youth got hold of the lat-Unfortunately, the youth got hold of the lat-ter, and tried to open the signal-station door with it. Of course he couldn't do so, but he persisted in the attempt, it never occurring to him, in his excitement, that the other one might fit, and, after five minutes of vain effort, he concluded to run to the central office, about a block distant, and tell the operators. The Fire-Insurance Patrol got an alarm on the me-chanical telegraph, and were the first to reach the scene, one of the men turning in Box No. 43. Before the first relay of engines arrived—
Nos. 1, 5, 10, 11, 13, 21, with trucks 1, 2, and 6—smoke was issuing from the roof, though there was apparently no fire between it and the basement, from the Adams street entrance, to which a vast volume of smoke was entrance, to which a vast volume of smoke was pouring out. As the structure was five stories in height, with a Mansard roof 25 feet high,—the latter being beyond the reach of a ground stream,—Assistant-Marshal Shay saw at a glance that more help was needed, and at 3:40 sent in a combined second and third. This brought on the ground engines Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, and 27, and trucks 3 and 4. Later (at 4:30), Nos. 19, 3, 29, 22, 26, and 20 were ordered dewn by Chief Benner. This made twenty-four steamers and five trucks, all of which were at work by 5 o'clock, and most of them were on

dewn by Chief Benner. This made twenty-four steamers and five trucks, all of which were at work by 5 o'clock, and most of them were on duty the greater part of the evening.

As near as can be ascertained, the fire broke out in the basement near the boiler, and spread thence into the carponter-shop. A steam-fitter named Harry Odenbaugh ran up-stairs shouting fire to alarm the occupants of the different rooms. In a very few minutes, however, the smoke was so dense in the hallways that escape by the stairways was cut off, and about twenty people, mostly women employed in the bag-repairing room, experienced considerable difficulty in getting out of the upper stories. All, however, were rescued. The smoke drove out the employes of the Post-Office, but not before those in the money-order office and stamp departments had put their books, papers, money, etc., into the vaults. The men in the west wing had to run for their lives, this portion, though separated from the main building by a court, filling so rapidly with smoke that they could not save anything. The firemen, however, went in and hotsted the windows, and, the smoke being driven out by the wind, the employes went to work with a will and in a very short time had all the mail in the street, whence it was carried to the American Express Building and other places in the vicinity. Not a letter was lost; nor were many newspapers. Everything in the distributing department, stamproom, and carriers' room was carried out, even to the cases, no fire reaching the west wing, in which these rooms were located. Perhaps the only serious loss, beyond the furniture, to the Government will arise from the destruction of stamped envelopes, which were in the hasement, about twenty feet from the carpenter-shop. No fire had reached them at 6 o'clock, but they were soaking wet.

The fire made its way from the carpenter-shop.

No fire had reached them as a clock, but they were soaking wet.

The fire made its way from the carpenter-shop into the storage rooms, and reached the roof through the elevators in the south end of the building. No particular blaze was noticed in

those in the building was that its origin was taken near the boiler-room. However this may be, it is certain that it spread with almost miraculous speed, and in a few moments from its inception egress from the upper floors via the stairway was effectually prevented by vast volumes of thick smoke which rolled through them. Hardly had the first engines on the ground taken their positions and began an ineffectual attempt to throw streams on the mansard roof of the building, from which considerable volumes of smoke and flame were issuing, when the somewhat startling discovery was made that several men were on the fifth floor with

save those which could be furnished from the outside. When this came to the knowledge of the Fire Marshal he at once dispatched men to the roof of the burning structure, and in a short time they had securely fastened to it a rope, which in its descent to the ground passed the window in which were the men whose c

window in which were the men whose chances for life were diminishing with every moment.

When the first of them seized the rope and gave it a sharp jerk to assure himself that it was securely fastened above, a hoarse roar went up from the expectant throng which filled the street below, and which had been worked up to the highest pitch of excitement by the knowledge that human life was in danger. The first man to essay the perilous journey to earth and safety was W. H. Hosack, of Gen. Sheridan's force, a gentleman in charge of transportation in the Department of the Missouri. He grasped the rope firmly, and in an instant was swinging in mid air, clear of the building. Down he came, sidding along the cable as if its friction against his legs and body was nothing, and soon rope firmly, and in an instant was swinging in mid air, clear of the building. Down he came, siiding along the cable as if its friction against his legs and body was nothing, and soon reached the ice-covered sidewalk in a thoroughly exhausted condition. Friendly hands grasped his almost fainting form, and he was hurried to a saloon in the adjoining building, where, by the aid of stimulants, he was soon put to rights. But there were four others to follow, and their movements were awatched with intense interest. The second man to make the journey was M. L. Howland. He was not as careful as Hossels, and in passing the conings of the fourth-story windows bumped violently against them, no damage, however, being done. Then came T. B. Baker and Charles Webb, and when each reached the ground cheers went up from the crowd at their safe deliverance from death. Especial interest seemed to be taken in Mr. Webb, who is a middle-aged man and of considerable weight, and when he landed safely the applanse was louder than ever. The last one to descend was Mr. W. S. Thompson. He had been a fireman in his younger days, and when he found himself with four comrades, all being in the Quartermaster's Department, penned in a little room and surrounded on every side by flame and smoke, his courage and presence of mind never left him for an instant, and he waited until all his friends had been received safe in waiting arms below before making the journey.

When Hossek reached the ground and had been assisted to a warm place by friends, he was greatly exhausted, but in an instant was anxious to rush into the street again and learn the fate of his companions. When Mr. Thompson, old boy, by God! I'm giad to see you again."

The escape of these men was really the only thrilling incident of the fire, although several scenes of an exciting nature occurred. Of the vast younces of water thrown on the building by the arms and the contract of the fire although several scenes of an exciting nature occurred. Of the vast younces of water thrown on t

ty transformed into coats of ice by the ing of the falling spray. Near by were atreams, directed by pinemen of the difficult steamers, but try as they would no water be thrown into the. Mansard roof where re was raging furiously. To say that the was picturesque is to put it very mildly d. The firemen, standing almost knee deep ter, were simply moving or motionless as of ice, while the Marshals rushed around point to peint, tooking like guomes of the regions, their fire-nats being adorned with sof the most fantastic abaves. Still, in of all their efforts, the fire went remorse about its work of destruction, seeming to taself within the building where it could not eached by that which would subdue it, and ing forth only at the too, from whence it forth only at the top, from whence it he surrounding buildings and made sictures and shapes in the ruis it had

already wrought.

As the afternoon wore away the crowd increased to such an extent that the large force of police present under command of Supt. Seavey, Deputy-Supt. Dixon, and Capt. O'Donnell, was barely sufficient to keep the sidewalks in a passable condition. The saloons in the row opposite the burning building did a rushing business, being filled with a crowd which passed the time in drinking and watching the progress of the fiames. When 6 o'clock came, the throng was swelled by large numbers of the army of clerks and others em-

ock came, the throng was swelled by large bers of the army of clerks and others embed in the business houses on State Street Wabash svenue, all being anxious to get a pse of the burning Post-Office, at as darkness came on the sound of pistolowas heard, and some excitement was led thereby, the same being allayed, howby the aunouncement which passed from to lip that the bullets were being fired allowed the states with the passed of the states of th ate-glass windows in the hope of shat-een, so the firemen could bring streams toon the flames, which by this time were upon the fiames, which by this time were on the first and second floors. Night did in to in any way affect the crowd, which hivering around until it was manifest is Honore Block was to be a mass of icelen ruins, and that the adjoining structures

INSIDE THE BUILDING. INSIDE THE BUILDING.

The fire was said to have originated among a of of newspaper mail-matter, directly back of the engine-room. It spread like as as were the orthern portion of the structure, and swept up he stairway on that side and the elevator-shaft, which it ascended, with no obstruction, with a eap, urged on by the draught of air, until it eached the upper story, which went before the lames like a construction of paper boxes. Within fifteen or twenty minutes after the fire broke out the flames were in the roof, and spreading long the floor and wood-work of the upper tory.

It was about this time that the cry was raised that a number of women and girls were in the apper story, that their passage was cut off, and they had no means of escape from the burning building. One of the hook and ladder companies got their wagon around in front and proceeded to erect a combination ladder, amid the cheers of the multitude of spectators on the streets. In the meantime the writer and another gentleman went around to the Adams street entrance and ascended the stairway to the upper floor, by dint of perseverance, as the smoke was suffocating. No signs of life were risible in that portion of the building; offices were thrown open, glass was broken and lying about upon the floor, and everything of value that could be moved appeared to have been thrown out of the windows, which indeed was the fact. There was a bright spot to be seen sear the centre, and, upon fighting his way toward this attraction the reporter discovered that the roof was already on fire, and the particular light spot was a large body of flame which was teeding upon the cupola or fancy ornamentation above the skylight. This was already cracking find nuring huge pieces of blazing timbers become the Dearhorn street. nd nurling huge pieces of blazing timbers be ow into Dearborn street. Haif a dozen fire men who were working upon a hose in the mid-dle of the street subsequently had a narrow es-cape from a horrible death in the tumbling of a whole side of the burning frame down upon the ground near them. Hundreds of voices were raised in warning as the blazing mass was seen descending, and hundreds of breaths were held in enspense, in anticipation of the crash; but it fell to the earth about twelve or fifteen feet from where the brave fremen stood, and was shattered into a million fragments, some of the burning faggots falling among them. They paid no attention to this, however, but kept on with their work as though nothing had hapeir work as though nothing had hap

While the reporter was looking about inside of the building, he observed that the offices of Gen. Sheridan and his staff were closed and the

The reporter then started around to

the state of the burning through the alley from Dearborn street to observe the progress that was being made in this direction. A large force of Post-Office employes were engaged in getting out mail matter from the building in the rear of the main structure, which was used as the department for outgoing mails. Hundreds of macks were brought to the door and thrown to the nearest parties, who in turn tossed them to he nearest parties, who in turn tossed them to the next, and so on down to a line, until finally hey were dumped upon a vacant lot hard by. hortly afterward the mail wagoos came, the natter was loaded into them, and driven away. he reporter was told by one of the men who ras superintending the operation that the bags were to be taken to the Michigan Southern Depot, and that everything was saved. The bisce of removal was subsequently changed.

The building was provided with stationary

fire-escapes, consisting of an iron water-pipe with a ladder attachment. Nobody seemed to think anything about these contrivances at first, although they were warranted infallible by the parties who put them up. A plug is in-serted at each story, at which a hose might be attached to flood every floor. But although the pipe itself was not used for this purthe escape was not used for this pur-the escape was put into success-operation by the firemen and inside the building,—the former end and the latter to descend. One elderly, to ascend and the latter to descend. One elderly, gray-baired woman was seen to emerge from the fifth-story window in the alley, assisted by two firemen, who placed her upon the ladder, and one came down on the upper, while the latter clung to the under, side of the ladder, holding fast to her in the meantime, until she was safely landed upon the ground below.

The reporter gained access to the roof of the building occupied by Culver, Page & Hoyne, near by, and from the rear end had a capital view of all that took place in the rear of the

ew of all that took place in the rear of the

burning edifice.

The firemen worked like Trojans, although the cold was intense. Many took off their conts and gloves and mounted the ladders like cats. Arrived at the top, they let down cords and afterward drew up hose. As the men went up and down the fire-escape from the root to the ground, their fingers stuck fast to the freeted lron, and it was only by considerable exfrosted fron, and it was only by considerable ex-ertion that they could proceed on their way; out luckfly no accidents were observed from

this standpoint.

Several young men and girls came out upon the escape attached to the rear building from the upper floor though a window, and showed great agility in reaching terra-firms.

The fire had gotten under great headway before the men succeeded in getting hose on top of the rear building, but at length several sections were brought up, and tour or five effectual streams were poured in at the windows of the upper story of the main structure, but the fire had such a start that no visible effect was produced. Half a dozen firemen had had such a star-roduced. Half a dozen firemen had the roof of the burning building by and a ladder was ex-

several nozzles were directed to the upper por-tion, but all except one—that of one of the new steamers—failed to reach the roof, and only covered the first four or five stories with ice and flooded the street. There never was such a why it was done, for at this time all the front sindows were intact and closed.

ON THE STREETS.

Within fifteen minutes after the outbreak of the fire, Dearbern street from Madison to the Custom-House was a scene of confusion such as one might imagine in the event of a volcano suddenly bursting through the crust. Engines belching forth their black vomit, and uttering their ear-piercing shricks for help; the heavens darkened with the dense volumes of smoke from the burning building; the mad rush of the multitude to the scene of the disaster; the scampering of affrighted horses tied to hitchingposts; the terror, the fascination that draws men and women alike to behold an alarming thing,—all this and more was to be seen in the ing, -all this and more was to be seen in the vast gathering that ran to one point to "assist" at the burning up of the Post-Office. Crowds of this kind certainly do assist the element of destruction, bindering the work of the Fire Department, and setting at defiance the efforts of the police. The street was for a long time a scene of the wildest disorder, and the best efforts of the police were powerless to control
the multitude. The people were half-blinded
by the smoke, and more than half terrified by
the poises and the sense of impending calamity,
which was presently intensified by cries that
men and women were being roasted alive in the

upper stories.

From the windows of the first floor men wer seen throwing into the street at random pack-ages, maps, books, bundles, anything that came to hand, while the fremen were striving with all their might to direct their streams upward to the Mansard eminence whence the red flames were just beginning to flicker through the smoke. "D—d these Mansard roofs," was the xelamation heard from several lips in chorus

*mere fire traps and tinder-boxes."
Then a wild hurrah was heard from the crowd, and looking through the alley one could see climbing down the iron ladder a brave little woman who had just escaped from the mail-bag room on the upper floor. She reached the ground in safety, but with evident signs of exground in safety, but with evident signs of exhaustion after so desperate an escape. For a time it was supposed that there were in these upper rooms several unfortunates who were encountering a flery fate, and the wildest excitement prevailed, until a rope was lowered from the roof by which five men were enabled to descend, one byjone, like threaded spiders, from the tone floor, to the street. It was then seen the top floor to the street. It was then ascer-tained that there was little likelihood of there being any one burned in the rooms above.

Presently the clumsy and unwieldy machine

Presently the clumsy and unwieldy machine called a life-saving apparatus was lugged to the front of the burning building, and the firemen did their utmost to make it available. If the men who slid down the rope had waited for this method of salvation they would unquestionably have been reduced to cinders. It required a longer time than it would take to burn a man to plant this apparatus in the required position in front of the building. Then it needed so much longer time to shoot the extension ladder upward. Then it came in contact with the telegraph wires, which tact with the telegraph wires, which men were unable to force the top of it within twenty feet of any of the windows. The men Inbored painfully up these hard stairs with the freezing hose-pipes in their hands, and eventually attained an elevation from which a big stream could be poured upon the Mansard roof But by this time the Mansard was crumbling into red ruin, and falling in burning masses down upon the sidewalk. Heaven help the poor wretch who was waiting for succor from such a

patent apparatus for life-saving!

The Post-Office people were huddled up in doorways everywhere around the vicinity, some bewailing the loss of their satchels, some wondering if anybody waw left in the mail-bag rooms, and some bent on trying to get back into the building to save something. One pretty little black-eyed comploye, who was con-gratulating herself on the almost miraculous went up in a fiame almost before they though of leaving their desks. "There was a smell of fire," she said. "and some one told us to hurry out. We thought there was no danger, and just began to gather up our duds, when phew o save our skins, not to speak of our seal

John Hubbard, who is a little near-sighted, came along through the crowd. "What's all this fuss about?" he inquired, in a facetious

The Post-Office Building is burning up, don't you see?" chorused a number of voices.

"Eh! is that it?" said John. "Then, by jingo, I'm going up to Squier's room. He's got \$100 of mine in the sate, and I want to use it Just then a pile of blazing mansard fell down

right by the main entrance, and Hub concluded he would let the \$100 remain in the safe. The police were very active, and, it must be The police were very active, and, it must be gonfessed, did everything in their power to preserve order, but so suddenly did the thing happen that it was impossible for them to control the excited throng. The street was flooded with water, hose-pipes were bursting, horses were breaking loose and scattering the people, and the wind blew the smoke down upon the thor-

oughfare in dense volumes until at moments there was quite a pandemonium of confusion, illumined by a penetrating red glare from the Mansard roof. People got entangled in the telegraph wires which fell into the street, and in trying to escape from this dilemma they came in contact with the hard hands of the policemen or the boofs of some affrighted animal. The necessity of keeping one's hands in one's pocket as much as possible helped in no inconsiderable measure to heighten the difficulty, and all things combined to produce a scene of confusi such as has seldom attended our most impor ant confiagrations.

Just as the first flames broke out the atten-tion of the crowd was drawn to five men who appeared at one of the open windows of the fourth story near the north end, and be-gan gesticulating wildly. Little of their words could be heard, but it was evident words could be heard, but it was evident that they were cut off by the smoke from the stairway and could not escape. There was no fire-escape within reach of them on that side of the building, no ladder long enough at hand, and for nearly fifteen minutes they gazed help-lessly down at the ever-thickening multitude quable to stir a foot in their own defense. Then a shout arose as the Skinner fire-escape was driven up. But it worked slowly, and it must have seemed an age to the five in that lofty window before it got into position. Then it was discovered that there was some bitch in the apparatus, and a man mounted to the top of the section of the ladder to try to put it in working order. Before, however, he succeeded, Lieut. Robert C. Palmer and David O'Connell, of Hook & Ladder No. 1, gained the O'Connell, of Hook & Ladder No. 1, gained the roof of the building by means of the fire escape on the north side, and in another minute the end of a rope was dangling down before the anxions and well-nigh hopeless five. It was soon lowered to the ground, the upper end fastened to a chimney, and the crowd sent up a yell of joy as one of the men at the window caught hold of it and began slowly lowering himself hand over hand to the ground. He was eaught hold of at once and had to go through a series of hand-shakings, which told how much sympathy had been felt for him and his companions. The others soon followed in safety, and their looks showed that they felt they had escaped from no slight danger. One of them, a heavy-built person, with no gloves on his hands, cume down the rope on a run, and every man in the crowd felt at the moment the same burning sensation as the rope apun

we who were rescued in this way and, Capt. Hesick, T. Brougham Charles Webb, and W. L. Thompson the Quartermaster's Department and the Charles weather than the Charles weather than the Charles weather than the Charles we and, after showing his bleeding hands who the rope had taken the skin off in six or eig the rope had taken the skin on in six or eight places, he told how he first became aware of the fire. He was sitting in the Chief Clerk's room copying, when Capt. Hosick rushed in, saying the building was on fire, and the elevator on the east side had caught. He went up-stairs to tell the other boys, and found the smoke intense. Before they could realize the danger they found the hallway was so full of smoke they could not get out, and were forced to shut themselves in a room and depend on as-sistance from outside.

CONLAN'S EXPERIENCE. The experience of Joe Conlan, the elevator boy, was of a character varied and exciting. He was at the fifth floor when the fire broke out, or rather when notified of its existence. His first impression, he said, was escape. This was both natural, and, one might say, imperative. But a second's reflection recalled his senses to a realization of the impending danger, and prompted him to a contrary line of policy. He ascended to the sixth floor and warned the janitor's wife. who, with four children, were occupants of rooms in that portion of the building. She re-fused to be admonished, and escaped when the fire got under headway by means of the fireescape, her children attaining safety by the same medium. On the fourth floor Mr. Shufeldt, a lawyer, was overseeing the labors of a gang of carpenters and plasterers who were preparing an office for his occupation. Upon being advised of the criticat condition of affairs he, with his daughter and the mechanics employed, were loaded into the elevator and safely landed on the ground floor. They made their escape by the Dearborn street entrance. Conlan made four trips with his elevator, notifying occupants of offices of the trouble prevailing by the time the fire had gotten under full headway, and the means of escape were not only limited, but precarious. He realized this fact and abandoned the conveyance on the second floor. Blinded by the smoke and seeking any avenue of escape, he felt his way into the main office of Sheridan's suit The General was engaged in securing his valuable papers, which he secured and fied. Conlan assisted in thrusting the records of the department into the department safe, and then turned about to the department safe, and then turned about to canvass the chances. They were limited. The fire was almost upon him, and whichever way he turned escape seemed to be cut off. In a fit of desperation he rushed to a window opening on to Adams street, hoping by this means to gain the pavement. Again he was disappointed. All means of escape seemed to be cut off. He told The Tribung man last evening, that for the first time in his life he contemplated the fu-ture. The contemplation, he said, was the re-verse of pleasant. He would be willing, he added, to make any sacrifice to "get out." After a moment's delay he crossed over the hall, the smoke blinding and impeding his advance at every step, and directing his advance to a window which appeared direly through the conflagration. After much vexa how much, better it was to be born lucky than rich. For outside the casement he saw the per-manent fire-escape with which the building was supplied, and, availing himself of that Samari tan means, landed on terra firms a safe man, in not a Salamander.

When THE TRIBUNE reporter reached the

scene of destruction the alley bounding the building on the north was the centre of attraction. The building adjoining the Post-Off was apparently threatened,—in reality flames. The top story was occupied by five ladies in the employ of the mailing department, and their "escape" was a source of wonder. One by one they came to the window, opened the fire-escape adjoining for an instant, and entered. But this could not last. If they remained they would be burned, and yes there seemed to be no influence that would persuade them to undertake the perilous descent. They seemed paralyzed with fright which nothing could remedy. While those on flames. The top story was occupied which nothing could remedy. While those of the ground were wondering, fearing, asking what should be done, a fireman answered in person and solved the problem. A ladder was elevated to the "connecting link" of the escape, upon which, naving been firmly "based," he ascended ladies were embargoed and assisted them one by one to places of safety. When they had recovered from the fright incident to the occasion woman-like they began to exhibit a wonderfu amount of anxiety for the "wardrobe" left be hind. This continued, and they would not be comforted until that of each was dropped from the window into the embrace of its yearning claimant. It will be many days be fore Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Dennel, the Misses Fuell, McCorquenoble, and Murry will enjoy such an experience, or be made the central figures of a sensation of equal proportions. When they had been secured and their hearts were palpitating with relief, a lank, lean, and hungry figure was observed making the ladder-rounds with cat-like agility. Voices were raised in protestation, and the universal verdict as he disappeared in the smoke emitted from the fifth tory window was one of condemnation. "He's during his absence the opinion was universal that the foolbardy adventurer would become subject for the Coroner. While these judgments were being rendered the "bloody fool" emerged from the window. He held a black-and-tan in his arms and a cat peering out of his overcoat pocket. Thus accoutered, he descended the lad-

der and reached the ground in safety, greeted by Ben Bullwinkle assisted some of the inmate to escape, after a hazardous conflict with the elements. When his charge was safely disposed of out of harm's reach, the Captain was nearly paralyzed with cold and astonishment at a reest that he would aid in securing the safety

of a canary and poll-parrot.

Mr. Kline, of the Postmaster's office, was notified of the fire after it had obtained such headway as to imperil his escape. He went to a door communicating with the elevator and found that was cut off from the means of exit, and that he was left to perish unless the interposition of Providence should prevail in his behalf. After trying every means accessible, he at last found a rope depending from the roof, and slid into the cold and salvation by this means. The rope was raised by Charles Palmer, of Truck 1, and proved the only means of escape for Messrs. Howland, Hovey Thompson, Baker, and Webber, all of who came safely down without sustaining any perma nent injuries.

nent injuries.

The sixth floor was occupied in part by W. R. Thomas and family, chief messenger at Department headquarters. Efforts were made by other occupants of the floor to secure her escape, but she was deaf to their entreaties. All left her to an apparently horrible fate, which seemed to shadow her footsteps, and reached places of safety. They doubtless passed a restless night reflecting upon the death she apparently coveted, but will be comforted this morning to know that she was saved from the burning. thow that she was saved from the burning.

On the same floor lived the messenger of the Commissary Department with his wife and three children. He was absent from home when the fire broke out, and with the exclamation, the fire broke out, and with the exclamation, "God help my wife and babies!" hurried to their rescue. When he reached the building almost the first he met was his family, saved by the escape-ladder, and their meeting was of that character which to be appreciated must be seen.

Mr. Howard, of the Registry Department, smelled the fire early in the afternoon, but as it was no unusual occurrence, paid no attention to ft. When its full extent became known he thrust the valuable matter under nis charge into the safe, and, after repeated trials, escaped. Mr. Howard is of the opinion that the fire originated in the carpenter's show near the boilers. He says that all the valuable matter is safe, but fears that the records, which cannot be replaced, are lost.

SALVAGE.

The Post-Office Department immediately on the alarm being given, went to work with great expedition and system to save the matter under

their charge. The first news of the fire communicated to Postmaster Palmer by Patien, whose office adjoins his. The Postm er and his assistants attempted to get to er and his assistants attempted to get to the assement by the stairway, but were cut off by mmense volumes of smoke and flame coming immense volumes of smoke and flame coming up the stairways and the Dearborn street elevator. They finally escaped by a stand-pipe ladder in the alley on the north of the building. The alarm was given all over the building, and the entire force were put on the work of removal. Immediately adjoining the boiler-room, where the fire originated, is the newspaper-throwing room. There were about fifty sacks in the room, and these were thrown up the cinute and removed to the American Express Company's building by the Department wagons, assisted by the express-wagons of the Company. Just before the alarm twenty-five sacks, destined for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other points in Wisconsin and Minnesofa, had been sent off in the usual course of business. All of the matter was carried out the rear way through the alley, thence on to Monrou street. The newspaper-room occupied about two-thirds of the basement, and communicated directly with the carpenter-shop and boiler-room. No appearance of the fire was seen here for about an hour after the fire first broke out. Bullwinkle's patrol kept the fire first broke out. Bullwinkle's patrol kept the fire first broke out. Bullwinkle's patrol kept the fire first broke out. In the mailing department every letter was saved, but only by the hest of management. There was very, juitale confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked thosen the rethered force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion, and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion and the entire force of sundayes worked the confusion and the entire force of sundayes and the confusion and the up the stairways and the Dearborn street ele There was very jittle confusion, and the entire force of employes worked together without any great hitches. Owing to the delayed trains, much of the matter that would have been in the office had not arrived. There were about the usual full mails in the building, Saturday being a heavy day in this department. The mails on the Michigan in the building, Saturday being a heavy day in this department. The mails on the Michigan Southern Railroad during the day had not arrived at the building at the time of the fire. In the money-order department every dollar was saved. The amount is not large, probably being less than \$7,000. The return for the day had already been sent off, as this department is not in the habit of carrying large amounts of money over night. The surplus is sent to New York daily. All the records of business previous to yesterday were placed in the vault, which is considered entirely firegroof. The records of yesterday's business were carried to the Sub-Treasury. The only books left out were some oid records and papers books left out were some oid records and papers which are of no present value, being only used for reference. There will be no direct loss in this office except on the furniture. Every book and scrap of paper bearing on the work of the office is secure. The Special Agents did not trust to vaults and safes, but carried away all of the valuable papers of their office. All of all of the valuable papers of their office. All of the evidence against criminals was saved, and the entire secret correspondence of the office was carried to a place of safety. In carrying out some cases, Special-Agent Henshaw had one of his fingers badly smsshed, but it was not allowed to interfere with his work. The furniture in this room, valued at about \$1,200, was deserted, the attention of the officers being devoted to saving the records of the office intact, in which they were entirely successful. On the fourth floor, where the repairing of the mail-bags is carried on, no effort was made to save anything, as the furniture and tools are of but little value. There were about a dozen young ladies employed in this department. They were entirely cut off from escape by the stairs, and were compelled to climb down the escape on the borth side of the building on the alley front. The descent to the ground was accomplished with safety, one of the male em-

ploves following with a little yellow dog carefully tucked under his arm.

In the carriers' department, which is in the second story of the wing, the work of removal proceeded quietly, under the direction of Mr. John M. Hubbard, Superintendent of Carriers. The carriers had just gone out on their 3 o'clock trip, and the office was almost entirely cleared. Fifty-three carriers went out at that time, and they took out aimost every pound of matter in their department. Had the usual large quantity of mail letters tree in the boxes and in course of distribution, a large loss would inevitably have taken place. The damage to this room will amount to \$1,200, mainly by water, at the wing was out of the line of the flames.

Mr. S. Ruller, the manager of the German delivery, reports that there were only seven bags of matter in his department, and they were all saved. The registered mail was also brought econd story of the wing, the work of removal all saved. The registered mail was also brought out safe, although it is believed that there will

tered packages, many of which were left be-In the wholesale and retail stamp-departments there will be some losses of stamps, etc. There were between thirty and forty cases of stamped envelopes in the basement which were completely destroyed. The exact amount and value will not be known until comparisons can be made from the books. They were placed near the boiler-room and right next to the carpentershop. If not touched by the fire they would be

utterly destroyed by the water.

Mr. E. J. Rook, foreman of the general delivery, reports that every pound of matter under his charge has been saved.

In almost all of the departments an effort was

made, and in some cases with success, to save the cases which are used in "throwing" the mail. This is an important thing, as these cases are specially arranged for the work, and without them the work of the office would be greatly retarded. The cases, as fast as brought out, were carried off up the alley. Immediately north of the building is a large open lot, and a great deal of the mail saved was piled there temporarily and put under guard of men from the department. Tar-paulins were brought into requisition, and the piles were protected from the water which was failing on all sides from the heavy streams thrown from the adjoining buildings. None of the mail saved is believed to have been injured in the transfer.

THE SINGER BUILDING. When it became evident that the building must go, Postmaster Palmer made immediate efforts to secure another place for a base of operation. After considering various places, the basement of the Singer Building was secured, and the transfer of the property to that place began. All of the cases that were saved were sent over first and placed about the basement, which is unusually large and commodious. The bulk of the mails were sent to the Rock Island depot, where Capt. White had charge. They were there distributed through the ma-chinery of the railway postal service. Later in the evening the mail matter was sent direct to the Singer Building, where Mr. Vreeland, As-sistant-Superintendent of Mails, directed the placing of cases and the reception and disposition of the mail-bags.

The office will be located at that place for

several days to come, as it may be some time before a proper building can be secured. The rent of the old building was about \$24,000 per annum, and it is not expected that the Department will pay as much for any other building for temporary use. A proposition for two floors of the Lakeside building was received, and will probably receive some consid Everything will go on as usual in the presen location. The public will call at the basement entrance at the corner of Washington stree and the alley, being the southeast corner of the building. The usual Sundar delivery will be carried on this morning from 11 to 12 o'clock. The fire

on this morning from II to 13 o'clock. The fre will occasion no delay except to mails originating in the city, the outside mails having been handled, as above stated, at the Rock Island Depot. All of the reception and delivery enstomary to the Central Post-Office will be enstomary to the Central Post-Office will be carried on at the Singer Building. All of the mail at present in the city will be sent off on the evening trains to night. Work commenced at the new quarters last evening at 7 o'clock, and was continued with a force of 175 men nearly all night. The regular Saturday-night mail was distributed at that place last night, much as if seathing happened.

nothing happened.

The carriers will make their regular trips to morrow, and there will be little trouble in send-

Hubbard has seventy five men workin his orders at the building, and expects his department in full running order to in the work of reorganization, and it is expected that they will be a valuable adjunct to the main

office.

Postmaster Palmer last evening stated that the loss would be wonderfully small. This result he accribes to the splendid way in which the "boys" got to work and the intelligent and systematic way in which the work was done. There is certainly no doubt but that their promot and heroic action saved the public, not only of this city but all over the country, from incalculable loss.

Jim Stewart, of the Criminal Court Clerk's office, who is an old Post-Office employe, was on hand and repetered great assistance in the removal, for which the officers of the Departnent return their thanks.

All of the men worked hard and with a will,

All of the men worked hard and with a will, and deserve the greatest thanks from the citizens of Chicago that can be offered.

The appearance in the basement of the Singer Building, while primitive in the extreme, was suggestive of business from the start. Eight locomotive headlights, furnished by Crerar, Adams & Co., were arranged about the apartment and abod. ment and shed a sort of universal glare over surrounding objects, while a hundred tallow candles were disposed so as to facilitate matters of detail. Enough long distributing tables and cases had been saved from the ruins to enable proceeded sirectly to work. This furniture was invaluable to them, as with its aid they were able to make ten times the progress that they would have made without them. The mail-wagons came to the rear door of the basement at short intervals and the bags of matter were thrown down the stairway with lightning rapidity, to be selzed by scores of ready hands and dragged to the poin where the sorting was to be some. The mer came prepared to work all night, and Post-master Palmer stated that business men could come into the rear door of that basement and get their mails this morning the same as usual. He also said that, so far as he was able to learn, every particle of mail matter had been saved, owing to the faithfulness and devicity of the

men.
The Postmaster sends in the fo

The Postmaster sends in the following:

NOTICE TO THE FUBLIC.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE, Jan. 4.—The Chicago Post-Office is temporarily located in the basement of the new Singer Building, at the corner of State and Washington streets. The delivery by mail to-morrow by carriers at the office will be made at the usual hour, between 11 and 12 a.m. Entrance at the rear of the building from Washington street. The general and box delivery and retail stamp division will not be open to-morrow (Sunday). All mails will be closed and dispatched at the usual hours.

F. W. Parken, Postmaster.

THE ALTON ROAD.

About the 1st of last May the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company leased for five years the first and second floors of the south half of the Honors Block, to be used as the general the Honore Block, to be used as the general headquarters of the Company. At the time the Alton made the lease that part of the building was not completed, and the stipulation was that the offices abould be arranged according to the Company's plans. It took the workmen nearly two months to get all the offices in shape to be fit for occupancy. The General Solicitor and Treasurer moved in it about June 1, but the other general officers did not get in until about the end of June. The offices were the finest, most commodious, and most convenient of the railroad effices in this city, and the various officials had just about become well settled by the time they were destroyed. The first floor was occupied by the General Ticket and Passenger Department, the Treasurer's and Cashier's Department, the Treasurer's and Cashier's Department, the General Freight Department, and the Contracting Agent. The second floor was occupied by the Engineer, General Superintendent, General Manager, President, General Solicitor, and their assistants. Nearly all the furniture in the offices was new, and cost the Company about \$10,000. As soon as the all the furniture in the offices was new, and cost the Company about \$10,000. As soon as the alarm was given the employes went to work to remove everything that could be removed, General Manager McMuilin, who was in the building at the time, having become convinced after looking over the situation that the whole structure was doomed. Everything of value on the lower floors was removed, but there was not the lower floors was removed, but there was not enough time to remove the furniture from the offices on the upper floors. All the money and former -headquarters, Nos. 2 and 4 West Van Buren street, and all the documents and books were placed in the vaults, from which they will no doubt be recovered in good condition. General Manager McMullin remained in the building and directed the removal of the Company's property, until driven out by the fire flend. He gave his orders as calmly as if he fiend. He gave his orders as calmly as if he was directing the movement of trains. At the last moment he remembered that the most important thing had not been removed, namely, the blank passes. Volunteers were at once called for to rescue the precious little basteboards, and brave Sam Whipple, Mr. McMullin's private secretary, at the imminent peril of his life, rushed up stairs, and soon returned safely with a large bundle containing the coveted blanks. He deserves the thanks of the whole army of noble deadheads for this deed of valor and the risk this deed of valor and the risk which he incurred on their account. The Com-pany had no insurance on their property in the building, but its entire loss will not be more than \$3,000. Until convenient offices can be se-cured in the centre of the city, the headquarters of the Chicago & Alton will again be at Nos. 2

and 4 West Van Boren street. GEN. SHERIDAN. At the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Gen. G. A. Forsythe, who was almost the only officer left in the rooms, discovered the flames shooting up the elevator on the Adams street front. He gave the alarm to such of the staff as were still on band, and has-tened to notify Gen. Sheridan. The General arrived at the building at 3:45, and ascended to the third story by means of the fire-escape on the outside of the building. After a brief survey of the field of battle, the General decided to make no attempt to save any of the furniture in the offices, but to turn all his attention to placing. the records of the army in a safe place. The vault was opened and everything considered as specially valuable was stowed away there. The vault is unusually large and furnished all the room necessary. Many of the General's valua-ble War-maps and a large portion of his library were also put into the vault. All of this time were also put into the vault. All of this time the burning brands were dropping in the hall, and the greatest haste was necessary. At 4:15 the fire had communicated from the Dearborn street elevator to the adjoining office, and the halls and offices were becoming full of smoke, but the plucky soldier and his assistants went on piling books and papers into the vault without the slightest show of fear or pervousness. At least when it

and papers into the vault without the slightest show of fear or nervousness. At last, when it was absolutely impossible to remain any longer, the vault was secured and the party made a dash for fresh air, not a minute too soon, for pieces of plastering were dropping all around, and burning pieces of scanting were sailing down the stairs in a very unpleasant way.

The loss at the headquarters will be very large, as it was impossible to save theifurniture, which was mostly of a bulky character.

The offices of the staff and Gen. Sheridan's rooms had been furnished in an elegant and costly style. Many of the officers had some personal effects in the offices, and several unipersonal effects in the offices, and several uniforms were destroyed, among other things. There are a great many papers which were stowed away in the different desks whose loss cannot be repaired. The papers of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Whipple and his office are believed to be pretty much all saved, although there are undoubtedly many stray documents which were

Gen. Sheridan has not decided upon any place for the headquarters of his division, and very little can be done in that direction for some time to come, in all probability. It is

have been put into the vault. No relist mate of the loss to the army from year fire could be arrived at, but it is pretty into the thousands. Absolutely nothing pecuniary value was saved, and, as all papers are in the vault, it is impossible to arrive at the exact amount. Mr. Seiberg, Chief rive at the exact amount. Mr. Seiberg, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department, had in his office a chest of iron containing bonds, securities, and money, amounting to \$25,000. Fearful of its ultimate safety, he made an offer of \$100 to any man who would go up to the third story of the building and get the box. T. A. Hopkins, a repairer on the fire-alarm lines, accepted the offer, went up to the office designated, and threw the box out of the window, and fully earning the promised reward. dow, and fully earning the promised reward.
The box was the personal property of Mr. Sieberg. This was about the only thing saved from the headquarters.

THE BUILDING. THE BUILDING.

This building has been an unfortunate one from the beginning. It has been twice burned, and almost as often sold out under forcelosure proceedings. Soon after Dearborn street was opened through south of Monroe street, Mr. H. H. Honore: sequired the property on which the ruined structure stands, and erected, a year before the fire of 1871, a building there, borrowing the money, \$300,000, from the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company.

In October, 1871, it disappeared as a matter of course in the flames. In the following year its reconstruction was begun, the intention being to make of it a large hotel with over 200 rooms. Honore borrowed \$100,000 more of the

rooms. Honore borrowed \$100,000 more of the Connecticut Mutual, and put in \$150,000 of his

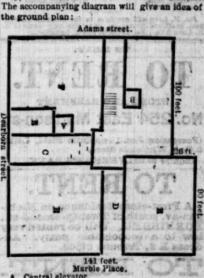
The Honore Suilding, as it is called, on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, was erected first, and was known as the Real-Estate erected first, and was known as the Real-Estate Exchange. Next after that in order of time came the Honore Block. More money was borrowed from the Connecticut Mutual, the interest on which Mr. Honore was unable to pay, and it passed, after a fashion, into the hands of Mr. Potter Palmer, as Trustee. The structure went up little by little, and was finished during the early part of 1873. The upper story, however, was left untouched, and the southern part of the building was in an exceedingly incomplete condition. The Grand Pacific Hotel, and the Palmer House, had gotten the start of it as condition. The Grand Pacific Hotel, and the Palmer House, had gotten the start of it as far as hotel purposes were concerned. Mr. Honore's money had run out, and it remained a barn without an occupant, or the possibility of ar occupant, until the fire of July, 1874, which destroyed the Methodist church in which the Post-Office was located. Then it came into use, and the Post-Office was transferred there a day or two after the blaze which drove it off of Wabash avenue.

The panic of 1878 came along and destroyed any hope which Mr. Honore might have had of retaining his building. It passed, after the usual litigation, by sale into the hands of the Connecticut Mutua for \$500,000, being \$40,000 less than the pariods of the connecticut Mutua for \$500,000, being \$40,000 less than the principal and accumulated interest and taxes. The insurance company found an ele-phant on its hands. As time were on, and the Government building across the street drew nearer completion, the value of the property on Dearborn and Adams streets for renting purposes began to increase. The Mutual saw an opportunity for doing something with its big baby, and, early last year, expended \$50,000 in fitting and refitting the Honore Block.

Money was lavishly expended in changing th internal arrangements in many respects. The stairs were swung around, elevators were put in, and the building began to fill up with tenants. The department head-quarters of Gen. Sheridan and the the executive officers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company found rooms there, and va-Railroad Company found rooms there, and various law firms, attracted by its nearness to the City-Hall and its presumptive nearness to the Federal Courts, began getting offices there, and fitted them up in a style commensurate with the fineness of the structure. And now, just at a time when the Company was about to derive a return from its heavy investments and was be-ginning to believe that Chicago real estate was not such a bad thing after all, the whole thing has disappeared in smoke and flame, and there is probably mourning to-day on the banks of the Connecticut.

The original structure, destroyed by the fire of 1871, was intended for a European hotel, and

THE RECONSTRUCTION BEGAN ing the architects. The old plans were followed The building had a Joliet stone front, treated in the Rennaissance style, and was six stories in height, including thes Manard roof. The frontage on Dearborn street was 190 feet, and on Adams street 114 feet. It was unon Adams street 114 feet. It was un-doubtedly one of the handsomest and best constructed buildings in the city. Mr. H. H. Honore, the owner, spent about \$250,000, and was then compelled to leave the structure in an unfinished state for lack of funds. It remained so until about eight months ago, when the Con-necticut Mutual, into whose hands it had passed by foreclosure of a mortgage, began fitting it up for an office building, the whole interior being remodeled. As it stood yesterday morning, taking into view the depreciation in values, the building was, worth at least \$250,000. Mr. Honore, in all, put \$550,000 into the two buildings, the first one costing \$800,000. The salvage will be something, and the insurance companies may, therefore, save a little of the \$225,00 The accompanying diagram will give an idea of the ground plan:



Southern elevator. Main entrance. E. E. E. Post-Office. F. C. & A. rooms. HOW IT STARTED.

After the are and smoke had been cleared from the building, about half-past 9 o'clock last evening, a reporter went over to take a survey of the ruins, and, if possible, get at the origin of the catastrophe. The streets were flooded with water which was not frozen solid, but rested in a semi-congealed body upon the pavements' varying in depth secording to the grades of the thoroughfares, from Madison to Adams. The latter street contained slueh and water to the depth of two feet and over, and at the bottom of this lay the bose of the Fire Department. The men were working nearly up to their middles in the key mass, trying to exhume the apparatus in order to render it more effectual in playing upon the fire that still remained in certain sections of the npper portion of the building, and to prevent the hose from becoming imbedded in a solid mass of ice. They called for help from some of their assistants, and an officious party a solid mass of ice. They called for help from some of their assistants, and an officious party who appeared to be greatly under the influence of liquor, though a willing citizen, stepped forward to lend a hand and fell head-foremost into the lake, completely submerging himself. The Adams front of the structure presented a grand appearance, aithough doubtless very disheartening to the poor, exhausted firemen. It was one mass of ice from the roof to the ground, yet every detail of the grehitecture was above. yet every detail of the archite distinctness in the

of ice were two fine steam-eng feet of hose. The former were a and working with a will and fa

One of the first men with whom the fire originated in the boiler-room. He said had been all through the basement with boots, and averred that the cobwebs in the gine-room were unscathed. This was a new parture from the popular theory, and the porter insisted upon seeing with his own year.

"The water is about two feet deep not there," suggested Mr. W. there," suggested Mr. Warder.
"No matter if it is ten; I can swim."

turned the scribe.

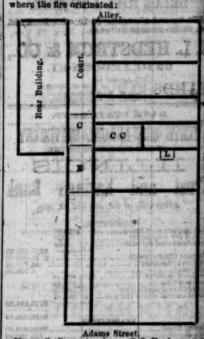
Mr. Warder accordingly sent a guide value of the two went around by the way of M street, through the alley and the entranthe rear building, and abortly the foundament. street, through the alley and the entrance to the rear building, and shortly the inundant basement was reached. By means at strides, jumps, and straddles, they at length arrived at the engine-room which was full of water. However, by mean of looking at section by section, from various standpoints, the reporter was convinced of the truth of the engineer's assertion. The parameter was the alley. This was unharmed, cross one corner of the celling, which was slightly charred. Shavings were piled upon the fore about the room. It was evident that the sea of the configuration had not yet been reached. By exercising a little strength, a pile of lumber glass, and signs was thrown to one side, a pation of the wooden partition was torn out, mileutrance was effected to the south side of the engine-room, or, rather, into a narrow engine-room, or, rather, into a m passage between two walls which to a ismaller carpenter-abop. It was er that here was the origin of the fire. The that here was the origin of the fire. The room was in ruins. A wooden partition had been placed there, and along this extended a work bench. In the partition were affixed three faiting gas-brackets, which were used for light, as for heating glue, paint, etc. Not a vestige of any of these articles gescribed remained as sidence that they had ever been there.

About fifteen feet from this little carpenter shop, toward Dearborn, was the Dearborn-stree elevator, and just as soon as the fire had burned through the ceiling it went for the shaft, filling it with flame and smoke. To enhance the present of the flery flend, the elevator-boy ran his apparatus up and down with great rapidity (it was a hydraulic elevator).

ity (it was a hydraulic elevator), order to get all the pe out of the building and out of danger. To four times he made a trip to the top. or lour times he made a trip to the top floor and back, through flame and smoke, and and back, through flame and smoke, and each time he went above, the fire followed closs after, draws up by the suction of the clevator. "He was a plucky little cuss," said the guide, "but he burned the building." This was doubtless true, for had the elevator been kept down there would not have been such a tramendous draught of air, which carried the fire to the top of the building in no time, where it had a fine, dry Manarr roof to feed upon, and upon which it made good time,—the firemen all say the fastest on record, except in a planing-mill.

Capt. Ben Bullwinkle stated that he was the first upon the ground, having been warned by a first upon the ground, having been warned by mercurial signal. He believed the fire origins ed in the carpenter-shop, as did the end One of his patrolmen turned in the fir

signal.
The following is a diagram of the be where the fire originated:



Nors—C, Carpenter shop. C C, Used as a expenter shop. E. Engine room.

Mr. D. M. Kimball, Superintendent of the newspaper room, made the following statement in regard to the origin of the fire:

newspaper room, made the following statement in regard to the origin of the fire:

The Connecticut Mutual, when they took possession of the building, made a complete charge in the arrangements in the boiler-room, a light wooden partition, and made some changes in the arrangements which were at the time commented on as unsafe. The wood-work above was but a short distance from the boiler, and the fire undoubtedly originated there. The first intimation I had of the fire was seeing this celling of wood in a blaze, and a volume of smoke pouring into my room. I ran to the mercurial alarm and held a lighted piece of paper to it until my hands were burnt as you see them. The newspaper room directly adjoins the boiler-room and the carpenter-shop. There was no one in the latter blace at that time. The fire patrol was the first to respond to the alarm, which was about twelve minutes after I heated the mercurial alarm. The fire went from the boiler-room up the devators. We left by the rear entrance. We stayed in the room until about 6 o'clock, and saved everything of value. The fire in the basement was brought under control very soon after the arrival of the firemen, and we experienced very little trouble in removing the new-papers in the room as well as the cases.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE. The building, which is owned by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is insured to the amount of \$300,000, all of which has been placed by the firm of Moore & Jones, and is divided among the various companies.

follows:		BENEVAL
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North British	400 TO THE REP	the organization
Springheid Fire & Maris	100 00 to 11	*******
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Imperial		
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Boylston Mutual		********
Neptune Fire & Marine		
Pennsylvania.		******
Hoffman		** *** ****
Phenix		***** ****
Underwriters'		C. 150 George
Hamburg & Bremen		
Scottish Commercial		5 12 55 66
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iremen's Fund	*******	
ALBERTON W. M. HARDEN CO. O. C. C.	******	

must be overheated frigid surroundings. ted of Joliet ston and erumbles un e of heat. It may will remain solid. Thereant with the materia ed to be safe. The s it fell, and the fronts ing them from view, a one more elaborate the describe. The street rt can describe. The street and suggest reminiscences dor. The roof is ex-and the fifth floor nearly so, if the fourth floor, and of the hird floors, around the elevahird floors, around the elev be flames spread so rapidly ut, was burned. The bas-lied with water, which will up so as to render it difficult Capt. Bullwinkle reported the valuable library of Ishan orth floor, was not serious? A rough estimate of the

it Fire & Ma

At a late hour in the even orter made a hurried survey walls, except the west

THE DAMA

THE OCCUP. The building was rented to Henry P. Isham, as follow the Government and the orth end; the south end w morth end; the south other appropriate of it was unoccupied entirely by the Railroad as main offices at by the Post-Office in the not don and staff; the third is Campbell & Lawrence, Isha lock & Ide, three wealthy les praries, and by the Governm ected with the Military Depa oor by Shufeldt & Weston floor by Shufeldt & Westor commenced moving in year Quartermaster's Department was mainly occupied as living orderlies of the military at the engineer, janitor, and clerks, and by P. Borgello, rental was about \$50,000 per The sign-builetin at the mather following; Paddock & ford Barrow, Room 22: John fred Bartow, Room 22; John 23; Engineer in Charge of om 22; John 23; Engineer in Charge of Harbor Improvements, Ro gineer of Missouri Military; and 28; Lawrence, Campbell 32, 33, 34, and 35; Isham & 37, and 39; George L. Paddo termaster's Department, Roc 43; Shufeldt & Westover, Ro

JUDGE LAW

Judge Lawrence, who is the well-known law firm of L

& Lawrence, was visited at 319 Superior street, last eve UNE reporter, and gave some lost in the fire. He said the c many volumes of English and and text-books, and estima 12,500. The library was only be could not give the am panies; Mr. Campbell had sarity in the collection was a the public and private laws o far back as 1819, and the it were in a large may protect them from be not give the number of books they filled the new cases that put in the rooms. The firm one of which valuable papers and if the staucture stands t In answer to other question stated that his firm had fine, fourth floor of the building—o side, and they had been fit previous to the removal of t Ashland Block about three Judge and his nephew, C. H. the junior member of the firm bell, were in their offices at broke out. The smoke enter they went to the window it sourt at the north enter went to the morth enter with smoke as to render the budge beat a retreat deleading out on to Adams alingering behind a moment lingaring behind a moment the fire-escape as the safest r terra firma. They had no tim from their offices, and, unless fireproof, everything in the

The insurance on the liberal inderstood to be \$5,000.

A reporter interviewed servers who had offices in the but said they had no time to do s arned of the fire, so rapid than to hastily put some of the wants and make their way on Among the valuables in the rence, Campbell & Law original indictment in House cases, the indi Mneiler, Hill, Buffing, I others of the Contom-House rithe United States District the United States District ed, and it was found that the indictment had been the indictment had been to ago by Judge Lawrence, p to get ready for the comi ces, in which it will be rem ined as special counsel.

If equally valuable bington, belonging to in the same valudicted do not pray that be destroyed, it will only be an abiding faith that they can cence of the charges made in it is also said that Judge Blodge building during the afternoof with certain lawyers, and ju-hroke out. ISHAM & LINC

One of the most serious at losses entailed by the conflag the probable destruction or dilorary of Isham & Lincoln. had a collection of books the \$10,000. Some of them were there was, for instance, one seports which Stevens, who collected was a translaw library, and its discount of the most of the serious seri

at the foot of the in of ice, at least thrown by the sipartity of the control of the contr

the information false that : the ed. This was a new de alar theory, and the me seeing with his own eyes,

n; I can swim,"

porter through the ruine d by the way of Monrale alley and the entrance

the engine-room.
However, by means section, from various was convinced of the to ceiling, which was slightly to were piled upon the floor. It was evident that the seat on had not yet been resched, tile strength, a pile of lumber, as thrown to one side, a pone partition was torn out, and ted to the south side of the rather, into a narroy a two walls which led penter-shop. It was evident origin of the fire. The room wooden partition had been along this extended a workrition were affixed three fold-which were used for light, and paint, etc. Not a vestige of

eet from this little carr born, was the Dearborn-street as soon as the fire had burned it went for the shaft, filling

and down with great rapidahing down with great rapidahing elevator), in get all the people gand out of danger. Three bove, the fire followed close by the suction of the elevator, white cuss," said the guide, I the building." This was for had the elevator been kept id not have been such a trachet of air, which carried he top of the building are it had a fine, dry Mansard and mon which it made good.

is a diagram of the basement

Adams Street.
enter shop. C C, Used as a carEngine room. L. Elevator.
imball, Superintendent of the
made the following statement

imball, Superintendent of the made the following statement origin of the fire: ut Mutual, when they took possibling, made a complete change ments in the boiler-room, a rition, and made some changes nents which were at the time is made. The wood-work above distance from the boiler, and edity originated there. The first of the fire was seeing this cell-blaze, and a volume of smoke my room. I ran to the n and held a lighted piece it until my hands were see them. The newspaper dioins the boiler-room and the There was no one in the latter in. The fire patrol was the first calarm, which was about twelve I heated the mercurial alarmom the boiler-room up the elect by the rear entrance. We com until about 6 o'clock, and of value. The fire in the baseght under control very soon of the firemen, and we expert trouble in removing the newspaper as well is the cases. n as well as the cases.

NSURANCE.

Which is owned by the ConLife Insurance Company, is inbunt of \$200,000, all of which
with firm of Moore & Lores.

At a late hour in the evening a TRIBURE re-porter made a hurried survey of the building. The walls, except the west brick, are apparently intact. This exception is said to be badly cracked, and liable to topple over at the most eracked, and haple to topple over at the most necrosced moment. This was observed while the fire was in progress, and the apprehension was felt that it would fail the wrong way then. was felt that it would fail the wrong way then. Happily, the calemity was not added. The Dearborn and Adams street fronts are scorched, and must be overheated, notwithstanding heir trigid surroundings. They are controcted of Joliet stone, which easily nelts and crumbles under an unusual egree of heat. It may be that they are degree of heat. It may be that they are and will remain solid. The opinion of those conversant with the material seems to be that they will have to be strengthened if not reconstructed to be safe. The building presented a beautiful appearance last night. The water thrown on to its exterior had congealed where it fell, and the fronts were armored in its immense icides depended from the windows, entrances, cornices, and whatnots with which the building is decorated, and reflected the moonlight as burnished silver. Banks of ice reared their white fronts against the ralls, obscuring them from view, and completing forthe reared their white fronts against the ralls, obscuring them from view, and completing for-tifications more elaborate than the engineering art can describe. The streets in the vicinity are bridged from curb to curb with ice, and suggest reminiscences of Arctic splendor. The roof is entirely destroyed, and the fifth floor nearly so. A small portion of the fourth floor, and of the first, second, and third floors, around the elevator-way, up which the flames spread so rapidly when the fire broke out was burned. The basement was nearly out, was burned. The basement was nearly siled with water, which will probably be frozen

THE DAMAGE.

niled with water, which will probably be frozen up so as to render it difficult to get at it.

Capt. Bullwinkle reported late last night that, the valuable library of Isham & Lincoln, on the fourth floor, was not seriously damaged.

A rough estimate of the losses would be out as follows:

THE OCCUPANTS. The building was rented through the agency Henry P. Isham, as follows: The basement by the Government and the Post-Office at the north end; the south end was occupied by boil-

north end; the south end was occupied by boil-ers, angines, and other apparatus, and a large portion of it was unoccupied. The first floor was occupied entirely by the Chicago & Alton Railroad as main offices at the south end, and by the Post-Office in the north end; the second by the Post-vince in the latter and Gen. Sher-iden and staff; the third floor by Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, Isham & Lincoln, Pad-dock & Ide, three wealthy legal firms with large dock & Ide, three wealthy legal firms with large libraries, and by the Government Engineers connected with the Military Department; the fourth floor by Shufeldt & Westover, attorneys, who commenced moving in yesterday, and by the Quariermaster's Department. The fifth floor was mainly occupied as living spartments by the orderlies of the military staff, the families of the engineer, janitor, and several Post-Office clerks, and by P. Borgello, artist. The total rental was about \$50,000 per annum.

The sign-bulletin at the main entrance bears the following: Paddock & Ide, Room 20; Alfred Bartow, Room 22; John H. Hamlin, Room 25; Engineer in Charge of Rivers, Room 25; Harbor Improvements, Room 26; Chief En-

23; Engineer in Charge of Rivers, Room 25; Harbor Improvements, Room 26; Chief Engineer of Missouri Military Division, Rooms 27 and 29; Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, Rooms 32, 23, 34, and 35; Isham & Lincoln, Rooms 36, 37, and 39; George L. Paddock, Room 39; Quarternaster's Department, Room 39; Clerk, Room 43; Shufeldt & Westover, Rooms 55 and 56.

Judge Lawrence, who is the senior member of e well-known law firm of Lawrence, Campbell UNE reporter, and gave some information about the valuable library of law books that his firm lost in the fire. He said the collection embraced many volumes of English and American reports and text-books, and estimated their value at \$2,500. The library was only partially insured—he could not give the amount nor the companies; Mr. Campbell had them. The only marty in the collection was a complete set of all the public and private laws of Illinois, dating as far back as 1819, and the books composing far back as 1819, and the books composing it were in a large vault, which may protect them from burning. He could not give the number of books in the library, but sy filled the new cases that had been lately put in the rooms. The firm had two vaults, in one of which valuable papers had been placed, and if the stancture stands they may be saved. In answer to other questions Judge Lawrence stated that his firm had fine, large rooms on the fourth floor of the building—on the Adams street side, and they had been fitted up nicely just previous to the removal of the firm them the previous to the removal of the firm from the Ashland Block about three months ago. The Judge and his nephew, C. H. Lawrence, who is the junior member of the firm, and Mr. Camp-bell, were in their offices at the time the fire broke out. The smoke entered the rooms, and ther went to the window looking out on the sourt at the north end of the ball, and saw a great volume of smoke rushing us from below, and pour through the elevator-way on the Dearborn street side. In a few minutes the rooms became so filled with smoke as to rough the manufacture of the street with smoke as to render them untenable, and the Judge beat a retreat down the stairway leading out on to Adams street, his partners lingering behind a moment more, and taking the fire-escape as the safest means of reaching terra firma. They had no time to save anything from their offices, and unless the venity remains proof, everything in the rooms will be de

stroyed.

The insurance on the library, furniture, etc., is understood to be \$5,000.

A reporter interviewed several of the law-yers who had offices in the building, and they all said they had no time to do more after they learned of the fire, 'so rapid was its progress, than to hastily but some of their papers in the yaults and make their way out.

Among the valuables in the vaults of Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence is the
original indictment in the CustomHouse cases, the indictment against
Maeller, Hill. Burling, Potter, and the
others of the Custom-House ring. The files of
the United States District Court were examined, and it was found that it was the fact amined, and it was found that it was the fact that the indictment had been borrowed some time ago by Judge Lawrence, probably to enable him to get ready for the coming trial in these cases, in which it will be remembered he was cases, in which it will be remembered he what rejained as special counsel. It is said that other equally valuable papers from Washington, belonging to the same cases, are in the same vaults, and if the indicted do not pray that these vaults shall be destroyed, it will only be because they have an abiding faith that they can prove their innocence of the charges made in the indictment. It is also said that Judge Blodgett had been in the building during the afternoon in consultation with certain lawyers, and just left as the fire broke out.

ISHAM & LINCOLN.

One of the most serious and painful of the cases entailed by the conflagration is that of the probable destruction or damage of the law library of 1sham & Lincoln. These gentlemen, and a collection of books there worth fully \$10,000. Some of them were of great rarity. There was, for instance, one set of English reports which Stevens, who collected for them, and could not possibly be reduplicated. It was a true law library, and its destruction or its ISHAM & LINCOLN.

damage will cause pain to all lawyers in this city who take an interest in such pooks for their own sake. It is not possible to tell as yet exactly how much damage was done to them. Books burn slowly in case the fire reached them, as it prolably did by radiation at least, since the cases were immediately against a brick wall which was exposed to the heat of the fire. Of course the room is flooded with water, but that, although bad, will not be so serious a matter, for books wet through very slowly, and all that would be necessary would be to take them to pieces and rebind them. There was no insurance at all, and, as stated above, it is one of those losses that insurance does not replace. The rooms were finely furnished, and their total loss, if the library is destroyed, will be about \$15,000. They have taken rooms in at \$15,000. They have taken the Marine Bank building, corner of LaSalle and Lake streets, where their clients will find them Monday morning.

Mr. Lincoln reached the building somewhere

about 3 o'clock, went up by the elevator to his office, and had been there but a few minutes when the elevator-boy came rushing in with the decidedly unpleasant announcement that the building was on fire. Mr. Lincoln ran out into building was on fire. Mr. Lincoln ran out into the hall, saw at a glance how the thing was going, realized that there was no time to carry anything out, and began to throw all his valua-ble papers into the fire-proof vault. He kept at this until the smoke be-came so dense as to suggest to him the propriety of getting down and out about as aoon as possible. The large law library which the firm had got together was, of necessity, left to ite fate, and to the enduring qualities of the vault were intrusted the valuable papers and other articles which there was time to throw in.

As stated elsewhere, the Post-Office occupied a great portion of the building.

In the basement of the main structure were the paper-throwing rooms, the city paper-throwing rooms, the paper-stamp table, storage rooms for stamped envelopes and for old mail matter,; the weighing-room for second-class matter, carpenter-shop, and boilerroom, the two latter being separated, it is said, by a heary wooden partition.

by a heavy wooden partition.

On the first floor were the letter-drops, the money-order office, the wholesale and retail stamp departments, the registry office, the general delivery, the office of the Superintendent of Mails, the dead-matter division; and the

On the second floor were the Postmaster's room, business office, Special-Agents' room, railway mail service, Superintendent's and alip rooms, and Cashier's department.

The basement of the west wing, from which everything was removed, as no fire got in there.

was occupied by the Eastern paper-throwing room, store and stalling rooms, the mails from the railroads being brought into the latter and divided by bags, so as to be ready for outgoing

The first floor contained the letter-throwing cases, the dispatching and receiving departments, and the Assistant-Superintendent's room. In the rear, and almost directly over the boilers, were the slip and examining rooms.

On the second floor was the carriers' depart

Superintendent's room.

The fourth floor was devoted to the bag de nt, the leather and cloth bags being re paired there by women.

THE MAILS.

When the magnitude of the danger became manifest all was confusion in the Post-Office Department. The 3 o'clock delivery for the city had just been sent out by the carriers, and, fortunately, that was saved intact. Postmaster Palmer was in his rooms, and immediately repaired to the scene of the threatened disaster. The entire clerical force of the Department to his assistance, and as soon as it became a me to his assistance, and as soon as it became came to his assistance, and as soon as it became apparent that the building was really in danger, they began to think about the removal of the mails. The New York mails have been delayed for twenty-four hours, and, fortunately, they were out of the reach of danger, as were the mails on several other routes. The delivery wagons of the Department were sent for, and every cart and wagon that could be pressed into the service was called upon in this emergency. The mail-bags were tumbled out of the basement into the alley in the rear, and a guard building, was kept free from obstruction for the passage of the mail-wagons. A line of clerks was formed, and the bags were passed from band to hand with the greatest rapidity, and some forty or fifty tons of mail matter was thus conveyed to the wagons and carried to the West Side Post-Office, and deposited for safety temporarily. Not a single letter-bag has been lost, and probably all the newspaper and other bulky matter has also been saved. Even some of the Post-Office furniture was dragged out by the enthusiastic and indomita-ble clerks. The money-order department was saved. The funds on hand were nemoved, and all the books and documents. When an accounting comes to be had it will be found probably that the loss in the entire Post-Office Department has been very trifling indeed. Even the letters in the boxes, not called for, were pulled out, piled to be better and carried out of the burning

into baskets, and carried out of the burning building.

The flames began in the basement, and in The flames began in the basement, and in dangerous proximity to the mail matter, but, owing to the precautions taken and the efficiency of the Department, they were saved. The building on Fifth avenue, formerly occupied by the Board of Education and the Recorder's office, has been offered to the Postmaster for a temporary Post-Office, but Mr. Paimer had not determined to accept the building at a late hour last night. This building is now unoccupied, and the first and second floors would furnish very good accommodations for mailing purvery good accommodations for mailing pur-poses. It is surrounded on all sides by an alley, and can thus be readily approached by the de-livery wagons. Reed's Temple of Music has also been mentioned, and one or two other very acceptable buildings have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Palmer. The public may congratulate itself that it has met with no greater loss in the destruction of this very fine building. The burning of the mails would have fallen heavily upon a large number of small capitalists and a class of poor

people receiving remittances for their support.

Later in the evening Ister in the evening

MR. PALMBE

made up his mind pretty definitely to accept of
the magnificent new building of the Singer
Sewing-Machine Company on State street, between Randolph and Madison. This building is
centrally situated, it is immense as to
size, it is new and every way commodions, and will no doubt be satisfactory
to the public. If Mr. Palmer does not change
his mind this morning, and there is not much
probability that he will, this building will be
the one selected for Post-Office purposes for
the present. Just at the time of the breaking
out of the fire some of the delivery wagons,
with the Eastern mails, were atanding in the
alley near the Post-Office and were just about
to unload their contents into the basement.
Seeing the danger, the wagons were driven
back to the Michigan Central Railroad depot
and the bags were deposited there for a few
hours. The Postmaster last night did not think
it was probable that any letters would be delivered in the city to-day by the carriers. The incoming mails will be first distributed, as they
can be more readily gotten at by the carriers. coming mails will be first distributed, as they can be more readily gotten at by the carriers. Some of the loose letters in the Post-Office at the time of the fire will not reach the hands for which they were intended for some days probably. The letters in the mail-bags will be assorted to-day on temporary tables provided for the occasion and given to the carriers as soon as possible,—probably this afternoon or to-morrow morning. The delay will carriers as soon as possible, -probably this af-terpoon or to-morrow morning. The delay will be as brief as possible. Mr. Palmer says the mails arriving from the great business centres of the country will receive the first atten-tion, and will be distributed before let-ters of friendship and ordinary correspondence. Every effort will be made to accommodate

the business public in this regard. The Postmaster has received some telegrams from Postmasters of other cities saking him whether they shall send on their mails or hold them for the present. He has uniformily answered that that the mails might be forwarded as usual, and that they would be properly taken care of.

The public are requested by the Postmaster to exercise a little patience to-day, and not interrupt him or his subordinates by asting too many questions. He says he will adjust the machinery of the department as soon as possible, and to deliver the mails as promptly as circumstances will permit, and he hopes that the interruption will be very brief. It will be a day or two before the Money-Order Department will be in working order probably, and people having remittances will have to wait until the Disbursing Department can recover from its demoralization and fright, and get their stub-books arranged. A meeting of the heads of departments and their employers will be held this morning at the Paimer House for the purpose of divining ways and means for a reorganization of the affairs of the office. Everything seems to be in a fair way for an early resumption of the business of the Post-Office, and the loss and inconvenience caused by the fire will be much less than might be expected from the circumstances of the case.

Assistant-Postmaster Squiers, who was found "working like a beaver" around in the alley, attending to the removal of the cases, desks, tables, etc., and giving such general directions as to the disposition of mail-matter that had been saved as were necessary, and which the experience of three Post-Office fires peculiarly fittal him for, was found wrapped up to keep out the cold and ley spray, but a Tribus reporter recognized him, and obtained some information from him as to the loss in effects, records, mail, etc. In round numbers he estiinformation from him as to the loss in effects, records, mail, etc. In round numbers he estimated the loss to the Government at between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and, as Uncle Sam does not insure his property, it is a dead loss to him. All the letter mail had been saved, but most of the newspaper, book, and periodical mail had been left to burn up, it being impossible to reach it. So far as he knew, the most valuable records were in the vaults, along with \$2,000 or \$3,000 in money. In answer to a question as to the rein money. In answer to a question as to the re-sumption of business, Mr. Squiers said that they would be ready to make the deliveries of letters, Monday morning, and he desired the reporter to publish the request that every employe of the Post-Office report at the Singer Building, corner Post-Office report at the Singer Bullding, corner of State and Washington streets, at an early hour this morning and proceed to business. The collection of mail would be made as regular as possible under the circumstances. For the present the business would be done at the Singer Building, and until the Postmaster found a more suitable place in which to establish the Post-Office until the new Government building is completed. A large quantity of the the Post-Office until the new Government building is completed. A large quantity of the mail, which had become considerably mixed in its rapid removal from the burning building, was ordered by Mr. Squiers from the American Express Company's building on Monroe street to a postal-car at the Rock Island Depot, where the facilities are excellent for handling mail matter, and much more available.

The Assistant Postmaster thought that everything would soon be in fair working order when they got the cases, tables, deaks, and the accu-

thing would soon be in fair working order when they got the cases, tables, desks, and the accu-mulated mass of mail matter into the basement of the Singer Building. The Eastern mails were all delayed yesterday, and that fact gave them quite an important advantage. Mr. Squiers was not able to give any idea as to what building would be used for a Post-Office. They could tell about that when they got straightened out.

ot. Mr. Squiers and Mr. Patten, and two clerks West and Weal, who were in the offices on the second floor, close to the large stairway leading up from Dearborn street, had a rather narrow escape from sufficially, the smoke coming up the elevator-way and entrances leading to the basement in great volumes, and almost cutting off their escape, which most of them made down

At 10 o'clock the fire was under control. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE found Chief Benner on the corper of Adams and Dearborn streets at that hour and demanded from him facts. Matt knew little as to the origin of the blaze. placed over them. The crowd was kept back All within his cognizance was that when he arby the police, and the alley leading from Dear-rived on the ground, and that was early in the game, the centre of the building was in a blaze. Then the second alarm, and following that the 2-3 alarm, was turned in. The aim was to concentrate all the available engines without unduly weakening the outlying districts, in case a fire should occur there. The firemen were relieved as the reinforcements came in, and when well warmed and fed returned to their posts of duty. The Grand Pacific Hotel furnished all firemen and policemen engaged with a first-class supper, and thus reinforced they returned to combat the

> A trip around the block with Marshal Benner resulted in the thorough wetting and freezing of The Tribuna reporter, and in no news of any interest to the reader. At that bour the fire was fully under control, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to saving the wails of the building. The different Captains and Lieu-tenants were directed to carry hose into the various stories of the building with a view to eaving what the fire might have spared, and that was all that could be learned. Mr. Benner wanted to know whether the reporter would like to go with him and investigate the fire, the origin of which he could not understand, but the reporter firmly, though respectfully, de-

> > AN EVENING SEANCE.

AN EVENING SEANCE.

At 6 o'clock, when a change of reporters took place, or, rather, when a new relay of pencilslingers came on deck, the fire seemed to be making continuous and destructive headway, and it looked as though the whole structure was doomed to fail a prey to the devouring element.

Unward curied the great clouds of smoke,—
black, furious, and threatening. The hose of the various engines were decked with flecks of ice, and they ran down the whole length of the ice, and they ran down the whole length of the pipes as they hung from the roof to the street, looking like some lengthened and attenuated iceberg just sent in from the Arctic Zone or wafted thither by the Manitoba blizzard. Still persistently crept and crept the threat-ening fiames. They licked the upper window-sashes and the roof. Now and again they shot out of the windows. On the north end of the building, on Dearborn street, again they shot out of the windows. On the north end of the building, on Dearborn street, the upper end of the great structure was burning, and the flames shot up above the roof out of the upper windows. Now and then a great beam would show itself partially burning, and for awhile would hang threateningly, and then dropping inward cause a temporary greater brightening to the aiready whitening heat within. At this northeast corner the fire burned with a remarkable persistency. It flashed, and fumed, and threatened to descend lower and consume anything and everything in its way. In the centre of the Dearborn street front, over the main-entrance, the flames seemed to rush through the building fast and furious. Here the fire held high carcival, and for the time bid defiance to water. Bravely fought the firemen, and stubbornly did the furious flames resist. To add to the fierce intensity of the almost unequal contest, some of the plateglass windows refused to yield to the water thrown from the various trose aimed at them. Instead of that, they became coated with the ice which was so profusely decking men, horses, and nose. This coating of the window-panes became a drawback to the successful working of the firemen, and Detective La Bounty and Balliff Morris secured a double-barreled shotgun and commenced firing at the obstreperous panes of glass, which yielded to the charges of buckshot sent into them. Joe Dixon's son took a shot with the same gun, and the result was that the boy was sat down upon, so to speak, and to-day, if his father is generous,

watery element in their attempts to extin them. Upward still they shot from the watery element in their assemble to extinguish them. Upward still they shot from the north end, but at the southeast corner they were hidden by great, curing clouds of dark and impenetrable smoke. Here the fire was still confined to the upper foor. The clouds of smoke shot up and up. Huge and threatening clouds they were, hiding building and everything else from view. At this corner two engines were laboring and puffing increasantly, adding their smoke and steam to swell these clouds and make still thicker the Egyptian darkness prevailing around the building at this corner. Now and then there came a glow of red in that great

treme cold, yet they worked like noble heroes.
They besitated and stopped at nothing. On
Dearborn street they stood in knee-deep freezlearnorn street they stood in kneedeep freez-ing water and held the nozzles without budging for hours. Once there came near a TRIBUNS reporter a fireman whose ears were uncovered and fast freezing. The reporter gave him a and fast freezing. The reporter gave him a handkerchief to cover his ears, which was received with many thanks, and another man was made happy. At 7 o'clock the flames still seemed to bid deflance to the efforts that were being made to subdue them. They still lashed, and fumed, and burned with persistent fury. Back of the building there seemed nothing wrong. The great black walls stood up against the pale and moonlit sky, seeming to dely the elements of destruction that were going on in front. One would hardly suppose, standing in the vacant lot fronting on Adams street, and adjoining the building, that anything was wrong within that structure, save that a confusion seemed to reign on the street. anything was wrong within that structure, save that a confusion seemed to reign on the street. Men, covered with great coats of ice, were burrying and scurrying hither and thither. The Fire Department fuel-wagons and sleighs came and went, leaving their loads of coal near the engines which needed them, and hurrying back to replenish. In the vacant lots a number of the Post-Office employes were engaged in removing the newspaper mail, which had been deposited there for safety. Contractor Walsh was also there in person to see that things were posited there for safety. Contractor Walsh was also there in person to see that things were properly done. In the alley south of the building, between the Honore Block and the Post-Office, the road was clear, except that the ground was covered with a cost of slush and ice about two feet deep, through which it was difficult to walk. The mailing, carriers', and mail-bag departments, in a separate building in the rear, were safe, and a large number of men were employed in getting out the racks and counters and transporting them to the new Singer Building. At 8 o'clock a TRIBUNE reporter met Chief-Marshal Matt Benner, of the Fire Department. Said the reporter: "What do you think of it now?"

"I have the fire under control now," said the Marshal in reply, "and I wouldn't say it if I didn't know it."

It did not look so to the reporter, but, sure

didn't know it."

It did not look so to the reporter, but, su enough, from that time on the flames began to diminish, and the work of destruction seemed at an end, except so far as the flames were licking up such portions of the building to which they were confined.

INCIDENTS.

At 4:45 an attempt was made to move the Skinner escape-ladder from the north end of the building, tha fire having become too hot and the top of the building too insecure to allow the firement to play upon the fiames from positions on the ladder. At it, was being lifed away. the firemen to play upon the fiames from posi-tions on the ladder. As it was being lifted away from the building the group of firemen having charge of the guy-rope on the north alipped on the icy pavement and lost their hold of the rope. The mammoth machine swayed to and fro for a few moments in the air, the top of it barely touching the eaves of the burning building, and then with a terrific crash fell lengthwise in the middle of the atreet. The men holding the guymiddle of the street. The men holding the gny-rope at the south of the machine had a very narrow escape from instant death, the immense ladder falling within a few feet of them. The machine itself was but slightly damaged, but it

was of no further service.

The mercurial alarm is said to have operated first, and Capt. Ben Bullwinkle was notified by telephone of the breaking out of the fire.

Mrs. Kelly, familiarly known about the Post Office as the "apple woman," who kept the stand in the Dearborn-street entrance, was ex-tricated from a room on the fifth floor, where

she had been lying ill, and came down the fireescape.

There are 217 Post-Office employes, and most
of them were in and about the building when
the fire occurred. About twenty females are
among the number, and six of them, who came
down the fire-escape, were occupied in repairing
and making mail-bags on the fourth floor, at
the north end of the building.

Fire-Marshal Benner was a very interesting
object about 7 o'clock. He would then have
passed off readily for the veritable Jack Frost,
and looked as if he had been made up in imitation of Santa Chaus, or the Ice King from the

tion of Santa Claus, or the Ice King from the cold North. His fire-hat was covered with ice and icicles hung from the rim of it. His beard and mustache, and that portion of the hair of his head that had been exposed to the water, that flew about from all sides of the building, were coated with ice, and the mass that covere were coated with ice, and the mass that covered his great fire-coat was suggestive of a portable skating-pond. His boots looked as if they had been fashioned out of ice, and his trumpet appeared like a huge icicle. Yet he moved about wherever duty called him, while the falling spray and drops of water fell upon him, and congealing, added to his already large form.

In the excitement attendant upon the removal of effects from the rear part of the Post-Office building, and the rush of ice-covered firemen in raising ladders, and stretching hose, and bringing streams to bear upon the burning

firemen in raising ladders, and stretching hose, and bringing streams to bear upon the burning pile, a Tribunz reporter managed to obtain a little information from Postmaster Paimer, who was coolly standing in the doorway on the northwest corner of the building, giving directions to his subordinates when required so to do. Mr. Palmer, in answer to a question, said he could not then say where the Post-Office would be located, but he would take the most suitable, as well as available, building he could find. He would look about for new quarters as soon as he could he could find. He would look about for new quarters as soon as he could get out of the present confusion. He was not able to give an estimate as to the loss, but the letter mail and other valuable matter had been saved. The money, with the exception of a small amount in the vault, had been saved and placed in the Sub-Treasury safes, in the Custom-House building. Regarding his whereabouts when the fire broke out, Mr. Palmer said he was in his office, adjoining that of his Assistant, Mr. Squires, on the second floor, and the room became filled with so much smoke that he was came filled with so much smoke that he was compelled to take to the fire-escape to reach the

Mr. Lovell, of the Money-Order Departmen had three men at his window waiting to be at-tended to when the cry of fire was raised tended to when the cry of fire was raised and the smoke came rushing through the rooms. He took the first man's money, but when the second proffered his wealth the gentleman behind the partition asked to be excused, and said he guessed he would pick up his traps and move, which he did with great celerity, taking all valuables with him that he did not lock up in the safe.

Potter Palmer and John R. Drake kindly sent.

not lock up in the safe.

Potter Paimer and John B. Drake kindly sent word to Chief Benner to send his men over in relays to supper at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific, which invitation was gratefully accepted by the weil-nigh exhausted laddies, and they were well taken care of.

Carter H. Harrison was one of the spectators. His mind seemed to be filled with anxiety over the distressing condition in which the Post-Office was placed in the matter of quarters; for he suggested that some enterprising photographer make a picture of the building as it appears after the fire is out, and let him exhibit it at Washington. He thinks that it would be a at Washington. He thinks that it would be a more powerful argument than he could give tongue to in favor of an appropriation for the imediate completion of the new Post-Office. It is probable that the photograph aforesaid will be taken, even if it has to be paid for out of a shot with the same with, and the result was
that the boy was sat down upon, so to
speak, and to-day, if his father is generous,
he will present him with a new meerschaum
cigar-holder, to replace one that was broken,
and a set of store-teeth. The gun was a doubleback action; banco the result.

born street. A few private lines, perhaps, were shut off, but there will be no trouble with points outside of the city.

The tidings of the fire reached the Water-Works within a short time after the fire broke out, and as soon thereafter as possible William A. Cregier, of the Water-Works, visited the A. Cregier, of the Water-Works, visited the seens and tested the bydrants in the vicinity. It was found that they were all in the best possible condition, thanks to the care which had been bestowed upon them by the Pire-Department since the coming on of cold weather, and Mr. Cregier on his return to the Water-Works ordered all steam to be crowded on the engines. The possible powers of the engines are rated at 80,000,000 rallons per day, but the West Side works being notified, did their best, and the two engines combined were soon delivering water at the rate of 82,000,000 gallons per day—the biggest work of the kind ever performed in Chicago. Notwithstanding the extra pressure there was no trouble either with the pipes or the hydrants, and everything worked to a

companies, the local lines being the gree sufferers. Both the American District graph Company's wires and those used for the telephone service were interfered with, as were also some of the wires of the through lines.

telephone service were interfered with, as were also some of the wires of the through lines. But in every case the linesmen and repairers were promptly on the ground and new lines were extemporized almost before the efficiency of the old ones was interfered with. There will, therefore, be little, if any, interruption to the work of these lines.

About 4 o'clock Mayor Heath appeared on the scene. He had been engaged in court, but on hearing of the fire at once made his way to the scene. But like every one else present he was powerless, and after a short conference with Joe Dixon and other members of the police force he fell back into the ranks of lookers-on. John T. Vance, proprietor of a salcon immediately opposite the burnt building, says that he turned in the first alarm over the American District Telegraph Company's wires. He saw smoke issuing from the central part of the building, and after an ineffectual attempt to make one of the fire-alarm telegraph boxes work, utilized the means at hand, and sent in an alarm which reached the insurance Patrol.

An exciting incident of the blaze was the smashing-up of the fire-escape ladder apparatus on the northeast corner of the burning building, shortly after 5 o'clock. The escape was in working order and braced up by supporting ropes, but it became necessary to transfer it a few yards south of its then location, and in the process of moving the accident occurred. The order given to loosen one of the supporting process of moving the accident occurred. The order given to loosen one of the supporting ropes was misunderstood, another rope was let go, and the whole concern came to the ground with a tremendous crash, rendering the machine useless.

Gen. Phil H. Sheriden, in his fur coat, made

Gen. Phil H. Sheriden, in his fur coat, made one of a party which viewed the devastation from the southeast corner of Adams and Dearborn streets. He had made a reconnaisances on the Army Headquarters, but found it a trifle hotter than Winchester, and, for the first time in his experience, was forced to beat a retreat. This was a little before 5 o'ciock, and the General opined then that the whole building would go. No attempt had been made to save the go. No attempt had been made to save the army records, with the exception of some pa-pers which Gen. Sheridan carried off in his overcost pocket, and even then there was little hope of rescuing the valuable documents and records of the office.

Robert T. Lincoln stood around on Adams

street and watched the flames as they licked in his \$10,000 library. He had not a cent of insurance, but seemed cool and collected enough, and apparently had some reliance on the fire-proof capacities of the vault in which his private papers were stored.

There was no lack of fun at the fire. Once

There was no lack of run at the fire. Once in awhile a fireman, with hat, overcoat, and boots encrusted with icicles, was led away from the scene of his labors to be thawed out in some adjacent saloon. Then there were the unfortunates who, in their haste, splashed into two or three feet of commingled mud, snow, and water, and the iunatics who determined to see the fire and pressed in upon the police even up to the wails vicinity and causing a stampede. Then the po-lice, probably induced thereto by the fact that standing around was a cold job, would make a raid on the spectators, and a rush for safety would ensue. The Dearborn street sidewalks are somewhat risky at the best of times, and hundreds of hard-pressed citizens preferred the snow-mounds in the vacant lots to a possible ciubbing, and jumped for dear life. There were remarkably few of the gentler sex There were remarkably few of the gentler sex on the ground, the cold apparently being too much for them, and after the first irregularities were gotten over, the police succeeded very well in keeping the crowd back. Many, however, managed under one pretext or another to get inside the lines, and once inside, became an annoyance to get a near as possible to the fire.

tempts to get as near as possible to the fire.

During the evening Mr. P. Aaron, of J. W. During the evening Mr. P. Aaron, of J. W. Goetz & Co., the State-street glove manufacturers, appeared on the scene, and gave away some siz dozen pairs of heavy woolen mitts to keep warm the almost perishing firemen's hands. This benevolence was gratefully appreciated.

Among those who aided in reaculing the people force was gratefully appeared to the scene stories was Cant Builton.

Among those who aided in rescuing the people from the upper stories was Capt. Builwinkle, of the Fire Patrol. He went up the fire-escape on Marble place, and found a middle-aged man on the fifthifioor too frightened to venture on the ladder. Capt. Ben encouraged him, and toid him to hurry down, as there wasn't any time to spare. The man started for a canary-bird, and a parrot, and a dog, intending to take them along. Bullwinkle said that would never do, as he would fall if he attempted to carry them. So the owner regretfully threw the carry them. So the owner regretfully threw the birds out of the window, but held on to the dog, and, with Capt. Ben's assistance, got safely to one of the Post-Office men said that Mr. Ful-

One of the Post-Office men said that Mr. Fullerton, the carpenter employed in the building, had reported that he had seen the wooden celling catch fire from the hot boilers immediately beneath it, and which were located in the centre of the building, and under the main entrance from Dearborn street. The ceiling being very dry from the heat, it was constantly subjected to radiation from the boilers, the fire spread antidly, and, drawn by the draught of air, ran rapidly, and, drawn by the draught of air, ran up the elevator way close by, and the building was soon enveloped in flames. Other employes, who were in the basement at the time, are reported to have said that they first saw the fire over the boilers, and had no doubt but that it originated there.

The lawyers in the building have suffered severely, unless, perchance, the fire did not reach the rooms in which their books were

reach the rooms in which their books were stored; but, in any event, the damage by smoke and water will be nearly as great as total destruction. Isham & Lincoln had a valuable law library, worth at least \$10,000, and upon which there is no insurance. Judge Lawrence had a valuable library, and Paddock & Ide another, valued at about \$4,000, with no insurance. The firm of Shufeldt & Westover were engaged all yesterday forenoon in moving into their new quarters, and had just placed their \$5,000 library when the fire broke out. Most of the lawvers

quarters, and had just placed their \$5,000 library when the fire broke out. Most of the lawyers stored away their most valuable papers, books, and treasures in the vanits as soon as word was given thal the building was aftre.

Pipeman Shaughnessy, of Engine Company No. 12, which was stationed on the roof of the Howland Building, just north of the Honore Building, was bad ly frozen, and had to be carried down and relieved from duty.

The main office of the Logan Literary Burean has been removed, owing to circumstances over which the proprietors had no control, and can be found for a few days at the Singer Building. Borgella, the artist, occupied Room 60 as a studio. His loss includes a number of valuable paintings, many nearly ready to leave the easel.

cress of the fire Hiram Am coffee among the men. Mr. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific, cave the bors a good, hearty supper. A change of clothing was also provided at the headquarters of the Fire Department.

STEAMERS. The following is a complete list of the steamers working against the flames, together with their locations, the alarms upon which they were Adelphi aler. Secon State and Adelphi aler. Secon Jackson and Fourth av First. State and Adams 411. South front Post-Office. First. Dearborn and Nource. First. Dearborn and Monroe. First. Dearborn and Monroe. First. Tribuse Building. Second Propt of Nutting's. Tatty Adelphi aler.

No. 18. Clark and Adams. Third. 100 No. 19. Dearborn and Adams. Special 400 No. 25. Clark and Adams. 411. 400 No. 25. Clark and Adams. 411. 400 No. 27. Tribuse Building. Second 400 No. 29. Dearborn and Adams. Special 300 There were in all twenty steamers on hand, besides the chemical engines, hook-and-ladders, hose-carts, fire-escapes, fire-patrol, etc. About 9 o'clock engine No. 27, stationed in front of Two Turners office.

THE END.

About 8 o'clock the fire was completely under control, and little could be seen from the limit at which the policeman stopped the traveler save an indistinguishable mass of black ruin, out of which no particulars could be picked, on account of the weather and the policemen. Just about this hour the theatre opened, and it was really pathetic, yes, emotional, to see the ladies paddling and plashing their way through puddles, ankle deep, over hose-pipe, amid the roar and hooting of the steamers, to hear the Bergers blow their horns and see 80 Smith Russell do Dorcas Pennyroyal. Mr. Haverly was one of the sufferers by the fire, which undoubtedly reduced his Saturday evening receipts. Besides, he mourns over the prospect of having the Post-Office removed from the vicinity of his theatre, as it must be for a time.

At a quarter-past 10 o'clock it was announced

At a quarter-past 10 o'clock it was announced ficially that the fire was out, yet this did not

officially that the fire was out, yet this did not deter great throngs of people, who persisted in braving the energetic policemen, from wading through the freezing slush to gaze upon the ruins of the Honore Building. There was really nothing to see, but perhaps it was a pleasure to listen to the puffing of the few remaining engines, which kept up a lively concert for the benefit of the neighborhood until about midnight. The fire struck out at 10:15.

At midnight the Fire-Marshals had left the scene, and had thawed themselves out as well as they could. Marshal Swenie stated that he made a tour of the building after the fire had been extinguished, and found that the ends of the building below the fourth story were in a tolerably good state of preservation, and, in his opinion, the law books and the furnishings of the military department, and also the fixtures in the Post-Office end of the building, were but slightly damaged. The centre of ing, were but slightly damaged. The centre of the building was badly burned, but the fire and smoke found vent through the stairway and the large elevator passage-way. An engine from the outskirts of the city, which had not been employed at the fire, was called to the scene and the company left in charge, as the burning embers were continually setting fires in odd corners throughout the building.

MINOR CHICAGO FIRES. The slarm from Box 752 at 5:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the frame building Nos. 153 and 155 North Wells street, owned by Jacob Koeh and occupied by him on the second floor as a dwelling. The first story was occupied by Gottlieb Schlecht and Charles was occupied by Gottlieb Schlecht and Charles Eleks for rendering purposes. Damage to building, \$1,000, covered by \$5,000 insurance in unknown companies. Damage to machinery and stock in the rendering establishment, \$1,200, covered by policies for \$1,250 in the Traders, of Chicago and the Chenwith of Boston. The flames also caught No. 181, owned and occupied by Matilda Eleks, and was damaged to the extent of about \$300. The fire originated from unknown causes in the engineroom of the rendering establishmens.

The Fire-Patrol received a still alarm at 10:30 in the evening for a line at Gillett's card-board.

in the evening for a fire at Gillett's card-boar of the burning building, which momentarily threatened to crumble over their heads. Occasionally a pipe would burst, deluging all in its

a lot of paper. About \$300 damage was done, the Patrol extinguishing the fire without calling on the Department.

The alarm from Box 355 at 3:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story and basement brick building No. 389 West Taylor street, owned by John Conwar, and occupied as a residence by Patrick Cavanagh. Damage, \$100 to building, covered by \$2,400 insurance in the Germania, of Buffalo, the Hudson, of New York, and the Detroit Fire. Damage to iurniture, \$50. Cause, an overheated furnace in the basement.

The alarm from Box 276 at 1:07 was caused by a fire in the basement of No. 13 West Jackson street, in the wholesale markets, caused by a defective fue. The fire was between the ceiling and floor. Damage, about \$100.

A still alarm to the Fire Patrol at 10:15 last evening was caused by an incipient fire in Truman S. Gillett's paper warehouse, No. 116 Fifth avenue. Damage, \$75. Cause, a wooden spittoon catching fire from the stove.

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—News of the Chicago Post-Office fire reached here by private

Chicago Post-Office fire reached here by private telegrams about dark, and created excitement, alarm, and regret in the narrow circle to which the news came. The report soon spread to persons most acquainted with Chicago, and in spite of the intense cold a number of interested persons gathered about the newspaper and telegraph offices to ascertain the exact truth. Among them were those who had property interests and friends in Chicago, as well as persons interested in Eastern insurance companies. The first official news of the fire came in a dispatch from Postmaster Palmer to Assistant Postmaster-General Typer, stating that the Post-Office build-

master Palmer to Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, stating that the Post-Office building was burning, and the Government property would be destroyed. Tyner immediately telegraphed instructions to Palmer to make the best arrangements he could to protect the Government property.

Som after, a telegram came from Special-Agent Stewart that it would be impossible to protect the Government property, and that it was all in danger of loss. Another telegram was received immediately from the Post-Office Department authorizing the Postmaster to engage any suitable building he could find for Post-Office purposes.

At a late nour this evening no additional details could be gathered as to the fire, although

tails could be gathered as to the fire, although repeated telegrams were sent asking for infor

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—A fire broke out in Centenuial Block, a large three-story brick block on South Meridian street, near the Union Depot. It originated in the room used by a man named Marks as a rag warehouse, and is believed to have been spontaneous combustion. The block is owned by A. Kuhn, and cost \$80,000. The damages will be \$5,000, covered by insurance. The weather being so severe the Fire Department labored under great difficulty, but succeeded after a hard struggle in confining the fire to the room in which it originated, save that the upper floor of the next room, occupied by Oliver Chilled Steel Plow Company, stocked with woodwork, suffered some. Several of the firemen were badly frozen in the ears and noses, but none seriously. The water froze thickly over the machinery and the gearing, stiffening the hose, and enveloping the suits of the men in contings of ice. They had to keep moving to keep their clothes at all flexible.

keep their clothes at all flexible.

AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—A fire broke out at 5 a.

m. in the Avenue Hotel at Huntington. W. Va.

Owing to the intense cold weather a good deal of trouble was experienced by the firemen in getting a stream on the fire. The hotel and

other buildings were destroyed. When it was supposed the fire was under control, the fire cisterns being exhausted, a change of boss was necessary, in which the engine suction was lost in the first cistern. Before it could be recovered the fire was again under full headway, and four other buildings were burned. Loss about \$12,300, with perhaps other small losses on goods by water and removal. Insurance small.

AT DETROIT.

Special Disputs to The Tribium.

DUTROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—A fire broke out tonight in the Michigan Central freight office, partially burning the building and destroying the
books and records, valued at \$10,000. General
Manager Ledyard says they can be replaced, as
the books were kept in duplicate, one set remaining here and the other sent to Chicago.
When the fire was discovered the building was
burning in three places, leading to the belief
that it was set on fire, probably by some discharged employe. AT DETROIT.

AT COLUMBUS, GA.

COLUMBUS, GA, Jan. 4.—The Rankin House, with the skating-rink and thirteen stores underneath, is burned. The hotel and stores were valued at \$70,000. Insurance, \$23,000. Stocks mostly saved and insured. Another fire, two blocks above, burned the stores of Pollard & Harris, Frank Perry, and the Wheeler & Wilson machine factory. Loss, \$17,000. Insured.

NEAR DEXTER, MICH. Special Disputed to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 4.—The bo Walter Brass, near Dexter, this county, was burned to the ground this morning. Loss, \$3,000. Insured in the Washtensw Mutual for \$1,000. The origin of the fire was a defective

RECORD Dispatch to The Tribens.

KECKUK, Ia., Jan. 4.—The country resi
of Joseph Bennett, six miles from this city,
nearly all its contents, was entirely dest
by fire to-day at noon. Loss, \$4,000. In
for \$2,500 in the Iowa State Insurance Con
of Keckuk. The origin of the fire is unkn

AT MOLINE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 4.—The mills of the Moline (Iil.) Paper Company took fire at 7:30 this morning, and by the time the building could be flooded \$3,000 damage had been done. Fully insured. Work will be resumed in a few damage.

AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Academy of the Holy Angels (Catholic) was burned this afternoon. The children were removed. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$25,000. The Academy was mortgaged to the extent of the insurance.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—The Commercial says the distillery and flouring-mill at St. Paris, O., owned by Levi Runkle, burned last night. Loss, \$12,000; insured, \$13,700.

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
Springpield, Itl., Jan. 4.—The real Col. E. R. Roe, United States Marshal, took fi to-day, and was burned almost to the grot

AT HAMILTON, O. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—S. Hughes & Co.'s fouring-mill, at Hamilton, O., was partially purned this morning. Loss estimated at \$18,000; covered by insurance.

AT HINGHAM, MASS.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Public Library and Post Office, with their contents, at Hingham, h een burned.

CANADA.

Supreme Court.—The Fishery Award.—Lieut.—Gov. Leteiller's Case.—Fall in Stocks.—A Coming Execution.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The next session of the Supreme Court has been called for the 20th of January, but no intelligence has yet been received regarding the movements of the Hon.

M. Richards, Chief-Justice, who is still in England.

The impression was, that Newfou share of the fishery-award was to be \$5 the entire award being \$5,500,000. But it is now

share of the fishery-award was to be \$500,000.

the entire award being \$5,500,000. But it mow stated that an understanding was come to between Sir Alexander Gait and the Hon. Mr. Whiteway, Newfoundland's representative, that Newfoundland's share was to be \$1,000,000; and the money is said to have been pieced to the credit of the Province, in the Bank of England. The rumor respecting the refusal of the Governor-General to sign the order in Council removing the Lieutenant-Governer of Quebec, appears not to oe devoid of some basis. Many Conservatives claim that the refusal is a fact, while a few maintain a contrary view. While any statements respecting the matter must be accepted with caution, it is certain that the question has been brought forward for the consideration of the Governor-General. It is also true that his Excellency, during the past few days, has given much time to the task of making himself acquainted with the facts of the case and the arguments used on both sides.

**MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—A circular has been issued here showing the year 1878. This indicates the heavy decline that has taken place during the year. The shrinkage in stocks during the year. The shrinkage in stocks during the year. The shrinkage in stocks during the twelve months is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$11,000,000. Add to this \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000 had to this \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000 had to this \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000 had to the year.

One of the members of the Chinese Legation at the juil for the executions of Michael have steadily dropped from January, the lowest price touched being at the close of the year.

One of the members of the Chinese Legation at the juil for the executions of Michael Farrell—for the murder of William Convarsion is the month of reduction of the capital of the general bus upon which Costaforal was bung. It is a portable wooden machine, and will singe the hymns of his Church. He wishes to see no one, and final habits an almost otherwise unoccupied wing of the murder are briefly as follows: On S

THE BRAIDWOOD MINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Basidwood coal mines, upon which this city depends for its supply of fuel, are preducing only about one-third the usual amount of coal, and dealers here are short of that important article. They have managed so far to keep their customers supplied by delivering to each only half a ton at a time. If the extreme cold weather should continue, and the supply of coal not increase, the situation will become serious.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Cunard steamship
Abyasinia, from Liverpool, due Tuesday, has
not been geported. The Labrador, of the
French Line, and the Snevia, of the Hamburg

The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
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Der Madison and Dearborn ata., Chicago, III. for the delivery of Tux Telsune at d, and Hyde Park left in the cour ye prompt attention

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CRICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc su. Manager. MS. France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-B MARLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 440 Strigger F Gulliq, Agent.

BAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—Palace Hotel.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CELSIOR LODGE, NO. 22, I. O. O. F.—Me are notified that Brother D. L. Shorey, F. will deliver a lecture before the Lodge on To revening, Jan. 14, at the lodge room, in Mathod reh Block. An invitation is extended to all mer of the Order.

J. J. SidDALL, N. G. M. CHALMERS, Recording Secretary.

NSIA LODGE, NO. 180, A. F. & A. M. usi Communication of this Lodge for ti to officers and payment of dues will be he evening, Jan. 10, at Masonic Hall, 78 Mo. punctual attendance of all members is earlied.

A. STODDARD, W. M.

ARDEN CITY LODGE, NO. 141. A. F. & A. members are hereby notined to attend the E munication, to be held Wednesday evening or the purpose of installing the officers elect full green. Visiting breakers are fraternally in

D. C. CRRGIER LODGE, NO. est, A. F. & A. M.— Hail Not. 408 and 404 Milwauker av.—Regniar Com-munication Wednesday eventing Jan. 8, 1879, st. 7189 Colock, sharp. Installation of officers. Members are requested to attend. Visiting brethren cordinity in requested to attend. Visiting brethren cordinity in

J. O. O. F.—EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT (UNI-UHSIRD) NO. 102. with meet at their hall, Twen-r-second-st, between State-st, and Wabash-av, next riday evening, Jan. 10, for installation of onicers, selecting degrees, and pulser important business. N. B. BICE, & P.

L. O. O. F.—CHICAGO BATTALION OF PA .—Attention—All are requested to meet in full ur m at Brand's flat, corner Clark and Ohlo-sts., Mo , Jan. 6, 9 o'clock p. m., sharp. By order of A. H. WAGGENER, Captain

DUANE LODGE, NO. 11, L. O. O. F. -Hall 112 and at. — Members are hereby notified to be onday, Jan. 6, 7:30 p. m., for the purpo he officers for the ensuing term. H. R. HOPKINS, Secretary.

APPOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1. KNIGHTS
TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Tuesday evening, Jan.
7. 1878, for business. Visitors are always welcome.
By order of the Commander.
U. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1879.

WAYNE MACVEAGE, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the Peace Commission sent by the President to settle the Louisiana imbroglio, was a visitor at the White House yesterday; and the diplomatic quid-nunes now aver that he was tendered the Berlin mission made vacant by the death of BAYARD TAYLOR. Mr. MACVEAGE is a son-in-law of SIMON CAMEBON.

JUAN MONCAST, one of the Communistic regicides with which Europe has been cursed for several months, and who last October attempted to assassinate ALPHONSO, King of Spain, explated his crime yesterday morning on the garrote. He attended mass; and de-yoted several hours to prayer just before the execution; and, in the language of the very elect, there is scarcely a reasonable doubt that his soul was wafted on angelic pinions to the abode of the blessed.

The financial circles of England are again disturbed by a bank failure,—the Cornish Bank, at Truro. It was founded over a century ago, and did a large business in devoloping and working the tin mines of Cornwall. The deposits amounted to £5,000,000. This failure will prove more disastrous than the collapse of the Glasgow Bank, for the reason that it will increase the want of confidence which is averaged to the confidence which is a confidence to the confidence which is a confidence to the co fidence which is everywhere manifest in British financial and commercial centres.

The Government Directors of the Union acuse Railroad have submitted their annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. They believe that, in view of its success as a cial enterprise, it should be sub ted to as severe tests as any railway in the sountry. Its road-bed is not what it should be, for the reason that the stock-holders and managers have absorbed as dividends the moneys which ought to have been expended in substituting steel rails for the worp-out iron ones that now disfigure its track. An amalgamation of the road with its connecting branch lines is not deemed desirable, and the public interest would be better secured were the companies compelled to arbitrate the existing differences relative to pro-rating.

HENRY W. THOMSON, Assistant District-Attorney, yesterday sent his immediate and peremptory resignation to the Department of Justice at Washington. The immediate cause for his action will be found in the correspondence, given in another column, which passed between him and Attorney General DEVENS. It has been an open secret for some weeks that Mr. Thomon would be obliged to succumb to the pressure brought against him at the Washington end. The public will anxiously await the result of the prosecutions agains the Custom-House "Building Ring," and should they fail to result in a conviction Mr. Tourson's side of the controversy will ess receive a general indorsement. An alleged effort on the part of the Treasury Department to save Hill, the ex-Supervis-ing-Architect, seems to be the cause of the difficulty.

The Sun publishes the special contract entered into by the Union Pacific Railroad with the merchants of the Atlantic cities for the transportation of dry goods to San Prancisco. Cotton goods are billed at the rate of \$2.75 per 100 pounds batts at \$2, buttons, buckles, and like goods at \$3; gents' hosiery and under wear at \$3; ladies' bodiery and underwear wear at \$3; ladies' bosiery and underwear, \$4; ready-made clothing, flannels, and woolens, \$5. In the carrying out of this woolens, \$5. In the carrying out of this contract the merchants obligate themselves to make all their shipments to San Francisco by rail only, including all the varieties of goods which have heretofore been shipped by steamer via the Isthmus. It is further provided that the merchants with whom the agreement is made shall not allow any outsider to parallel to the state of the same of the

nt, but when the glittering generalities are removed, it is simply an aggravated case of discrimination, which is in direct contravention not only of the common law, but the laws regulating common

The "cold spell" continues unabated at the East. The railroad blockade has not been raised, and the unfortunate passengers caught in the snow drifts are obliged to solicit the hospitalities of neighboring farm-houses. All is quiet on the Potomac for Ler's army,—that historic stream having succumbed to the embraces of the Ice King. Ocean steamers cannot get out of New Yor harbor owing to the immense masses of harbor owing to the immense masses of floating ice; and heavy falls of snow are reported at Vicksburg and Shreveport. Chi-cago still retains her pre-eminence as a de-lightful climatic resort.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

The local columns of The Tribune thin norning present an elaborate and graphic count of the burning of what has known as the Honore Building, located of the northwest corner of Adams and Dear born streets, and opposite the incomp Custom-House. The fire occasioned unusua commotion in the city, for several reason The block of buildings-for such it was practically—was one of the largest and mos costly of the New Chicago. It was the temporary abiding-place of the Post-Office, and Gen. Sheridan's Military Headquarters. The Chicago & Alton Railroad had recently moved its general offices there. And there were also several of the leading law-offices of the city, including those of Isham & Lin-coln, Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence and Pappock & IDE. The location of the building, near the centre of the city, and in the neighborhood of some of the leading hotels, theatres, newspaper offices, and other business blocks, naturally aroused a general feeling of ap prehension. Fortunately, there was little wind, and the prompt appearance and effi-cient working of the Fire-Department, in spite of the intense cold, confined the confiagration within the walls where it originated

This was the second fire on the same spot. A similar building had been completed just before the Great Fire of 1871, and shared then the common fate of destruction. The present structure was erected by Mr. Honors almost immediately, but chiefly at the ex-pense of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, which ultimately bought it under a mortgage sale. It remained unoccupied for several years, and has only been fully tenanted within the past few months. It is the third experience of the Chicago Post-Office with the familiar fire-fiend. The first was in The Fire of 1871, when the Govern nent Building, now known as Haverly's Theatre, was gutted and abandoned. The second was in the large fire of July 14, 1874, when the office was located in the old Methodist Church edifice corner of Wa-bash avenue and Congress street. The Post-Office has now been moved to the new Singer Building, which has already passed through the ordeal of fire twice, and may hopefully be regarded as exempt from

any new attack for some time to come.

The loss by yesterday's fire will be computed at about \$200,000. The Connecticut Mutual had a lien of \$540,000 on the building, but purchased it under the sale for \$500,000. The Company afterwards expendd about \$50,000 more in finishing it up for ccupation and in making some improvements. Besides these expenditures, there were fixtures, farniture, law-libraries, etc., which will probably be estimated at \$40, 000. There was \$200,000 insurance on the building itself, scattered in sums of from \$2,500 to \$10,000 in various companies.

the engine-room or some contiguous spart-ment in the basement, and it took a sudden shoot up the elevator-shaft, which furnished at once with material and a draft. It was this fact which rendered it impossible for the Fire-Department to fight the flames from the top or inside the building, and this also which so seriously endangered the lives of several persons who were saved by the skill and intrepidity of the firemen. There was a large amount of framework in the building, and it had one of those patent fire-traps known as a French roof; evertheless, had the elevator-way been contructed of fire-brick, or lined with boiler iron, the fire might have been smothered in its infancy.

The loss and confusion which will result

rom this third burning of the Post-Offi will increase public indignation at the neglect and rascality which are responsible for th unfinished condition of the new Governmen Building. It is some seven years since work on the new Government Building was begun, and there is not a reasonable doubt that it would have been completed, and the Post-Office safely housed in a fire-proof structure, if the work had been done honestly, conscientiously, and economically. There seem to be scarcely any event nowadays in the nature of a calamity in which official corruption does not cut some figure. Yesterday evening's fire furnishes a new reason for the vigorous prosecution of the men who are believed to have been implicated in the Chicago Custom-House frauds.

The outcome of the fire is as fortunate a ould have been expected under the circumtances in which it originated and spread and with the conditions surrounding it. Th firemen did noble work in a temperature which almost paralyzed outdoor energy; several of them were carried off looking like frozen carcasses of humanity, but it is hoped that the best of care will restore them. The police, too, acted generally with discretion and judgment, but it would be better if the practice prevailed in Chicago of making a cordon around three or four blocks in case of such a fire, and absolutely prohibiting every one from stepping inside the limits excepthose actively engaged. The warning which the conflagration should impress upon all at this time, when furnaces and stoves are stoked up to their utmost capacity, is the exercise of strict and constant care.

OUR ASSESSMENT LAWS.

We have repeatedly called attention to the revenue difficulties under which this county abors, under the Revenue law; and now, or the eve of the meeting of the Legislature, there should be a general and united move-ment to have some relief in the matter of making and perfecting assessments.

It is a notorious farce to attempt an in-

elligent, or a full, or a fair assessmen the real and personal property of the City impossibility. The so-called assessment lacks all the requisites of an assessment; the Assessor cannot find all the property; the he has no time ortion that he can see to investigate, and therefore knows nothing of its value. He simply follows the lists of his predecessor, with such ations are necessarily guesswork, and, in the matter of personal property, the valua-ations are mainly those made by the owner. An assessment covering a period of sixty An assessment covering a period of sixty days is perhaps ample for a rural township, where the land is counted by tracts, and where the Assessor knows personally every inhabitant, and knows, with reasonable cerpersonal property. In the city the case is different. A result is, that, between the nount of personal property not found and at which is not assessed at more than onethat which is not asses twentieth or one-tenth its value, the burden of taxation is transferred to the few, who are ully taxed, while the others largely escape. It is very desirable, therefore,

It is very desirable, therefore, that there should be such changes made in the law as will enable this evil to be remedied. We are aware that there are legal difficulties in the way of any remedial legislation; but still, with a proper disposition on the part of the Legislature, it may be possible to obtain some relief:
The Constitution confers upon the Legis

lature full and exclusive authority to pr scribe the mode of assessment and the per sons by whem it shall be made. The Legis lature has, therefore, full authority. The first difficulty is that the Revenue law must in all its details be uniform; the only excep tion is as to the class of counties. ship organization and those which are not It has been decided by the Supreme Cour It has been decided by the Supreme Cotthat this county is under township organition. The present Revenue law provides:
Until provision is made by law for the election the County Assessor in counties not under tow ship organization, the County Board in said conties shall smussily appoints some suitable and conpetent person as County Assessor, and the person appointed shall hold his office for one year, et.

This is the only class of counties in which

This is the only class of counties in whi a County Assessor can be appointed. In other counties each town has its own Ass sor. The law further provides :

The law further provides:

The books for the assessment of property is counties not under township organization shall be made up by Congressional townships; but parts of fractional townships less than full townships may be added to full townships at the discretion of the County Board. In counties under township organization said books shall be made to correspond with the organized towns. Separate books shall be made for the assessment of property and the collection of all taxes and special assessment thereon, within the corporate limits of cities towns, and villages, if ordered by the County Board.

To get the office of County Assessor, town ship organization must be abolished? and when township organization is abolished, then the county is to be divided into Congressional townships,—something very different. For instance, Congressional Township '39 includes all the territory in Chicago from Egan avenue on the south to North avenue on the north, and from the lake to Western avenue. This would not include the whole city, but would throw parts of it into other townships. Now, if this last-quoted section of the law giving the County Board authority to make sepa rate books for the assessment of property incorporated cities, towns, and villages without reference to divisions into town ships, applies or can be made applicable counties not under township organization then the assessment for all Chicago could be made as an entirety, and not as now by towns. It will be seen that a County Asset sor, in counties not under township organ ization, is to be appointed by the County Board, and to hold office one year; neverthe less the general law limits the time for mak ing the assessment to sixty days—from May 1 to July 1. Herein is a difficulty which under whatever form of county organizatio will necessarily defeat any intelligent asses ment. All property is to be assessed at it value on the 1st of May. In cities like Chicago, with a population of 500,000 people engaged in every manner of business, the Assessor's office should be open the whole July 1, he should open his books for the next year's business. He would then beable to find each owner of personal property and would be able to verify and correct all returns made by deputies or by owners; would be able to revise and correct all the lists of real estate, and find the proper value of the improvements. The office should be open at all times to complaints and to an nation of the facts, and thus be prepared on the 1st of May, from personal in formation and knowledge, to extend on the books the valuations. In less than three years, under an arrangement of this kind, there would be a full enumeration of the taxable property and a correct list of real estate, and the work of subsequent Assessors would be substantially confined to the listing of additions to real estate and the improve

ments of real property, and to the erasure of taxed property destroyed by fire or otherwise. With a complete assessment and corrected lists of real property in the large cities there would be no necessity for a reassessment of real estate and farms oftener than once in three or five years, and the duty of the Assessor would be confined to corrections growing out of subdivisions, and to an increase of assessment whenever improve-ments may be made. The Assessor would, therefore, have sixty days in which to de vote his energy to the discovery and valuation of personal property. The regulation of how often there shall be an assessment is

within the powers of the Legislature. There was a law passed in 1877 which onthorized the County Board of any county to consolidate all the "towns" lying within the corporate limits of a city into one town, in which case Chicago would be one "town" nstead of three, and would have but on Town Collector, one Assessor, and one Su-pervisor, in place of three of each, and the nctions of the three Town Boards would be exercised by the City Council. Even under this arrangement, if the Legislature can devise any mode for an extension of the time for making assessments, the assessment of property in large cities would be greatly improved and facilitated. It would abolish few offices, it is true, but would greatly improve the service. The abolition of township organization by popular vote might take place at the next April election; but to do this would abolish the present "township" divisions of the country owns; it would also prove embarrass perhaps, in the matter of park assessments which are now confined within the limits of towns supposed to be benefited by the respective park systems. This complication stands even in the way of reducing the whole City of Chicago to one town. Unless the Legislature can devise some way whereby the existing park debts of the existing town within the city limits and the taxes therefor can be held to be exclusively a charge on the property now subject in each town to taxation for such purpose, it is not likely that there can be any disturbance of the present ownship organization, or even any con-olidation of the present towns within the

Legislature has full power under the Consti of our forms of government and in his search for the causes of our remarkable growth and

Assembly from this county can be no more coneficially directed than to this subject and beneficially directed than to this subject and to the preparation of such legislation as will enable large cities to disentangle them-selves from the complications of the township machinery of government, especially in the matter of securing honest, intelligent assess-ments in place of the unjust burlesques upon valuations now annually produced.

HOW LAWRENCE WAS SLAUGHTERED. The I.-O. is vociferous on the question of supporting Legislative caucus nominations for Senator. But its zeal is new-born. We remember one Republican Legislative caucus nomination which it did not tear its hair nor rend its garments to support, and that was the nomination of Judge Lawrence after Locan had withdrawn from the con-

A caucus of the Republican members was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1877, and the choice fell on Judge Lawrence, and he was made the nominee of the party as fairly and completely as John A. Locan had been when he was nominated. The Republicans numbered 100 votes, every one of which LAWRENCE was entitled by party rules to receive. When the vote was taken in joint ballot he got but 86 votes. There were three pairs—giving him equal to 89 votes. Eleven Locan men flew the track and refused to be bound by the caucus. They scattered their votes, and swore that no Republican except LOGAN should be elected. At the next ballot Judge LAWRENCE received but 81 Republican votes—19 less than the full vote of his party. The caucus nomination was thus disregarded by the Logan-ites. What was Logan doing while his body-guard was thus violating personal honor and party rules? Was he laboring with his bolters to induce them to support the regular nominee of the caucus? Far from it. He was sulking in his room and declaring to Republican members Senator RIDDLE among othersthat, if he could not be elected, no other

Republican should be.

When the fifth ballot of that day Wednesday, Jan. 24-was taken, the Democrats, despairing of electing Judge Davis, began to change their votes to LAWRENCE, the Republican caucus nominee. Then it was that several of Logan's body-guard scurried about the hall urging Republican mem bers to vote for Haines, who received 69 votes, all but one or two being Republicans, while Judge Lawrence received but 30 Republican votes, which, with the Democrats, gave him 42,—twelve Democrats voting for him on this ballot. The Logan-ites re-fused to change from Haines to Lawrence, which would have elected him on that bal-lot, as the twelve Democrats had made up their minds to end the long and weary contest in Lawrence's favor.

Before another ballot could be taken,

GRANGER, one of LOGAN'S most servile adherents, moved an adjournment, and refused to withdraw his motion. It was made known to the Republicans all over the hall that enough Democrats would vote for LAWBENCE again to elect him. The call for adjournment was persisted in by the Logan-ites. The motion was put, and the body-guard, in solid phalanx, yelled "Aye!" A decided majority of the members, by the sound, cried "No!" but the Chair wrongfully decided the motion carried, and adjourned the joint meeting of

the two Houses. The next day the Democrats and Independ ents came together on Judge Davis, and elected him. In this way LOGAN'S threat was made good, that no Republican except himself should be elected. In this way, Judge LAWRENCE, the Republican caucus nominee, was slaughtered by Logan and his body-guard. The same kind of a the same game over again. If they can't get Logan, they intend that no other Republican shall be elected Senator. Rule or ruin was their motto two years ago; it is their metto still.

CITY GOVERNMENTS. The Hon. Hobatio Sermous has a pape upon our system of government in the North American Review for December, which was printed in the last issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It will commend itself to the majority of readers, both for the pleasant style in which it is written and for the very hopeful view it takes of the future of our political institutions. In the latte respect Mr. SEYMOUR seems to be an optimist, and surveys the whole political with more satisfaction than any other public man has seen fit to express. It is difficult to state the contents of such a closely-written paper in editorial space, but, his line of thought runs as follows: Th prosperity and advantages of the countrare not alone due to material causes, but is large degree result from our form of gov. ernment, which contributes to this prosperity for several reasons, the chief one being that it aims not so much to give powe to majorities as to protect minorities. Besides the declarations in the Constitution of things the majority cannot do, the Judiciars has been placed above the executive and law making powers expressly to check the power of the majority, should it ever attempt injus tice or usurpation, and the States having small populations are protected by the ina bility of the majority to control the most powerful branch of Congress,-the Senate Hence, without any regard to majorities every citizen can so use his special power and intelligence as to promote the general welfare. Upon this basis the fathers framed the Government. Their theory takes away control from political centres and distributes it to the various points that are most inter ested in its wise and honest exercise. Hence the prosperity of the whole people first de pends upon the wisdom of the inhabitants of townships. The next organizations in order and importance are County Boards, whose aggregate transactions are more important than those of our State Legislatures. "In the ascending scale of rank, in the descending scale of importance, is the Legislature, which is or should be limited to State affairs," and, says Mr. SEYMOUR with epigrammatic force and pith, "Its greatest wisdom is shown by the smallest amount of legislation, and its strong est claims for gratitude grow out of what i

persons most interested in any matter manage it better than wiser men who are not in terested, Mr. SEYMOUR claims that the country has attained its "power, prosperity, and magnificent proportions,"
So far as Mr. Seymous goes in this analysis

does not do." Our General Government is

the reverse of every other, for, "instead of

being the source of authority, it only re-

ceives the remnant of power after all that

concerns town, county, and State jurisdic-tions has been distributed." Under these

bases of government and the theory of self-

government, the principle of which is that

y agree with him; one very important factor that he omits one very important factor and the state of the stat able that he omits one very important factor in our political system,—unfortunately important only for evil,—namely, municipal government, especially in our large cities. In his long and otherwise exhaustive article he makes no account of it, and only incidentally alludes to it in attributing Tweedism in New York City to the demoralizing effects of the War and the mania for personal enrichment, no matter how it might be attained. It is all the more remarkable that this omission should have occurred, because it is apsion should have occurred, because it is apgreat danger to our institutions is the cor rupting influence of municipal governments d that this is the great pro and that this is the great problem awaiting solution. Seventy-five years ago Thomas Jeypenson deprecated their influence, and foresaw that they would become plague spots, though in his time cities were small, their populations were mostly homogeneous and almost entirely free from the vicious and ignorant elements that now abound, and public sentiment reached a higher standard than now. In his day not 20 near cent of the than now. In his day not 20 per cent of the people lived in the cities; now more than one-half congregate in them, and their ranks are constantly swollen by the streams of emigra-tion from foreign cities. The great Cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have governments whose influence is demoral-izing and whose tendencies are towards cor-ruption. Under their administration the revenues are squandered, taxation is made an almost intolerable burden, the property of the citizens is mortgaged in the in of tax-eaters, and contractors, jobbers, lobby-ists, and officials banded into rings hold high carnival with the people's money. The de-moralizing influences of such administrations moralizing influences of such administrations have affected all classes, and conditions of society, and private dishonesty keeps almost even pace with public rascality. Chicago has not reached that low tone of sentiment that characterizes some of the other cities, but even here it is a constant fight with corruption, and, although the en-tire press is leagued with the better citizens on the side of the right, the wrong is upperon the side of the right, the wrong is upper-most a large part of the time, and it is not yet decided whether the viciousness of the mob and the dishonesty of the rings or the honesty and intelligence of the better classes are masters. In foreign countries the large cities are more fortunate, because their gov-ernment is in the hands of a few, and their officials are appointed without reference to the mass of the people, who have no voice in their selection. In our cities we have complete popular government, which enables the depraved, the ignorant, and the vicious mob, led by dishonest demagogues and corrupt professional politicians, to gain control and vote away the property of the people in taxes that are levied only to be stolen, while every other form of dishonesty thrives, and laws are defied with inpunity. So long as this problem remains unsolved there is little hope that township government will greatly enhance the prosperity of the entire people.

The remarkable book entitled "The Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language," which we had the pleasure of reviewing some weeks ago, contained a chap-ter upon Chaucen and his influence upon Early English that merits a fuller notice than we were able to give it at that time. Chaucen was crowned the Father of English Poetry by DEYDEN, than whom no wiser judge on such a subject could be found. Before this, Caxron and Millon had testified to his exellence, and nearly every critic since, inluding Addison, Dr. Johnson, Colerador, HALLAM, and our own Lowell, has pointed out new beauties in his pages. But it is not as a poet that we propose to write of CHAUCER. He has other pre-eminent claims English Poetry, but, in some sense, Father of English Prose. When he wrote the English language was in a transi tion period. The complete fusion between Anglo-Saxon and Norman French was about taking place. The provincialisms and other irregularities of the former language were dropping out and clearing away. Meanwhile, there was no fixed standard of taste, and no settled rules by which style could be tried. Any writer could introduce, within limits, such novel-ties as he desired. A bad writer could deform English, and a good one could improve it without exciting strong opposition.
Under these circumstances, Chauces, who
happened to be a man of poetic genius and a scholar of high linguistic attainments, under-took for his own part the reform of English. It is impossible to say whether he realized the effect his example would have upon future ages. Probably he did not. Being a modest man, he could never have imagined that the popularity of "The Canterbury Tales" would continue unabated for five centuries. It is more likely that he reformed the English he used for his own convenience. A methodical man, traveled man withal, he thought it suitable to have his poems harmonious and consistent throughout, instead of following local usages widely at variance with each

THE FATHER OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

other, and in many instances self-contradic-CHAUCER was the first to make an effectual mpromise between Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon. "The Canterbury Tales" in more than 2,000 French words of inherent meaning. Many of them have been transferred bodily from one language to the other, and the majority of the rest are only slightly altered. These words are important contributions to the language. It has been said that Chaucen "dumped a cart-load of new words" into English. If he did so, that cart-load was the richest accession any language ever received.

CHAUCER's reforms were almost all in the direction of a simplified grammar. Man times they consisted only in dropping useless forms. Hence they recommended themselves to the favor of writers who came after him. It was easier to adopt them than not. reformed the definite article by droppi thirty-four inflections and replacing the the monosyllabie "the." Those who have puzzled over the irregular Greek "Ho,"
"Hay," "To," "Hoi," "Hai," "Ta," or the
French "le," "la," "les," or the German der," "die," "das," can realize how great a gift CHAUCER's simple "the" for all ca and both numbers is to the English lan-guage. He also introduced "a" as the in-definite article. Next, he performed a similar service for the adjective, dropping the seven inflections to denote gender, number, and case. Let the schoolboy calculate again how much time he has spent in learning the inflexions of "agathes" or "bonus," and estimate what is saved to him in this respect in English. Chavorn reduced the ni pronouns to about twenty-one. He but two of the twenty-three inflections that marked the gender, number, and case in the

flexions the invariable particles of, fring, by, and with to mark the relation of

and so did away with all the perplexities of declension with a blow.

Another great reform accomplished be Chaucan was the forming of the plurals of nouns by the addition of "s" to the singular. This resembles the usual practice is French; but there are large classes of exceptions and at these in "saw" to which no the saw in the saw parallel can be found in English. The German plurals are even more arbitrary, and they have been the grief and despair of learners for generations. Those who have read TREVELYAN'S Life of MACAULAY will remember that the noble essayist and scholar declared his intention of learning German on his way home from India, and provided text-books for the purpose, but never afterward mentioned the subject. The German plurals appear to have been stumbling blocks that he could never get over. Al these difficulties were removed from English by CHAUCES. With a few trifling exceptions, the plurals of English nouns formed in "s." Genders were another cause of confusion in Early English, and still are in all the European languages. It is difficult to sa whether the French, with its two genders, i

whether the French, with its two genders, which all inanimate objects are included, the German, with its three, which are appr pristed by different objects in the most hap-hazard way, is the more objectionable. Dr. Weisse points out that, though German has three genders, girl (Madchen) is neuter; boy (Knabe), masculine; door (Thur), fem-inine; house (Haus), neuter; dog (Hund), masculine; horse (Pferd), neuter; su (Sonne) and earth (Brde) are feminine moon (Mond) and star (Stern) are mass line; brain, ear, leg, and knee are neuter neck, arm, finger, and foot are masculine hand, nose, liver, and toe are femi nine. Like inconsistencies and contradic tions are pointed out in French. Charces removed these irregularities from English by providing three genders,—masculine, femi-nine, and neuter,—and classifying all nouns according to their sex or want of it. ourse his work in this respect was not com plete, but it was a great step in the right

way.

The changes in the verb were not less rad ical and important. The four conjugations which the French have brought down from the Latin, were dispensed with. A future which was wanting in Anglo-Saxon, was sup plied by means of the auxiliary "shall."
The present participle was formed with the compromise termination "ing," which is at once the most characteristic and the most valuable termination in the English language The preterite and the past participle were made with "ed"; and the past-perfect tenses were expressed with this participle and the "auxillary," as in other languages.

Chauces did not straighten out the iregular verbs as he might have done, and they have remained ever since to torment unfortunate foreigners who have attempted to learn the language. Nor did he do any-thing to simplify the tortuous orthography of the language. There is justice, after all, in the observation of the modern humorist that "CHAUCER was a great poet, but an awful hand to spell," He did more to confuse English orthography than to amend it. But he set an example in the treatment of its grammar which might now be followed to advantage by those who seek to change its spelling. If Charces, five centuries ago, could see his way clear to drop out a host of antiquated forms and incumbrances, there is no reason why modern reformers, with more general diffusion of knowledge and stronger disposition among the people to submit to the rule of reason and common sense, should not eventually do as much for another and less vital part of the language.

THEY SMELL RANK TO HEAVEN

Those Stock-Yard stinks, like the poor, w

have always with us. It takes a careful re-

reading of THE TRIBUNE'S annual Trade Review, and several estimates as to how many times the cattle and hogs would reach around the earth that are otherwise disposed of in Chicago, to compensate for a single whist of the dreadful stenches that permeate the atmosphere these cool, clear nights. A dis-finguished gentleman, recently on a visit to this city, was taken out for a drive one afternoon to inspect the greatness and beautier of Chicago, but begged pitifully to be spared and brought back to his hotel when he had gone far enough south to be on a parallel with the stink area. In spite of the earnes labors of Health-Commissioner DzWolr; t spite of the ceaseless lamentations of th public; in spite of the apparently successful prosecutions in the courts; in spite of the fulsome promises of the renderers; in spite of the police power of the city, which in this instance extends beyond the limits,-in spite of everything, these mephitic blast from the Stock-Yards and thereabouts threat en to go on forever. We begin to fear that the Courts and prosecutors were too lenient in consenting to a suspension of penalties in some cases, and non-prosecution in others, on the pledge of the stink-generators to re-form. The renderers contend now that they have adopted the proper deodorizing me chinery and use it regularly, but they don't; they contended in the same manner before the prosecutions, and it was demonstrated that they lied about it. As a rule, the mer engaged in a business which produces nuisance do not carry the typical hatchet they may be most exemplary citizens in other respects, but they will not tell the truth about the origin of noxious gases; they declare in the most em phatic manner that they have all the requisite facilities for killing or stifling the stinks when they haven't it, and that they make constant use of these facilities when they don't. Eternal vigilance is the price of exemption in this case. The rendering establishments must be watched night and day and it must be the special business of some-body to do the watching. Health-Commis-sioner DEWOLF has learned this from experience. The license receipts from the amount to about \$5,000 a year, and Dr. Dr. Wolf asks that \$1,400 of this sum be set aside to pay two men and keep a horse for running down the stinks whenever they make themselves known. This request is entirely reasonable, and it suggests the only way in which the responsibility for the nuisance can be fixed in every case. The demand has found some opposition, on the theory that there is no authority using the license funds in this way ; but the very plea which secured the sanction of the courts for these licenses permits and exacts that the money be used in this way. The Supreme Court sustained the right of the city to license these establishments on the

nd that it was necessary for police regu-

ground that it was necessary for police regu-lation. The revenue derived from these licenses can be used in no other way so well calculated to benefit the city. There will

then be officers with the special duty of run-

down the stinks to their or the evidence of nuis ant the revocation of the li the offending parties; and that is it

A HOME FOR INCURABLE

A small sect made an unsuccessful a gle for existence some years ago in Engunder the hame of Euthanasiasts, or a thing of that kind), who advocated merely the theory of the ancient utilities that suicide is justifiable and commend under certain of countries, but the general good of society demands the highest properties. off of such people as have grown imber from old age or disease, and those who he become a hopeless charge upon the co-munity or their friends. Besides the Ohr munity or their friends. Besides the Cha-tism and humanitarian objections to as doctrine, the danger naturally suggests the that such a pretext might be made in a good many cases where it did not exist, in order to get people out of the way for a mercens or other selfish purpose. A suggestion good deal more in keeping with the spirit the age was that made by Dr. J. N. Hu Press Association that a House for to curables should be established, when such unfortunates should be provided with the necessities and comfort of life till death should release them. In of life till death should release them. In Hypz emphasized his suggestion in a power ful way by the exhibition of a leper, who incurable and loathsome disease would had be suspected from his appearance who dressed, and who has been in the habit of going about among lodging-houses, where he presence would create consternation and incore if his real condition were known. The poor creature is without means, and must to the Poor-House, unless some other privision is made for him, since he must look forward to eight or ten years of gradual a cay before death shall claim him. While the disease of leprosy is exceptional (there as there are many people in every large community who are hopeless and loathnone is valids, and who should not be taken mis valids, and who should not be taken into a public poor-house, or asylum, or hospital. A Home for Incurables would be the proper refuge for all such people, and it is to be hoped that the necessities of these unfortunates, the good of society, and the general excellence of the proposed charity, will induce some person or persons able to undertake it to establish such an institution. It should be a private charity, and enhicet to each reconstitution as can also stitution. It should be a private charity, and subject to such regulation as can only be secured when private citizens donate the funds and assume the management. We have already enough public charities. They have become a part of the political machinery of the country, and they would always be filled if they were multiplied tenfold. But this suggestion offers a new field for private charity, and it should be preferred in any individual endowments or gifts over the ordinary orphan asylums, private hospitals, or homes which already exist. Such an institution, properly founded and managed, would always attract the willing and useful co-operation of physicians, medical college, and students, who would make it serve scientific ends and at the same time help protest tific ends and at the same time help pro the charity from imposition and abuse.

THE STRUGGLES AND PROFITS OF THORSHIP.

Some very interesting and indeed asimishing facts relating to the profession of thorship as a money-making pursuit in found in the testimony recently given by Mr. Herbert Spences before the English Copyright Commission, in which he recounts with considerable detail his own experience in authorship on its financial side The testimony is significant as coming from one who, though not a popular writer, he yet produced an immense amount of solid many years at the head of living authors. His first work, "Social Statics," published in 1850, and two volumes of essays that appeared a few years later, though gaining only a limited number of readers, yet acured for him a general recognition appears scholars and thinkers throughout the world. About 1860 he entered upon one of the grandest and most laborious tasks ever attempted by any philosophic writer,—the elaboration of a complete synthetic system.

of philosophy.

It was a work which, under favorable circumstances, might be expected to occupy quarter of a century. Mr. Spracza is man of limited means, and an invalid; ye so successfully has he prosecuted his that three large volumes—"First Principles," "Principles of Biology," and "Principles of Psychology"—have already been given to the public in complete form; and a part of the fourth volume, "Principles of Sociology," has been published, and the mainder is well advanced toward completion. It is difficult to form an idea of the chormous labor involved in this work. The first announcement of the plan was received with incredulity by the philosophers of Europe; and in its successful completion it will constitute an enduring monument of the results of human thought and labor. The progress of the work was marked by constant struggle

and self-sacrifice.

Immersed in an obscure part of London Mr. Spences was compelled to isolate him-self from society, and to practice a system of rigid economy of strength and means. How were his efforts rewarded by the public for whom he labored? Those ardent souls who feel themselves impelled to a career of authorship, and fancy that a literary pail is always strewn with roses, will find health-ful instruction, and be better able to count first the cost, in reading the record of his

Mr. Spencer states that in addition to his labors of authorship, he has been obliged to be his own publisher,—as, until very recent years, it was not possible for him to find a publisher who would take the financial responsibility of issuing his works. The entire expense of printing and publishing sued in 1850; the edition was 750 copi nd these it took fourteen years to sell. ave years he had another work ready, for which he tried in vain to get a pel lisher, and then issued it himself; the were 750 copies, of which he gave about one hundred, and was able sell the remainder in twelve and a hayears. In 1857 he published a volume Essays, of which, warned by the past, sned only 500 copies; these were sold in and a half years. When ready to begin the publication of his "System of Philosophy. in 1860, after considering a number of planted the finally decided upon the one of issue the work to subscribers in quarterly parts.

After several years he found that he

losing so steadily that he was in dange being ruined, and issued to subscribe notice of cessation. Some additional men however, coming into his possession as

mally; but it that he may reap a om these works. and tables called "his experience was these charts he be ars ago, and pub peial science. He employ estistance in their co at the end of ten years found; pended upon them about \$15 sales had brought him a li \$3,000. The printing expen-there parts—the most popula-tit English civilization—he sek from the sales by 1880; rpenses of the other parts leed to regain for a much long money paid for the work of oney paid for the work of open to recover if he should o years old. Any profit to be sponsible and laborious uses entirely out of the r Such is the experience of o ent of living authors. In

han anthorship. Many won a manuscript for a book, here stand ready to published to buy. There is sor sthetic in the quantity of n hopes that are doomed to disappone in twenty of those that are published at all; and of those lished scarcely one in a doze cess. But the inxperienced as sanguine. He is sure that thousand copies of his book will publisher, who knows that as publisher, who know a made that success, and made by the recollection that rooms are full of unsold ble books, smiles politely, by advance the thousand dollars of the savence to test the reasonableness of t pectations; and when, perhap published on money furnished it is the publisher who is usua the dismal failure that ensues meretricious books may have success in a purely financial a not of that class of literature

the most eminent writers we lived. Is it an experience to those less strong in intellect, I

range of literature, we mighthat authors are slow in winni in proportion as their merits a trinsic. It is true there are stances of apparently legitim literature suddenly attained, b best only exceptional, and may and illusory. A long and a ess seems to be the law any event, any great fina should be least of all expected few writers who have become through a lifetime of devotion suits find their pecuniary re meagre as compared with what would have earned for them of activity. We do not wish any one having an honorable ambition in literature. What upon such is, that they should of illusions, and, looking at of greater and worthier write prepare themselves, if they as attempt to gain literary famif necessary, a life of strug denial, and perhaps sacrifice ar must be content to work with well as patience, not looking results, but, sure of their vocal results, but, sure of their vocating in their work itself much they must be content to "labo . DEATH BY ELEVAT

Among the modern improve convenience of mankind, the to be a disciple of Marraus in renders in the limiting of porceord of the number of death secidents. record of the number of death accidents that have occurred alone during the past year palling, and the prudential perclines to trust himself to this instrument is no longer laugh caution. We publish this verdict of the Coroner's jury it Charles O. Thompson J. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, Jr., death on the last day of the ol death on the last day of the oling down an elevator-way in on Fifth avenue, which had been the scene of a similar a evidence in this latest case we call from the Coroner's jury the owner of the building, (it has permitted the elevator to be a small from without any one being for its movements, and (2) be left the approaches to the eletected except by ordinary distribution of the careless management of the careless management of the class invited the attention of the ties to the necessity of a close and stricter regulation of all the city. This suggestion is the city. This suggestion is should meet with chould meet with prompt resp City Council. Indeed, there is an ordinance, introduced by which provides for the inspe-vators under the direction of Department, and this ordinance out of the reach of mere war and secure the services of a honest man. The elevator in the building referred to is by exception; it is believed that the others in the city which are building occupied by sevents will content himself will and an engineer, and the tenants and their outside miste the machine as as accidents are sure to oc

ater under such a practice.

should be run without a regular

sy is exceptional (there are 100 cases in the country) people in every large com

hopeless and loathsome is should not be taken into

urables would be the proper such people; and it is that the necessities of tes, the good of society, and collence of the proposed luce some person or persons te it to establish such an in-

ongh public charities. They eart of the political machinery

and they would always be re multiplied tenfold. But pffers a new field for private should be preferred in any

a asylums, private hospitals, already exist. Such an in-rry founded and managed.

ttract the willing and useful physicians, medical colleges, howould make it serve scien-t the same time help protect

LES AND PROFITS OF AU-

THORSHIP.

nteresting and indeed astonating to the profession of amoney-making pursuit motestimony recently given by SPENCER before the English nmission, in which he re-

is significant as coming from h not a popular writer, he

his own line has stood for the head of living authors.
"Social Statics," published

two volumes of essays that years later, though gaining number of readers, yet se-

a general recognition among inkers throughout the world.

most laborious tasks ever any philosophic writer,—the

complete synthetic system

imposition and abuse.

he publication of the publication of the most sen years be found that, living in the most consumical manner possible, and enting consumer the expenses of his books to the nt he find lost \$6,000. The smallest amount, he had lost \$6,000. The tide turned finally; but it was not until 1874—twenty-four years after he belief that the sale of his books make good his losses. The sales are now beginning to be remu-nerative, and, owning all his copyrights, it of Euthanasiasts, or sou nerative, and, owning all his copyrights, it is probable that he may reap a fair pecuniary reward from these works. With his series of charts and tables called "Descriptive Sociology" his experience was even less formate. These charts he began compiling some ten years ago, and published them in large folio parts. They aimed to represent in classified form the civilizations of various societies, and are of the highest value to studied to the property of the p apply assistance in their compilation, and the end of ten years found that he had exe it did not exist, in or ended upon them about \$15,000, while the purpose. A suggestion in keeping with the spirit made by Dr. J. N. Hrp ning before the Medic \$3,000. The printing expenses of one of these parts—the most popular one, dealing with English civilization—he expects to get back from the sales by 1880; the printing on that a House for Is.

I be established, when
ates should be provid
necessities and comfort es to regain for a much longer time. The mey paid for the work of compilation he was to recover if he should live to be over years old. Any profit to himself for this possible and laborious undertaking he res entirely out of the range of probafrom his appearance when the habit of

ment of living authors. In respect to the lequety of the feturns for the labor involved, it is substantially that of some of the most eminent writers who have ever lived. Is it an experience to be coveted by those less strong in intellect, less resolute in rose, less persistent and heroic in self-nial? There are few things more illusory then authorship. Many would-be writer the manuscript for a book, and eager publishers stand ready to publish and an eager world to buy. There is something almost athetic in the quantity of manuscripts re-eived by any first-class' publishing-house, each representing, perhaps, years of toil and hopes that are doomed to disappointment. Not one in twenty of those that are offered can be published at all; and of those that are pubed scarcely one in a dozen is a real suc cess. But the inxperienced author is always sanguine. He is sure that ten or twenty thousand copies of his book will be sold. The publisher, who knows that a sale of 5,000 is a rare success, and made sadly wise by the recollection that his storerooms are full of unsold and unsalable books smiles politely, but declines to sdvance the thousand dollars or so necessary to test the reasonableness of the author's exto test the reasonableness of the author's ex-pectations; and when, perhaps, the book is published on money furnished by the author, it is the publisher who is usually blamed for the dismal failure that ensues. Flashy and meretricious books may have an ephemeral success in a purely financial sense, but it is not of that class of literature that we now

range of literature, we might almost say that authors are slow in winning recognition that suthors are slow in winning recognition in proportion as their merits are real and intrinsic. It is true there are occasional instances of apparently legitimate success in literature suddenly attained, but these are at best only exceptional, and may be deceptive and illusory. A long and arduous process seems to be the law. And, in any event, any great financial success should be least of all expected. Even those few writers who have become illustrious few witers who have become illustrious through a lifetime of devotion to literary pursuits find their pecuniary rewards late and meagre as compared with what their abilities would have earned for them in other fields of activity. We do not wish to discourage any one having an honorable and worthy ambition in literature. What we would urge upon such is, that they should rid themselves of illusions, and, looking at the experience of greater and worthier writers than they, prepare themselves, if they are resolved to attempt to gain literary fame, to accept, if necessary, a life of struggle and self-denial, and perhaps sacrifice and pain. They must be content to work with persistence as well as patience, not looking for immediate results, but, sure of their vocation, and find-ing in their work itself much of its reward, they must be content to "labor and to wait."

DEATH BY ELEVATORS. Among the modern improvements for the convenience of mankind, the elevator seems to be a disciple of Malthus in the service it

to be a disciple of MALTHUS in the Service it renders in the limiting of population. A record of the number of deaths and serious accidents that have occurred in this city alone during the past year would be appalling, and the prudential person who declines to trust himself to this facilis-decensus in the contract laurance of the principles of the prin

instrument is no longer laughed at for his caution. We publish this morning the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of

CHARLES O. THOMPSON, Jr., who met his death on the last day of the old year by fall-

ing down an elevator-way in a building on Fifth avenue, which had once before

been the scene of a similar accident. The

nce in this latest case was such as to

evidence in this latest case was such as to call from the Coroner's jury a censure of the owner of the building, (1) because he has permitted the elevator to be used by sev-aral firms without any one being responsible for its movements, and (2) because he has left the approaches to the elevator unpro-tected every he are such as the corons has

tested except by ordinary doorways and latches, and accessible to all who desired to run it. The Coroner's jury was so much im-

pressed with the dangers incident to such careless management of the elevator that it has invited the attention of the city authori-

ties to the necessity of a closer supervision

and stricter regulation of all the elevators in the city. This suggestion is timely, and should meet with prompt response from the City Council. Indeed, there is now pending an ordinance, introduced by Ald. Coox, which provides for the inspection of elevators under the direction of the Building Department, and this ordinance should be passed at once if it he found to answer the

sed at once if it be found to answer the

obvious necessities of the case. The charge is so sacred a one that it ought to be kept

out of the reach of mere ward politicians.

and secure the services of an expert and homest man. The elevator in the Fifth ave-ana building referred to is by no means an exception; it is believed that there are many

ans building referred to is by no means an exception; it is believed that there are many others in the city which are allowed to be run in the same reckless fashion. An owner of a building occupied by several different tenants will content himself with furnishing steam and an engineer, and then permit all the tenants and their outside visitors to manipulate the machine as they please. Berious accidents are sure to occur sooner or later under such a practice. No elevator should be run without a regular and competant conductor, and every opening into the

ight be expected to occupy a century. Mr. Spencer is a means, and an invalid; yet has he prosecuted his work ge volumes—"First Princi-ples of Biology," and "Prin-thology"—have already been ablic in complete form; and a urth volume, "Principles of been published, and the re-advanced toward completion. form an idea of the enormous in this work. The first an-the plan was received with the philosophers of Europe; cessful completion it will conring monument of the results marked by constant struggle

an obscure part of London, was compelled to isolate himty, and to practice a system my of strength and means.
efforts rewarded by the public labored? Those ardent souls selves impelled to a career of i fancy that a literary path p with roses, will find healthand be better able to count in reading the record of his

states that in addition to his inship, he has been obliged to disher,—as, until very recent of possible for him to find a would take the financial of issuing his works. The of printing and publishing him. His first book was the edition was 750 copies, k fourteen years to sell. ad another work ready, for d in vain to get a pubissued it himself; ies, of which he gave to hundred, and was able to der in twelve and a half he published a volume of warned by the past, he is opies; these were sold in ten.
When ready to begin the
is "System of Philosophy,"
pasidering a number of plans, ed upon the one of is scribers in quarterly parts.
years he found that he willy that he was in danger of and issued to subscribers on. Some additional means. g into his possession about as enabled to persevere in

shaft should be protected by doors that close with a catch-lock on the inside, so that no person can effect an entrance into the open elevator-way nor use the elevator itself except when the conductor is in charge. In the recent case, the unfortunate victim of a careless practice was on the fifth story, and the elevator was at the basement. Young Thomrson opened the hall-door, and reached over for the rope with the purpose of starting the elevator upwards. It is thought that another young man at the first story pulled the rope at the same time, and with the same purpose, and that Thompson was thus jerked over and lost his balance and foothold. Whether or not this theory be correct, the accident is directly due to the loose practice which prevailed in the use of the elevator, and strict official supervision is probably the only safe protection against the frequent recurrence of such accidents, and the suppression of the reckless system responsible for them.

ANNA DICKINSON has abandoned the stage ANNA DICKINSON has abandoned the stage and will return to the lecture-platform, where she won her first fame and money. A letter from her old home reveals some of the inside history of her private and public life that has not been well understood by her most sincere admirers. At one time she was the most popular woman in this country in the lecture-field, and her services readily commanded \$300 a night. Of course she made money rapidly, and, when she gave up lecturing, report said she was very rich. But an unlucky investment in real estate in the West soon, swallowed her surplus estate in the West soon swallowed her surplus earnings, and in an evil hour she was advised to earnings, and in an evil hour she was advised to go upon the stage. An injudicious friend loaned her \$20,000 to start her in her new career, and she has now near that amount wrapped up in her glittering stage-wardrobe. But ANNA did not draw, and the critics cut and slashed her fearfully. Meantime, other adverse influences were at work. Her Quaker mother, who had been kept in wholesome ignorance of her blokized daughter's new departure. mother, who had been kept in wholesome ignorance of her idolized daughter's new departure, at length found out that Anna had become a "play-actor," and her distress was described as terrible. Hundreds of her best friends, many of them distinguished in the literary world, wrote her letters urging her to abandon the step she had taken. Many of them informed step she had taken. Many of them informed her that they were praying nightly that she might fail, as they looked upon the door of a theatre as the entrance to the infernal regions. So, between the slashing of the critics, who seemed coiled up in the audience like so many hissing serpents, and the constant importuning of her best friends, Miss Dickinson suddenly stopped and went into retirement, with hopes crushed, ambition thwarted, friends alienated or grieved, health impaired, fortune gone, and debts accumulating. Days and weeks went by, and the cumulating. Days and weeks went by, and the world heard occasionally that she was writing a new play, when in truth she was only seeking rest and recuperation of soul and spirit, as well as of the body. Like thousands of other people, Anna had a good thing, but she did not know enough to keep it. If she roturns to the lecture-field again we sincerely trust and may that her chronic habit of acolding, which was quite freely indulged in when she occupied the platform before, may be left behind with her worthless title deeds, insipid "Anna Boleyn" plays, and rich stage-wardrobe, and that she will give the public an exhibition of that sweetness of temper and moderation of speech that ness of temper and moderation of speech that are sometimes the product of adversity rightly interpreted.

kee Daily Murphey in regard to Wisconsin politics appears to be about the Hon. MATT H. CARPEN TER. Perhaps THE TRIBUNE is in error on som points touching his record, and his organ can set it right. THE TRIBUNE is laboring under the impression that the Hon. MATH H. CARPENTER, while a member of the Senate, voted to increase his pay from \$5,000 a session or year to \$7,500 per session or year, and also voted to make the increase date back two years. Is THE make the increase date back two years. Is The Tribung porrect in its supposition? Is it a fact that he not only voted to increase his pay 50 per cent, but to make it retroctive for two years? Is it a fact that he "grabbed" \$5,000 extra pay obtained in this way, and pocketed the money, and still has it, and never repaid it to the Treasury, and the many other members of Congress? as did many other members of Congress? Supposing the answer to these questions to be in the affirmative, to correspond with the ex-Senator's record, we ask another question of the Daily Murphy: Does it approve of the ex-Senator's course in this matter! Does it think he did right in voting to raise his salary 50 per he did right in voting to raise his salary 50 per cent (or whatever per cent it was), and make the act date back two years? Does it regard the "back-grab" business honest or proper? Does it think the people of Wisconsin approved of that vote at the time, since then, or approve of t now? Will the Daily Murphey answer these questions fairly and candidly, and, if not, why not? Let us have an understanding about this matter. Perhaps the Murphey can shed such light upon 4t that the dark appt will vanish. Will it irradiate the subject?

There is a story flying about the streets that Mr. JOHN A. LOGAN, while a member of the Senate, voted for the so-called salary-grab-backpay-bill. Mr. Frank Palmer, editor of the I-O., was in Congress at the time, and must know whether the report is true or not. Will the I-O. rise and explain if it is true that Logan voted to increase his pay to \$7,500 per year, and to make the increase date backwards two years? Is it true that he pocketed the \$5,000 of public money and kept it? Does the 1.-0. regard his conduct as right or honest? Will the I.-O. answer these questions, and, if not, why not?

The Milwaukee Daily Murphey says that no one in Wisconsin pays the slightest heed to anything The Chicago Tribunz says. There is at least one exception to that rule in Milwaukee, and that one is the Daily Murphey, for it is almost wholly devoted to noticing what The Tribunz says. It contains very little else nowadays efcept things in regard to THE TRIBUNE.
It is as badly pit-marked with THE TRIBUNE as a patient with small-pox, and THE TRIBUNE marks have struck in and, we fear, have disfigured it for life.

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, wants to know what he has done that he is not entitled to a renomina-tion, as has been the custom in the past. We can tell him. His firm bursted last summer, and the option is prevalent that he will be un-able to furnish the required amount of "soap" for another campaign so expensive as the next will be. The boys can't "whoop 'em up" worth a cest unless there is plenty of "soap."

We printed a special dispatch from Indianapo We printed a special dispatch from Indianapolis yesterday morning that will set thousands of Democratic politicians' teeth on edge. It was to the effect that a certain mining company in which Tom Hexpericks is a large stockholder will declare a dividend of \$200,000. Now Tomis a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and will be able to open his "bar'l" of money as Tilden did.

The Richmond Whig is afraid that the story which Teller's Committee will be able to tell of Southern buildcring will not be worth the \$20,000 appropriation. The Whig is probably better satisfied with the outlay of about that amount spent by the POTER Committee while investigating into the alleged frauds incident to the last Presidential election. The other ox is likely to be gored now.

An exchange paper is engaged in destroying the business of those poor boys on the streets who sell ear-muffs. It says: "Tie your ears in a double bow-knot under your chin, and they will be secure from the frost."

Now is the season of our discontent made more oppressive by long-winded annual mes-sages from divers and sundry chief executive officers of about thirty-eight States, and compos-

itors and proof-readers so about their daily tasks with heavy hearts. And jet there is solace for all the hearts that are thus bowed down in the reflection that, like Christmas, this flood of State papers only falls upon the reading public once a year. It has always been a mystery to observe the amount of sorrow the human heart can bear up under.

The Cincinnati Gasete says: "The coldest point reported by the Signal Service in the Northwest last night was Chicago. The Tripunz has laid away its little cittorial on 'Chicago as a Summer-Resort.'" Now you begin to believe what we have been telling you all along, to-wit: that Chicago is the coolest place in the country,—a summer-resort, indeed.

There are in Michigan forty railroad corpora-tions, owning 5,967 miles of road, of which 3,589 miles lie wholly within the State. All these roads have been built within the last forty years. In 1893 the State had only 63 miles of railroad: in 1848, 836; in 1858, 708; in 1868, 1,194; and in 1878, 3,589. The argregate capital stock is \$312,799,083.

Cincinnati Commercial: "The int by the Inter-Ocean that the people may yet have use for the Hon. E. B. Washburne is surprising. We thought there were but two men for whom the public had any use,—Grant and Lo-Gan. We are happy to bear of a third."

Anticipating a return of the yellow fever next season, and well knowing that St. Louis would be as hot as an oven all next summer, Old Probabilities has kindly considered our neces-sities and sent us an enormous ice crop.

salubrious climate of Canada, but in the hyper-borean region of Chicago they would have been very uncomfortable for the week past.

In view of having an open winter, the stock of thermometers on hand was offered last week at very low figures.

Col. INGERSOLL's theory about the non-exist-ence of a certain hot place had few advocates

Birds of a feather: The friends of MATT CARPENTER in Wisconsin wishing LOGAN SUC-

January came in like a lion, that's a fact; but bether it will go out like a lamb remains to be

That mule saved WADE HAMPTON the exoense of a literary bureau.

Old Boreas resumed, too. Jan. 1, 1879. WASHINGTON.

Hon. Wayne MacVragh Said to Have Been Tendered the Berlin Mission-Reports Concerning the Government Printing Office Utterly False-Zach Chandler and the Michigan Senatorship.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—It is probable that the President has tendered the Berlin mission to Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania. MacVeagh was here yesterday, and had a confidential interview with the President. His friends say that he has returned to Philadelphia to prepare for the voyage.

friends say that he has returned to Philadelphia to prepare for the voyage.

The St. Louis attorneys who have been here for the purpose of endeavoring to induce the Attorney-General to take some action with reference to the reported attempt to indict Capt. Eads, of jetty fame, on alleged complicity in irregular bank transactions in Missouri, start for home to-night, having been entirely unsuccessful in their mission. The Attorney-General declines in any way to interfere with the operations of the Grand Jury. District-Attorney Biles, who was also here, convinced the Attor-

tions of the Grand Jury. District-Attorney Bliss, who was also here, convinced the Attorney-General that he acted entirely within the limits of official duty in presenting Capt. Eads to the Grand Jury. It is expected here that Eads will not be indicted.

The report in many Democratic papers that a deficit of \$750,000 had been found in the accounts of the Government Printer is utterly false. Nothing of the kind has been proved, nor does anything of the kind exist. The Public Printer has official evidence in his possession to account for every dollar drawn from the Treasury. The same is true of ex-Government Printer Clapp. Printer Clapp.

in his opposition to many features of the new Army bill. Gen. Sherman is as earnest in favor of it, and is even said to have published the views only of those officers who approve the bill. The Secretary of War will probably publish the views of any officer in opposition to the bill which he may receive. An official of the House of Representatives to

day received a letter from a memiyer of the Michigan Legislature, in which the statement is made that the friends of ex-Secretary Chandler are circulating a paper for stynatures 4 ging the President to appoint Senator Christ ney to a toreign mission or a Judgeship. Life writer adds: "Of course if there is a vicancy, the Legislature would elect Chandler in a cognition of his services as Chairman of the Michigan State Republican Committee. If you can do anything in Washington to checkhate this maneuver, for God's sake do it."

A man has been found who will decline a Federal office. It is Edward L. Pierce, of Boston, the biographer of Charles Sumner, who refuses to accept the position of United States Treasurer at Boston.

It is reported that Senator Thurman, in his forthcoming Ohio speech, contemplates returning to the hard-money camp, having discovered that trimming to catch inflation yotes is likely to injure his national prospects.

There is a rumor that Dan Voorhees, in view of the success of resumption, is disposed to modify his extreme Greenback opinions.

**Total Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The seventy-seventh call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867, is issued. The call is for \$10,000,000; \$6,000,000 of compous, and \$4,000,000 of registered bonds, the principal and interest to be paid on and after the 4th of April next. Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867, namely: \$50, from No. 5,001 to 11,000, both inclusive; \$100, from No. 6,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$100, from No. 6,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$100, from No. 6,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$500, from No. 6,001 to No. 2,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, fr

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 4.—Agrippa S. Martin, an old and highly-respected citizen, died this forenoon at his residence, 23 South Kellogg street, from an attack of bilious pneumonis. He was 83 years of age. Having emigrated from Oneida County, New York, at an early day, he became one of the original colonists to Galesburg and Knox County. While he has always occupied a private station in life, yet his long residence here has caused his name to be identified with all measures tending toward the improvement and growth of the county.

Special Contract of the Union Pacific with Eastern Shippers.

Tariff Adopted and Condition Imposed by the Com-

Many and Apparent.

domestic knit underwear, and woolen goods, \$3.50.

For ladies' domestic hosiery, domestic knit underwear, cheviots, check and calico shirts, jeans drawers, ladies' cotton summer skirts, crash towels, toweling, pins, hair-pins, corsetsteels, hooks and eyes, \$4.

For clothing, cardigan jackets, fisunel and woolen goods, including mixture of cotton and wool, and American dress goods, \$5.

In case the railroad publishes a lower tariff than this the merchant shall have the benefit of it, and in the event of a discontinuance of its present relations with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which shall result in greater competition for traffic between New York and San Francisco, rates to be charged said party of the second part shall not exceed those current by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels at the time of shipment by more than \$1.50 for all goods rated by this agreement at or above \$4 per 100 pounds, or \$1 per 100 pounds for all goods rated by this agreement at less than \$4 per 100 pounds.

34 per 100 pounds, or 51 per 100 pounds for all goods rated by this agreement at less than \$4 per 100 pounds.

To secure the advantage of these low rates, the merchant, party of the second part, agrees to ship all his goods by rail only, for, says the contract, it being clearly understood to be the object and purpose of this agreement to secure for and give to said party of the first part transportation of not only that class and portion of freight of the party of the second part which has hitherto been shipped by rail, but also all that class and portion which it has been the custom of the party of the second part to ship by way of the sea, and from which the party of the first part has heretofore enjoyed no benefit or revenue. It is also understood that the shipper shall not allow any one else to take advantage of his contract by lending the use of his name or shipping-mark to others.

All goods must be shipped via Council Bluffs or Omaha. The contents of each package must be definitely discribed according to schedule, classification, and, to guard against being defrauded in this respect, the Company reserves the right to open and inspect such packages as they choose. If the Company finds the shipper has attempted to defraud it in this way, it will levy double schedule tariff.

ANNUAL REFORT OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECT-

fair degree of average excellence.

The failure to replace with steel rails the

had any conception of what the highest standards were.

The road is reported liberally equipped with rolling-stock. The Company seems to be pursuing a systematic and sufficiently liberal policy of renewing its bridges, and the road-bed, although as a whole not yet brought up to the proper standard of excellence, is being rapidly improved, and the completion of the needed improvements will be a simple and inexpensive matter. However it might be if the road were completed and brought throughout up to a first-class standard, it is obvious that the per-

RAILROADS.

centage of operating expenses to the earnings is now smaller than it should be.

The policy of the Company should be a public-spirited policy. The community has the right to expect that in its commercial relations strict business principles should be tempered with liberality. It would not seem, therefore, unreasonable to ask the development of the country, and easy and even economical exchange of traffic should be considered by those invested with the management, as well as a strict business view of the largest brooft. In any event, it is clearly the mission of those representing the National Government in the Union Pacific direction, if, indeed, they have any mission, to develop the principle of public responsibility, and keep it continually in the minds of those more immediately interested with the management. The business policy of the corporation should be large and liberal-minded,—above ail, a policy which seeks, so far as circumstances will permit, to avoid all disceriminations, and to deal

Report of the Government Dire of the Company.

Deficiencies in the Management

What Should Be Done to Make the Road a Complote Success.

Naw York, Jan. 4.—The Sun has the following copy of the form of contract which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is making with large shippers to the Pacific coast in this city, Boston, Phinadelphia, and Baltimore. An introductory note from the General Freight Agent of the Company specifies that parties to the contract cau cousign their goods to the California Fast-Freight Line at Chicago over any one of the trunk lines leading West from those cities. The contract is made for one year. Rates are as follows from either of the cities to San Francisco:

For textile fabrics not otherwise specified, made exclusively of cotton, and shipped in its original piece, quilts or coveriets, comforts or cotton yarn, cotton twine, cotton warp, and scamless bars, \$2.25.

For batts, wads, and empty trunks, nested, \$2.

For table-cloth, glazed bars, sgate buttons, metal pants-buttons, buckles, cotton umbrellas, cord spool-cotton, and empty trunks, \$3.

For gents' domestic bosiary and gloves, domestic knit underwear, and woolen goods, \$3.50.

For ladies' domestic bosiary, domestic knit

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have sent their annual report to the steeretary of the Interior. They are of the opinion that the Union Pacific, in view of the extremely liberal aid that it has received from the Government, and the brilliany of its success as a commercial enterprise, should be judged by the most severe standards known among the railroads of the country. Measured by this standard they report the deficiences many and apparent. At the same time the property is being brought up with steadiness, though slowly, to a fair degree of average excellence.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A MINUTE.

Chicago Times.

Some idea of the magnitude of the transactions of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York may be formed from an inspection of its payments to policy-holders last year for death claims, matured endowments, annuties, dividends, and return of premiums. The total amount was \$13,949,100. Reckoning 300 working days to the year, and eight hours a day, it appears that the policy-holders receive nearly one hundred dollars a minute from that Company. If you buy, or allow your friends to buy, a sew-ing-machine before seeing and knowing what the New No. 8 Wheeler & Wilson will do that other machines will not, you will regret it when too The next time you order out-meal try Mack's New Process Steel Cut Out-Meal. You will have only one regret, and that is that you have not had it on your table before. Purest, sweetest, and cleanest in the market.

parent. At the same time the property is being brought up with steadiness, chough slowly, to a fair decree of average excellence.

The failure to replace with steel rafts the worn-out irou rails was sharply criticised, and the Directors say that, although the policy now pursued by the Company in regard to the material condition of the property is careful and sufficiently safe, it is by no means liberal, nor such as the country has a right to expect, or the Government to insist upon.

The course of the Company in its business policy towards the public is in some respect open to much adverse criticism on the ground of illiberality, but, nevertheless, the present tariffs do not appear to be extortionate.

The Directors, in their report, think the enactment of the recent Funding act has a direct tendency to retard or prevent the adoption of a more liberal but less immediately profitable policy by the Company, the Government having thus become one of the principal coepeficiaries in the present system of management by exacting a large proportion of the proceeds. They report that a consolidation of the Union Pacific with its connecting branch lines is not now desirable in the public interests, but they recommend that the Companies be compelled to submit their differences on the subject of oro rating to the decision of some impartial board of arbitration.

In conclusion, the Directors indones the recommendation of Secretary Schurz for legislation which shall enable the Government to code to the Railroad Company all sections of grazing or desert lands on one side of the road, and receive from it all similar sections on the other, in order that each party may dispose of the lands in large tracts, in which alone they are desirable or susceptible of profitable use to purchasers.

The policy as respects the completion and renewal of the road which the Company apparently has pursued and now is pursuing, might, perhaps, if judged by the test of strict business principles in the shrowd management of a practical monopoly be dee

CUTICUEA.CUTICUEA RESOLVENT

(uticura

SCROFULA

whether the practice of medicine has not bee curse rather than a blessing. Beginning in the lier centuries with charms, conjurations, and rings, the seventh son of the seventh son, the ollizards, the Kung's bouch, and other methods a practices originating in ignorance and supersition until we reach the coming of "Paracelaus, Adam of the medical world, who first brought into the profession." He introduced microury in the treatment of the diseases under consideration for four hundred years this mineral poison he shattered the countitutions of mankind, and is they the specific of the medical schools for scroft lous affections. Contrast this virulent, corrosing poison with the

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Purely Medicinal

and harmless to the youngest child, this great retedy offers to the weary invalid absolute and perment relief. No combination of medical substance were before offered the afflicted possesses this worderful properties of the Resouvarr. No oth form or process of care, either of medicine for itemal administration, or of electricity, or oth outward medical appliances, possesses a tithe its curative power because they do not strike ast great cause of human weakness and aufferin Having discovered the elements of disease the maintain the debilitated conditions of scrotule as corrupt blood, the Resouvarr was compounde of original medicinal agents that had in themselve the power of dissolving them away, to accomplise which it mingles with the contents of the stomach it takes its place among the constituents of the body, neutralicing and expelling disease-bree life elements, perfecting digestion, and parifying the circulating fulds. Its medical action seen unbounded because of its resolvent and purifying action. No medical preparation to be found in as of the standard works possesses this new and original feature.

CUTICURA

and with differently circumstanced individuals and communities. All things considered, its tariffs, though high in comparison with those of some trunk-lines of the East, are lower than the average, and in no respect appear directionate. These tariffs, which practically put in irons the transcontinental business of the country, were devised by two freignt agents, were never, before being publicly announced, submitted for consideration even to the Executive Committee of the Directors, and were finally put in force to the utter surprise of the public in verbai authority, so far as can be ascertained, of the President and a single Director. The through business over the Union Pacific is mainly done by large houses. They have steeral contracts covering it at less than the published tariff rates, and these lack that element of publicity which will always remain one real safeguard against discriminations.

By the act of May 7, 1878, commonly known as the Pacific Railroads Funding bill, the Government would seem to have given its formal approval to the present business policies of both these corporations by insisting on having a share of their results. In the report which accompanied that act, the Senate Judiciary Committee very distinctly rest it on the large not earnings of the roads to which it applies, and express the opinion that those earnings "will be largely increased in the future"; and again, that they "in future will not be less than they were in the five years 1872-76." These net earnings in part were, however, and if maintained they will in future continue to be, the direct result of that policy on the part of those manaring the Union Pacific, which the Directors in this report have felt it their duty to criticise. The Directors have already intimated their belief that the percentage of net earnings (58 per cent) returned by the Union Pacific during the last five years is considerably larger than it should have been.

The good of the principal beneficiaries from the system of railroad management which is, assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, is simply wonder ful. It challenges the admiration of the most big oted practitioner. Nothing like it has ever be fore been known for the care of Hunors of the Scalp and Skin, with loss of Hair. Scrofulous Ulcers. Sore and Discharging Wounds, Barns. Scalds, Cuts and Festers, Irohng Piles and Itching Affections. Sore and Stiff Muscles and Jointa. Diphtheria and Sore Throat, and all ordinary allments. Every assertion regarding this remedy is supported by documentary evidence in our possession.

CUTICUTA SOAP. Medicinal and Toilet,

is prepared from Curreuma in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of Skins of infants, for gentlemen who shave and are troubled with humors, for those who deelre a clean and wholesome Skin and Scalp, and for all purposes of the tollet, bath, and nursery. Its medicinal ingredients are so refined and purified that their presence is known only by their grand curative effects, while its delightful and refreshing fragrance equals on surpasses inn fines. Parisian Scaps.

The CUTTCURA REMEDIES are prepared by WESES & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st. Boston, and for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTTCURA, small boxes, 50 cents; have boxes, containing two and a half times the quantity of small, 31. KESOLVENT, 31 per bottle. CUTTCURA SOAP, 25 cents; by mall, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

Among the financial exhibits which propertyowners and people generally look for with some
degree of anxiety at the beginning of every New
Year, is the financial showing of fire insurance

companies.

Our people, having been "tried by fire," rehitse the importance of good, safe fire-insur-

648.79, an increase over a year ago of more than \$150,000, and this, too, after deducting all losses, expenses, dividends, and shrinkages of the year.

the year.

This is a good showing, considering the unfavorable times for insurance companies gen-

THE FAVORITE FUR HOUSE.

The rush for those fine furs at the old reliable fur house of A. Bishop & Co., corner State

and Monroe streets, still continues. Thanks to Mr. Bishop's foresight in securing so large a stock last summer, he is still able to fill all or-ders for those elegant seal sacques at the old

TRADE DOLLARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Among the importa-tions by the steamer Belgic, which arrived here on the 2d, were 100,000 trade dollars, being part

of the 40,000 reported as having been pur-chased for the United States at Hong Hong. They will be shipped by rail to New York to-

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A MINUTE.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS, READER.

Before Breakfast
always use Sozodont, and rab it in well. It gives
such pleasant relief from parched tongue resulting
from sleep, promotes the healthful secretions of
the mouth. It will cost more for meat and such
things, but don't begrudge it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Caution.—Beware of Bogus Imitations of Jeffers' Original Bronchial Cizarettes, under whatever name presented. None genume without the portrait and signature of Perley Jeffers. Dealers and others will take notice that this remedy is protected by patent. Perley Jeffers & Co., sole propreprietors, office and depot 70 State street.

The Compound Cubeb Cigarettes are the most agreeable and efficient remedy known for catarth, asthma, and cold in the head. If they were used by smokers coughs and colds would be unnown. Prepared only by Gale & Blocki, chemsts, 85 Clark street and 44 and 46 Monroe street.

Is constipation curable? Certainly. A few doses of Copieston's Amarca will regulate nature's balance-wheel and restore the system to health. Worth its weight in gold. Try it. Price, \$1. H. A. Huribut & Co., Agents.

Kimball's Catarrh Cigarettes seldom fall of ive instant relief or cure cold in the head.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1860 RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER

TO BROADWAY, NEW YORK, laving been for twelve years a member of New York took Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board. the

ignest character and experience is graranteed. Stocks.
Joid, and Bonds; also Stock contracts, such as "strad-les," "puts, "and "calls" on large or small amounts, cought and sold on regular commissions and moderate as rgins. Pamphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock beles containing salamble information.

The annual statement of the condition of the Traders' Insurance Company of this city will be found in this issue of The Tribune, and every citizen will, no doubt, examine it with pride and gratification. The owners and managers of the Traders' are among our best business-men, and are well known for their integrity and solid worth. Is it any wonder that they should in a few years succeed in building up a solid, strong, and conservative Fire Insurance Company, the peer of any in the West? The past year was a very unfavorable one for companies, but the skill and caution which guided the Traders' brought it through with increased assets, and a very gratifying addition to net surplus. Our readers will join us in wishing them another prosperous year and "many returns." CATABRA REMEDIES.

INSURANCE.

The statement of the "Old Ætna, of Hartford," in another column, shows present net assets, market value, gold basis, to be \$6,663,-Dr. G. W. Wolgamott.

Office No. 103 State-st., Room 29.

Hundreds of People are Gratefully Testifying to Its Merits.

About two years ago Dr. Wolgamott, who was their suffering with catarrh, discovered a simple remedy which afforded him instant sellef. He made a few experiments with the specific, which proved so assistance with the specific preserving to incur the displeasure of his less fortunate professional competitors than to keep from suffering humanity the knowledge that they may be cured. We print below the dishierested statements of two of the doctor's callengt. Mr. B. F. Tilden, a genial gentleman, well know in both business and social dricles of this city that the former by having been long connected in an official expectity with the F. C. & St. L. E. R. and in the latter by his association with the Oriental Quartet), said: "I have suffered indescribable terrimes from chart. At this only my near takes were affected, but the horizontal my voice became broken, my entire space deranged. I experienced severe palas in my chest, and at times was very groomy and descondent. The discharges became more and more disgaring sutil my sight, hearing, and speech were all more or less affected. In this condition I called at the office of Dr. Wolgamott, and his explanaction of the cause of the disease and fix proper treatment was so simple that I placed myself under his treatment. I am happy to state that he cured me completely, and my voice has so recovered as to enable me to sing in St. Fam's Church choir every Sunday."

Curcago, March 11, 1878.

able me to sing in St. Pani's Church choir every Sunday."

To Whom It May Concern:

For quite a number of years I have been the victim of
that most dreaded disease, catarria, and only those who
are similarly affinicted will appreciate or understand how
much I have suffered. By the advice of my friends I
conceilised Dr. Woigamott, and by his new treatment of
eatarria I found instant relief. I am now completely
cured, and advice all who suffer with the dreadful
disease to give his treatment a fraint of the concurrent of the concern of the conceins of the condisease of the concern of the concern of the conday of the concern of the conceins of the conment of the concern of the concern of the conunited free of charge.

Office 103 State-st., Room 29. Office hours from 9 a.

m. 10 4 p. m.

OZONE

Ozone is an element of the air, discovered by the German Chemist Schonbles. It is obtained by passing Electric sparks through Oxygen, and from 1 to 3 per cent of the element is held in volatile solution.

The Ozone treatment for Catarrh and Throat discases inaugurates a new era in this feature of special practice; with the following results, viz:—

1st. The most obstinate and distressing cases of Catarrhal inflammation are relieved at once and radically cured.

2d. Ozone softens the hardened secretions which obstruct the nasal passages, specully giving the greatest amount of relief to the sufferer.

3d. It decolorises the alcerated surfaces, removes the offensive discharges, and purifies the breath.

4th. Ozone restores the sense of smell and cures loss of volce, deafness, and loss of memory, when these are the result of Catarrh.

5th. It neutralizes and arrests the poisonous action of the disease upon the throat, and thus prevents consisting the properties of the first of the consistency of the disease of the disease was Copyrighted Sensember 25d, 1878, and tissease, was Copyrighted Sensember 25d, 1878, and 1878, and 1878, and 1878, and 1878, and 1878, and 187 MEDICINES.

HOMŒOPATHIO FAMILY MEDICINE CASES,

Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, WANTED.

Bank Charter Wanted. Franchise of an original organization under General Banking Act of 1831. Location, Chicago. Must have

Blk. Cashmeres

PARDRIDGES".

Wool, at 45, and 50, and 60c. 100 pcs. Lubin's Extra Heavy French Cashmeres, 40 inches wide, at 65, 75, and 85c.

100 pes. Lubin's best qualifies are tra Weight and Pintsh at 90e and \$1,00.

20 pcs. Pine Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths at \$1, \$1.10, and \$1.25.

Colored Dress Goods. REDUCED PRICES.

50 pcs. All-Wool French Mixtures, 48 inches wide, at 75c.

20 pcs Chenille Novelties, Silk and Wool, 48-inches wide, at \$1.25, reduced from \$2.00.

20 pes. Fancy Silk and Wool Bo former price \$2.25.

50 pos. Lubin's Extra Heavy Colored Cashmeres, 40 inches wide, at 75, 85, and 90c. 200 pcs. English Cashmeres, 40 inches wide, all shades, at 37 1-2c.

PARDRIDGES'

MAIN STORE.

114 & 116 STATE-ST

Housekeepers, Hotels, Restaurants, etc., Why not commence the New Year with a determination of retrenchment in your family expenses? Close your pass-books and purchase for each. WE WILL SELL

In Original and Broken Packages CHEAP ER than any Jobbing House in the North-

COFFEES ROASTED FRESH EVERY DAY.

DRIED FRUITS. New Turkey France, per lb.
New Yalcacia Haisina, per lb.
New Patras Curranta, per lb.
New Laghorn Ottvan, per lb.
New Mixed Nata, per lb.
New Mixed Nata, per lb.
New Mixeligan Bliced Apples, per lb
New Mixeligan Dried Feeches, per li CANNED GOODS. 2-lb cans Sugar Corn. per dos..... 3-lb cans Tomatoes, per dos..... SUGARS.

One Trial Will Convince You. C. H. SLACK'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY HOUSE.

109 EAST MADISON-ST. 210 and 212 North Clark-st., (CORNER SUPERIOR).

EDUCATIONAL. MILITARY ACADEMY.

CAPT. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT. Assorting the New York WRIGHT, A. M. Prince their sons it a school horough education is combined with irru disc and the comforts and privileges of a Chistian condulity invited to examine our school before cordially invited to examine our school of fore engagement of the Principal will be at the city office. Room otherwise the Principals will be at the city office. Room otherwise Church Block Chicago, every day durincation from 2 to 3 p. m. Cail of send for canting city office or at Morgan Park, Cook Co., III. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

on opens Jan. s. Therough instruction in Civil neering, the Classics, and English. For circulars to COL. THEO. HYATT, President. OLIFFORD MITCHELL, A. B.,
farvard. 1875), will make a specialty of fitting young
influence for College by private instruction. Three
pits prepared by him have a laready entered Y ale with
t conditions. Boom 7 kly Building. LAKE FOREST ACADEMY

Winter torm begins Jan. 14: closes June M. Republis received. For Catalogue address the Principal A. R. SABIN, Lake Forest, Ill. KUMAN. AREND'S

KUMYSS

OR MILE WINE

FOREIGN.

Interesting Interview with the Russian Gen. Kauffmann in Turkestan.

He Thinks the English Have a Huge Elephant on Their Hands.

Incidents of Ex-President Grant's Visit to the City of Dublin.

The General Delivers the Longest and Best Speech of His Life.

Cork's Town Council Not Disposed to Beceive the Distinguished Visitor.

Suspension of the Cornish Bank of Truro, Cornwall.

The Deposits of the Institution Aggregate Five Million Pounds.

Moncasi, the Would-Be Regi-Madrid.

Angell to Return to the United State in a Sailing-Vessel.

AFGHANISTAN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. KAUPPMANN.

By Codie to New York Herald.

TARREND, Turkestan, Jan. 2.—After a long mitral Asian journey, I arrived on Monday orning last at this city of Russian Turkestan berc Gen. Kauffmann has his headquarters he General accorded me a courteous recep-on, and invited me to breakfast. The Afghan tion, and invited me to breakfast. The Afghan Embassy sent by the Ameer to implore Russian assistance was then in Tashkend. Tuesday I was by Gen. Kauffmann's courtesy permitted present during the farewell interview of four curissaries from Ameer. Gen. Kauffmann conveyed the unpleasant news he had to tell with great tact. In his short address he categorically declared his Imperial Majesty the Czar absolutely refused to intervene in the affairs of Afghanistan. It was impossible for the emissaries to conceal their disappointment. The emissaries to conceal their disappointment. The emissaries and suite immediately left Tashkend, to rejoin Shere Ali. The same day I was invited to dinner by Gen. Kauffmann. During my stay we conversed on a variety of topics. The following is a summary of what related to

THE AFFAIRS OF APCHANISTAN

prespondent—I desire to go to Cabul. Will give me the necessary facilities? suffmann—It would be useless. The Ameer Kauffmann—It would be described as quitted Cabul, leaving his son, Yakoob Khan, to negotiate with the English.

**Correspondent—Then you consider that the

is at an end?

unifimann—No, for the Ameer may disavow
on's act, although of all the Asiatics I have
d Shere Aif is the least untruthful.

rrespondent—Why should he disavow his

too cold in winter, and insupportably hot in summer. The results up to the present are absolutely null for the English. They have

absolutely nuil for the English. They have only gained thirty miles of territory, and that, owing to money given the mountaineers, a set of Afgivan tribes who would fall upon the British at the first reverse.

Correspondent—Do you believe the English have experienced any reverses?

Kauffmanu—They have experienced several which have been concealed by their journals. For instance, the last letter from the Ameer that you see lying there says that in the last engagement the English were only victorious in the second day's fighting. After a complete defeat on the first day

THE PACT WAS CAREFULLY CONCEALED THE PACT WAS CAREFULLY CONCEALED

by the English journals.

Correspondent—How did it happes the English were besten the first day, and were victorious the second?

Rauffmann—By bad generalship the Ameer had scattered his troops to have some everywhere, and, consequently, they were in force nowhere. In the last battles the English, who have sixteen battalions, on another five, although the English would have been beaten the first day if the troops had not been scattered. The Afghans are excellent soldiers, but wretchedly commanded.

manded.

Correspondent—It is rumored in Europe that
the Afghans are directed by Russian officers.

Kauffmann—I learned that by Lord Loftus,
English Ambassador to Russia, saying that the
Journal de Cabul had announced the arrival of
my Aide-de-Camp in the Afghan Capital. I replied by stating I had long been in relations
with the Ameer through a native horseman,
whom the Cabul journal mistook for my Aidede-Camp.

Correspondent—To return to the war, Genal. What is the actual situation?
Kauffmann—The Ameer has left his son, shook Khan, at Cabul, and retired north over of miles, as far as Mazar Isharif, close to our ontier. The last letter I received from him as the 9th of December, and announced he wild quit Cabul in a couple of days. He ared at Mazar Isharif probably to-day, and was write immediately.
Correspondent—And should the Afghans what the treaty made by Yakook Khan, here will be the solution of the difficulty?
Kanffmann—There will be no solution. It is Ameer recommences the war it will be ficult and almost impossible for the English succeed. The latter can derive no more adviser from it than they have obtained at sent, and that is nothing.

THE AMEER'S FLIGHT.

THE AMEER'S FLIGHT.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs the details of the Ameer's withdrawal from Cabul. The Ameer held Durbar Dec. 10, when it was resolved that after the fall of Alimsjid and Peiwar no further reliance sould be placed on his troops or resistance offered. The Ameer, therefore, concluded to seek Russian protection and place his case before a European Congress, leaving Yakoob Chan, his son, in charge. Yakoob was released he same day, and the oath was administered hat he should do as the Ameer directed. The Ameer left Cabul Dec. 18. His authority had limost disappeared. A Cabul Chief has written icen. Roberts, offering his agryices, and says the inneer has gone to St. Petersburg.

GEN. GRANT.

INCIDENTS OF HIS VIBIT TO DUBLIN.

INV Cable to New York Herald.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—Gen. Grant drove to the
Vice-Regal Lodge of the Duke of Mariborough,
Phoenix Park, this afternoon, where he had
become with the Viceroy. He afterward visted the Zoological Gardens.

Less night at the banquet the gx-President
made the longest speech of his hife. He re-

and intimated, amid much laughter and oper-ing, that he might return to Dublin one day and run against Barrington for Mayor and Butt for Parliament. He warned those gentlemen he

was generally a troublesome candinate.

Passing to serious matters, the General said
We have heard some words spoken about my country. We have a great country, a prosper
ous country, with room for a great many people
We have been suffering for some
years from very great depression.
The world has felt it. [Hear! hear!] There is
no country, with the feet when you have. The world has felt it. [Hear! hear!] There is no question about the fact when you have 45,000,000 of consumers, such as we are, and when they are made to feel poverty then the whole world must feel it. [Applause.] You have had here great prosperity because of our great extravagance and misfortunes. We had a war which drew into it almost every man who could bear arms. When that great conflict was war which drew into it almost every man who could bear arms. When that great conflict was going on we were spending a thousand millions a year more than we were producing, and Europe got every dollar of it. It made for you a false prosperity. You were getting our bonds and promises to pay, cashing them yourselves. That made great prosperity and made producers beyond the real necessisies of the world at peace. But we finally got through that great conflict, and with an inflated currency which was far below the specie you use here. It made our people still more extravagant. We paid it back to you for your labor and manumade our people still more extravagant. We paid it back to you for your labor and manufactures, and it made you apparently and really prosperous. We, on the other hand, were getting really poor, but, being honest, we came to the day of solid payment. We come down to the necessity of selling more than we bought. Now we have turned the corner. We have had our days of depression; yours are just coming on. Our prosperity is commencine, and as we become prosperous you will, too. [Applause.] Because we become increased consumers of your products as well as our own. Two distinguished men have alluded to this subject. One was the President of the United States, and he said the prosperity of the United States, and he said the prosperity of the United States would be felt to the perity of the United States would be felt to the bounds of the civilized world. [Applause.] The other was Lord Beaconsfield, the most fair man 1 know (applause), and he says the same as President Hayes."

Gen. Grant's speech created a profound sen-

To the Western Associated Press.
CORK, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the Town Conk, van. 4.—At a meeting of the flown Council yesterday, after several bitter speeches by Catholic members, the motion that the letter of the United States Consul at Queenstown, announcing Gen. Grant's coming, be simply marked "read," was carried without a dissenting vote. A previous motion to give Gen. Grant a proper recention was improved. ention was ignored.

The citizens of Dublin are enthusiastic over the arrival of Gen. Grant, and will entertain im to the best of their power. Several m bers of the Irish rific team, who were at Creed-moor, and British army officers, have already called on the General. He will be entertained by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BANK SUSPENSION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Cornish Bank at Truro Cornwall, closed this morning. It is hoped the suspension will be only temporary. The bank did a very large business in mining and other

commercial enterprises.

The bank belongs to Tweedle, Williams & Co. It was established about 110 years ago, and has branches at Falmouth, Penryn, and Redruth. Sir Frederick Williams, member of Parliament for Truro, who died recently, held one-third of the concern. His widow is sole Parilament for Truro, who died recently, held one-third of the concern. His widow is sole executor. The bank had an authorized issue of £49,000. The deposit amounted to £5,000,000. A dispatch from Plymouth says the stoppage of the Cornish Bank will cause terrible distress among the traders of West Cornwall. The immediate cause of the suspension is the run on mediate cause of the suspension is the rup on the bank, during the last fortnight, resulting from rumors that the late Sir Frederick Will-lams was largely indebted to the bank, and that a large portion of the capital was locked up in mines and in advances on tin. A further stop-page of Cornish mines is inevitable, and the failure of many private firms must follow.

HOURS OF WORK AND WAGES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Employers in the west of Scotland contemplate a return to fifty-four ours' work a week. The em

the matter next week.

All the societies connected with the engineering trade will unite to resist any prolongation of The cotton masters at Huddersfield are considering the advisability of reducing wages, as

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Another death has occurred among the vounded by the explosion on the man-of-war Thunderer. The others are doing

well.

SILVER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times says that, although the vallable supply of bar silver will probably in day or two be supplemented by the amount brought by the Pacific steamer, none could be had Friday, and even if there had been a demand sufficiently urgent to make necessary the payment of higher rates, it is doubtful whether any amounts would have been forthcoming. The demand from any quarter at present the expectation with the light of the payment of forthcoming. The demand from any quarter as present is exceedingly limited, and as the inquiry on Austrian account seems now to have practically ceased, the presence of anything more than a mere nominal amount on the market would only be prejudicial to the present

ANOTHER PAILURE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—R. Hudson & Co., seed-crushers, of Leeds and Huli, have failed. Lia-bitties, 2105,000.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Juan Moncasi, who at-tempted to assassinate the King of Spain on the 25th of October last, was executed this morn-25th of October last, was executed this morning. At midnight the prisoner made a vill, leaving his property to his wife: At 5 he attended mass. At 8 he was led from the prison and taken in a carriage to the scaffold, which he mounted without support, and while listening to the admonitions of the priests. Two hattainons of troops were drawn up around the scaffold. An immense number of spectators were present.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—To-day the Commiss the general revision of the customs tariff met for the first time under the Presidency of Count Von Bulow. It is supposed the labors of the Commission will not be matured before the second half of the session of the Reichstag, so that discussion on the subject will only begin after Easter.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—A great meeting of German Jatholies is impending at Fulda, to consider the ituation between the Church and State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—Owing to the de-preciation of the "caimes" and the high price of provisions, anonymous letters have been ad-dressed to the Porte threatening serious riots if the "caimes" are not withdrawn. Military precautions have been taken.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Dix-Neuvierne Siecle says abinet to denounce the treaties of cou

ANGELL LIEBON, Jan. 4.—Angell will be taken to Phil-delphia on the American bark Shooting Star,

RUSSIA. BT. PRIESBURG. Jan. 4.—The military court-martial at Kieff to try certain officers in connec-tion with the army supplies during the late war with Turkey, has sentenced a Captain to dismissal from the service, and a Captain attached to the staff and two Lieutenants to two mouths' imprisonment in a fortress. Prince Usuroff, the instigator of these malpractices, was fined 50 roubles.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Yellow-Fever Investigation - Precautions Against the Introduction of the
Small-Pox.

Arecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—Quite an amusing
thing occurred to-day in the examination of Dr.
Smythe, of this city, by one of the medical experts, Dr. Chaillie. The argument was whether
the disease was germatic. The witness said he
understood the question saked by the expert
was what was the meaning of a germ.
Dr. Chaillie replied, "I have ooked in the dictionary, and find a germ is an originating prindiple, and may be anything which produces life."
Then Dr. Smythe answered: "Do you consider
an elephant a germ?" an elephant a germ?"

Several other physicians were examined, and from their different ideas your correspondent believes it is indigenous one day and importable

be recommended by the without doubt.
Adjourned until noon Monday next.
The State Legislature convenes on Monday next. One or two caucuses in regard to the Senatorship have already been held among the S enatorship have already somewhat here at 10:15.
The Teller Committee will reach here at 10:15.

The Teller Committee will reach here at 10:15 a.m. to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Dr. A. W. Smythe, a prominent practicing physician, testified before the Cengressional Committee. He believes yellow fever, wherever it exists, originates there. Believes heat to be the main factor of the fever, but not that bad sanitary condition superinduces. Crops are better during epidemics, and vegetation more luxurious. Does not believe in the germ theory, or that yellow fever is transmittable from one person to another. Does not think there is any evidence that fever poison is transmissible in food or clothing. Believes there is more liability in secondary attacks of yellow fever than small pox. Knew several cases of reocurrence, but thinks one attack generally immunitive of the disease.

Dr. Austin, of the Board of Health, quoted

was imported.

The quarantine authorities will fumigate all vessels from South, Central American, and West Indian ports to prevent the introduction of small-pox.

OLD-TIME SERVANTS.

Household Nuisances a Hundred Years Ago

eighteenth century were the men-servants We all know the figure they make in the plays of that period; the impudent blackguards whom any gentleman of the present day would kick down stairs before they had been five minutes any gentleman of the present day would kick down stairs before they had been five minutes in his company. These are doubtless exaggerations; but the fact was, that in the fashionable world at that time, a servant was under little more obligation to be civil to his master than a cabman is now to be civil to his fare. He lived by society, more than by any individual member of it. His real wages were the vails which were paid him by his master's friends; and a place was then good or bad, not according to the character of the employer, the amount of work which he paid, but according to the number and quality of his company. This system naturally led to servants being kept in great numbers. In the "Constant Couple" we find a widow lady and her daughter, of good position, but not particularly rich, with four footmen in the house. They formed a society of their own, with their own rights and privileges, and could be as troublesome on occasions as the apprentices of London were a century before. They had the right of free admission to the upper gallery of the theatre. And when their riotous behavior made it necessary to expeit them, in the year 1737, it was not done till twenty-five persons had been seriously injured. As they lived principally on board wages, they had their own clubs and taverns, as, indeed, they have now, where they swore, drank, and gambled like their betters. Of the grievous burden which the system of vails entailed upon the poorer class of visitors, when money was nearly worth double what it is now, innumerable anecdotes remain. Of these the most amusing is of Steele and Bishop Hoadly visiting the Duke of Marlborough, when, on taking their departure through lines of rich liveries, Steele found he had not money enough for the whole number, and made the servants a speech instead, complimenting them all gratis to Drury same Theatre to whatever play they might choose to bespeak. The worst of it was that the guests were expected to fee all the servants in the house, from the highest to the lowest; and M of vails kept by one of the Burrell family, in which the gardeners, under-gardeners, under-cook, errand-boy, and nurse figure with the chief domestics. The nulsance, however, was very tenacious of life, and is not dead yet. In among one class of country servants, ly gamekeepers, it is hardly, if at all,

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- It is expected that 15,0 ennonites will arrive here from Russia by May next. This is the last year of the Mer onites' exemption from military service.

nonites' exemption from military service.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 4.—The fishermen to-night appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial setting forth that the Washington Treaty operated disastrously to the New England fishing interest.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—J. H. Smith, President of the Memphis Howard Association, completed his report, which shows his receipts to have been, during the epidemic, \$417,336.68; disbursements, \$415,790.53.

Porrsville, Jan. 4.—Seven hundred men and boys of the Brookside colliery have struck for back pay.

boys of the Brookside collery have struck for back pay.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 4.—The Exchange failed to settle the difficulty between the cotton buvers and sellers. The sellers resolved not to give up the samples and the buyers will not purchase without them.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4.—A new venture in journalism made its appearance here to day. It is very much similar to the Nation in appearance and contents, and is called the Age. The editors are C. E. Sears and W. L. Price.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 4.—The Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, was banqueted at the Queen City Club House, by bankers in this city, last night.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—A contract has been made for closing the Bonnet Carre crevasse.

CANADIAN FAILURES. HALIPAX, Jan. 4.—Carvel Bros., general mer

nants at Charlottetown, have failed. Liabili

St. Johns, Jan. 4.—S. R. Foster & Sons, tack manufacturers, have suspended. Liabilities, \$46,000; assets, \$65,000.

Apparatus for Resuscitation.

The instrument invented by M. Wotlez for adding in resuscitation is claimed to be more effective than any other device yet brought forward for the purpose. It consists of a cylinder of sheet iron large enough to contain the body of an adult person. It is closed at one end, and the inanimate individual is inserted, feet fore-most, in the receptacle, as far as the neck, round which is placed a padded diaphragm, fastened to the cylinder so as to be air-tight. An air-pump, attached to an opening in the tube, creates a partial vacuum, and then the outer atmosphere, by its own pressure, forces its way into the lungs by the mouth and the nostrils, which are left exposed. By a reversed action of the pump the air is allowed to re-enter the cylinder, and respiration is thereby established. A glass plate inserted in the iron casing enables the operator to watch the movements of the chest, which rises and falls as in life with the alternate working of the pump. That action may be repeated eighteen times in a minute, and an exact initiation of natural breathing is thereby produced, the operation being remarkably successful in this respect. Apparatus for Resuscitat

Numbering the Heart-Beats.

A French medical journal states that Dr. Guyot, after consulting the best authorities on the subject, and making the necessary calculations, has determined that the number of pulsations during the different ages of life is as follows: During the first twar, 63,000,000, in round numbers; during the first two years, 120,000,000; the first eight years, 435,000,000; the first twelve years, 614,000,000; the first fourteen years, 628,000,000; the first thirty-six years, graing the figures in full, 1,229,904,900; during a lifetime of fifty years, 1,229,180,000; ot sixty years, 2,269,800,000; and of eighty years, 3,007,010,000.

A Sign of Cold Weather.

Oil Cuty Perrick.

The hair on Chautanqua butter is longer and atcker than usual. This is a sure sign of a hard

THE WEATHER.

Western Railroads Still Greatly Troubled by Snow and

While Travel at the East Is Almost

at a Standstill. Snow-Banks from Six to Twenty Feet Deep in Parts of Canada.

Ocean Steamers Delayed by Ic in New York Harbor.

The Potomac Frezen Over Solid Above and Below Washington.

Unprecedented Fall of Snow in Mississippi and Louisiana.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, westerly winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, parly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or slightly lower pressures, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional anow, diminishing northwest winds, possibly shifting to south or east.

For the Lake region, diminishing south and southwest winds, stationary or rising barometer, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, with soow.

The river		G019009	vhere not fr	321000	Sei min	ı
90 ATTER	GENE	BAL C	BSERVATIONS HICAGO, Jan.	4-10	:18 p.m.	1
Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.	1
Albany	29.69	23	N. W., brisk	01	Hazy.	н
Aipena	. 30.09	16	W., gentle	.02	Lt. snow.	ш
Boise City	. 30,44	21	Calm	*****	Clear.	
Breckinridge	39.63	-3	N. W., fresh S. W., brisk	*****	Cloudy.	1.
Cairo	29.88	17	S. W., Driek	.01	Cloudy.	ь.
Cheyenne.			Calm	*****	Clear	10
Chicago			W., fresh		Clear.	n
Cincinnati	20.50	1 3 a	W fresh	*****	Clear.	ш
Cleveland	30.30	0	W., fresh S. W., brisk		Fair.	ю
Davenport Des Moines.	. 30.55	- 9	W., fresh		Clear.	п
Des Moines.	. 30.61	- 6	N. W., gent		Clear.	١.
Denver	. 30, 11	8	S., fresh		Clear.	
Detroit	. 30, 21	5	S. fresh S.W., fresh S., fresh	.05	Lt. snow.	ш
Dodge City	. 30,28	10	S., fresh		Cloudy.	ш
Duluth	. 30.41	. 9	N., light	******	Cloudy.	10.
Erie	. 30, 13	12	S. W., brisk	.01	Lt. snow.	1 (
Ft. Gibson		17	N.W. fresh	4-1	Cloudy.	
Grand Have	30.99	300	N. W., fresh 8. W., fresh	05	Lt anow.	
Indianapolis	30,47	0	Calm	.00	Clear.	10
Keokuk	80.58	- 5	N. W., fresh	100001	Clear.	l e
L'aCrosse	. 30.47	0	Calm	14.04.14	Clear.	1 5
Leavenworth	30.61	5	N. W., fresh W., fresh	.03	Lt snow.	1
Louisville	. 30, 52		W., fresh		Clear.	1
Marquette	. 30.18	22	N. W., brisk	.06	Cloudy.	
Memphis	. 30, 52	15	N. E., fresh.		Cloudy.	f
Madison	. 30.43	- 3	N. W., fresh	interes!	Fair.	
Milwaukee	30.35	-3	W., fresh N. W., light		Cloudy.	
Nashville New Orleans	30,34	12	N. W., light		Cloudy.	
North Platte	30.32	30	N. E., fresh. E., gentle.	.30	Clevely.	h
Omaha	90. 60	- 5	N. W., fresh	*****	Clear	h
Oswego		24	N. W., brisk	08	Lt. snow	
Pioche		30	W., light		Clear	1
Pittsburg	30.31		W heigh	10.2 (2.6)	Cloudy	8
Port Huron.	30.00	12	W., brisk W. brisk S. W., g'ntle	.02	Cloudy.	
Rochester	29.90	18	W., brisk	.58	H. MOW.	3
Sacramento. Sandusky	30, 14	46	S. W., g'ntle		Clear.	100
Sandusky	30.32	3	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.	S
San Francisco	30 15	50	N contle	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.	Clear	77

Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Sn. | Wea 6:59 a. m. 30. 461 -7 53 W. ... 7 Clear. 11:18 a. m. 30. 462 -1 68 S. W. 5 Clear. 2:00 p. m. 30. 399 2 44 W. 13 Clear. 3:59 p. m. 30. 397 1 71 W. 11 Clear. 9:00 p. m. 30. 423 -5 63 W. 9 Clear. 10:18 p. m. 30. 421 -6 61 W. 9 Clear.

CHICAGO.

The city folk awoke yesterday morning with the glad consciousness that the weather had moderated. They had been told that there was to be a moderation and they willingly believed the not unwelcome statement. Still there was a lingering doubt asto the reliability of information concerning what was to be, and many necession concerning what was to be, and many necession. tion concerning what was to be, and many peo-ple evinced a disposition to remain dissatisfied till they had made a personal inspection of the thermometer. They did not wish to be honey-fugled into the belief that the crest of the Manisuch was found to be the fact. The me sun shone brightly and the air was clear and bracing—and cold. Not so cold as on the preceding morning, but still cold extra wraps very comfortable. The day was a nodel winter day. All men might not have thought so. The weather does not affect all men alike. The reporter observed that on State

young clerk bounce up to a bloated capitalist (with a pretty daughter) and gayly remark, "Good morning, sir; fresh morning." "Fresh morning? Of course it's a fresh morning! Every morning's a fresh morning. Good morning!" Strange how cola will act upon different persons. While the temperature was not such as to justify any generally unwarrantable remarks or expressions,—and in that respect the day differed from its predecessors—a person accus-tomed to a life in-doors would fail to find pleasant amusement in even such a delightful pastime as stroiling through the parks. Thirteen degrees below zero at 8 o'clock in the morning is to be sure not a very high point in the thermometrical scale. Yet it is better than 23 degrees below. Some people say that after 10 degrees below has been reached, it matters little how much further the mercury drops. That is not so. The number of freezings and accidents is not so great at 13 degrees as it is at 23, and even a supporter of the indifferent idea a nose, or ear, or hand, or even of a water-pipe in the house is a matter of some note. After all, when it is ten degrees below zero at 10 o'clock in the morning

and 4 degrees below at the "warmest" part of the day (vide Manasse), it is pretty cold. No wonder people want to go to Mexico. Manasse's report of yesterday's thermal con dition up to 1 o'clock p. m. was as follows: Seven a. m., 13° below zero; 8 a. m., 12°; 9 a. m., 12°; 10 a. m., 10°; 11 a. m., 7°; 12 m., 5°; 1 p. m., 4°. A comparison with Friday's record will convince a person that the let-up has been doubly sensible,—sensible as pertaining to the feeling, and sensible in that people have had enough of it; and it is not good policy to ex asperate a whole community. One would hardly conclude that the difference was great enough to affect trade, and yet it did cause business to take a fresh and vigorous start. The streets were not so comparatively deserted as on Friday, and the merry music of the sleigh with its fair burden of shoppers was again heard in the retail-business districts. Other things beside the enlivening of trade show the moderation. When a half-score of thousands of people will stand around in snow, and water, and smoke for two hours at a stretch, "it" is not so cold as some people like to believe. Fully 10,000 people watched the fire yesterday afternoon, and they didn't feel the cold much either. It may be, and doubtless is, true that Station-Keeper Kaiser, at the Central Station, froze his nose; that Chief-Operator Hyland of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph Department, froze his ears; that repair work has been suspended on vessels lying in the river; that the unfinished buildings in the city are lying badly frosted; that the lake is frozen three miles beyond the Crib; that the West Side Street-Car Company has put two drivers on each car of certain of their lines; that the retail sale of "hot lemonades" and "torches" has not fallen off any. And yet it was not so cold as it has been. No serious cases of freezing were reported up to late last night. The ambitious and unsophisticated (unsophisticated because credulous) reporter was not called upon yesterday to exhaust his vocabulary and tender-heartedness in writing up sad accounts of the finding of a farmer frezen to death sitting bolt upright in his wagon; nor of the coal-cart driver who was found in a similar condition and a similar position. It is true that a woman fell down on the side-walk night before last, troke her hip, and remained so long exposed that her ears were frozen. If she had remained long enough she would have been frozen to death. No doubt of it. It has been cold, but it is not cold now, nor was it cold yesterday. It's all a mistake, a hallucination, a pretense, and a sharn. However, just for the fun of it, The Tribuxe presents some figures. to affect trade, and yet it did cause busi-uess to take a fresh and vigorous

|8 a. m. |10 c. m. |12 m. |3 p. m. |3 p. 4X 5X 9X 19X 14X 18X 22X 23X 14X 20X 24X ... 10- 18- 17- 16-21- 19- 13- 6-18- 10- 8- 2-

8a. m. 10 a. m. 12 m. 3 p. m. 8 p. s.

28X 31X 22X 20X 18X 22X By the above tables it will be seen, first, the vesterday was Indian summer, compared with Thursday last; and, secondly, that the five day of 1878 corresponding to the period of five day which came to a close last night were torridly hot, measured by the variable rule of comparison. It might interest the statistician to know that the lowest temperature of this year (1879 has been lower than that of any of the past silvears, 1876 excepted. In 1873 the lowest boin was 16 deg.; 1874, 6; 1875, 20; 1876, 14; 1877, 4 1878, 9. The present year starts in with 18 deg below. (These figures are according to Signal Office reports.)

The railroads centering in this city are still suffering severely from the excessive cold restlements.

below. (These figures are according to SignalOffice reports.)

The railroads centering in this city are still
suffering severely from the excessive cold
weather, but not to the extent of two days previous. The morning trains on all the roads were
from one to three hours behind time, but the
day trains did considerably better, and most of
them made tolerably good time. The roads
from the East missed their New York connections, the New York Central being obstructed
all the way from Buffalo to Syracuse. The
Lake Shore is also suffering from obstructions
betwen Erie and Buffalo. The obstructions on
the Erie cast of Buffalo are reported to have been
removed, and the Erie & Chicago claims that
its passengers will get through to New York
without serious delays. The Pennsylvania and
Baltimore & Ohio also claim to get through
without difficulty.

CANADA

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 7.—The storm has spent itself in this immediate neighborhood, and today the weather has been comparatively mild, with a light west wind. The blockade on the through lines of railway has been raised, and assenger trains manage to get through somewhat late. Dispatches from points in the interior depict a melancholy state of affairs. Most owns off the main lines of railway have been without mails for four days.

A dispatch to night from Southampton,

eorgian Bay, says the severest storm ever nown there has been raging, with the exception one day, for the last two weeks, and still continuing without any signs of sbatement. The roads are completely blocked, and cannot be made passable for several days. This is the fifth day without mails.

Operate Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ont., Jan. 4.—Thursday morning a

heavy wind sprang up, together with snow, and has continued till this evening before abating. the morning Grand Trunk Rallway train from ratford, due here at 10 a. m., arrived abou p. m. Thursday, and proceeded west. About The passengers deserted the train and made fo what accommodation the country afforded. The engines with snow-plows are dead and frozen yet. The drifts are from six to twenty feet, and

hard packed.

The Great Western Railway trains on the branch line are stopped and road badly blocked. A snow-plow is stuck a few yards north of the station here. The highways in all directions are almost impassable. An effort was made to send couriers to-day with mails to Lucan and Wingham, but failed. A courier arrived from Goderich with mails this evening for Stratford but could get no further to-night. Business is at a stand-still. The railway companies are employing men to dig all night on the tracks,

as the storm has moderated.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—There is no record of the reading of the barometer at Halifax being so low as at the present time, nearly 28.26 degs.

Storm signals are hoisted to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 4.—The roads leading orth are so badly drifted that travel and busi ness generally has been brought to a stand-still.
The waters of the Mairia River have again riser to an unprecedented hight, and the flats on the west side of the river are flooded and cellars along Front street filled, while several manu-factories have been compelled to suspend oper-Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

winnipse, Manilooa, Jan. 4.—The thermometer was 30 below zero here yesterday, 35 below at Fort Pelly, and 60 below at Battleford. The severe frost has prostrated the telegraph wire.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sannia, Jan. 4.—The river here is choked up with ice, and to-day at noon a shove took place, the ice striking the steamer J. C. Clark, and went through her like a knife, instantly sinking her.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Wind and weather
has kept the Hon. A. E. Borie waiting in the Delaware, for the steamship Illinois, which left Thursday, has not yet been able to get to the Capes. Also the Nederland, for Autwerp, is detained by low tides at Cherry Island Flats in the Delaware, near Edgemore and opposite Wilmington. The northwest wind now prevailing has blown the water seaward, and at high tide yest erday the water was two teet lower than it usually is at low tide. There is no probability of there being enough water to allow her to proceed until the high winds subside, which will allow the river to flow at its usual level. The Illinois, for Liverpool, is in the same predicament at Dan Baker's Shoal, twenty miles lower down.

This is the coldest here since 1868. The Delaware is packed with ice, and the ferryboats make trips with difficulty, being sometimes three hours in crossing. All trains are late, owing to ice on the mountains, and in the river at ferries.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The intense cold weather of the past three days still continues. There has been nothing like it for many years. The oldest citizens remember but one day like it, and that was March 4, 1873. The lowest register of the thermometer has been 7 degrees, but the highest point of the mercury has not been above 15. The city is totally inaccessible by water. Trains are delayed from everywhere. The Potomac, which is unusual, is frozen from shore to shore. Few people are sean on the streets. Almost the only convey-ances are the street-cars. The wind has raged with great velocity, interfering with the telegraph wires.

JOLIET.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 4.—Since New Year's the mercury here has been down to hard-pan, ranging from 20 to 28 degrees below zero, according to location. The weather has moderated some to-day, but it is still intensely cold. Several persons have been severely frost-bitten, the worst case being that of Austin Scahill, an old man and a hard drinker, whose feet were so badly frozen that the amputation of one or both those members will be necessary.

Bismarck, D. T., Jan. 4.—For four days the thermometer has ranged from 24 to 30 deg. below zero. At Fort Lincoln the mercury rell to 39 deg. Several horses have been frozen to death, and much wild game killed by the frost. A drunken soldier at Lincoln was frozen till the surgeon says both arms and legs will have to come off. It is warmer to-day, with the mercury from 15 to 26 deg. below.

LIMA DEPOT, O.

LIMA DEPOT, O., Jan. 4.—The New York train, due in Chicago at 8 o'clock this morning, is fourteen hours late, on account of the cold. It will not reach Chicago before 10 o'clock to-night. The thermometer is away below zero.

DEFROIT. Mich., Dec. 4.—The weather in this city and vicinity is still very cold, the thermometer causing from zero to 11 below. The railroad ter ranging from zero to 11 below. The blockade still continues. All west-bour on the Canada Southern were cancele

hips to sail to-day only two ele der held over till to-morrow o wing to the ice in the river preventing lighter etting alongside with the cargo. One vesse in on the Diamond Reef, westerly gales blow

SYRACUSE. STRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 4—No trains have sached this city from the West since Thursday. storm continues. Local roads are all ed. Two trains started to-day for New The villagers suffer severely for food.

CEDAR RAPIDS. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 4.—The weather still intensely cold here, the therm cating 23 degrees below this mor still blowing from the west, with in another night equally as cold.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The weather has noderated considerably to-day, though it is till cold, the thermometer this morning regisering zero. This afternoon it was 2 above.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—The Canada Southern Road had three arrivals and two departures of trains to day. Travel is suspended on the other roads. Snowing lightly, and the wind twenty-seven miles an hour. THE JAMES RIVER. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4.—The river is blocked with ice, and navigation is suspended. The canal is blocked the whole length. All industries dependent upon the water supply are closed.

SHREVEPORT. SHREVEPORT, Jan. 4.—Snowing all day; now freezing. Thermometer 18 degrees above zero.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 4.—Thermometer 21; snowing all day; about six inches; still falling.

PROZEN TO DEATH.

New York, Jan. 4.—James McArthur, an old man, of 317 East Seventy-eighth street, was found this morning frozen to death in a snow-

bank in Eighty-ninth street. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.-Jacob Van Her aged 62, went last night to dig a grave in Green bush, and was found this morning frozen to

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Four tramps were rozen to death at Giasgow Junction, Kv., last night, and one had his leg run over at Mitchel-ville, Tenn., to-night.

An infant child of Mrs. Kenny, 380 Hicks street, Brooklyn, was frozen to death beside its mother in bed last night.

CRIME.

TO BE HANGED. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—A Walls Walls dis-patch says every preparation is being made by the military and civil authorities to prevent trouble at the Umatilla Reservation next Friday, when two Indian murderers are to be hanged. Two the scene Thursday. Sheriff Sperry has 100 armed men also on hand. The Indians are in-

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—Edward Nugent, convicted in the Criminal Court some days ago of murder in the first degree for the killing of the wife two ways. his wife two years ago, was sentenced this morning to be hanged on the 14th of February next; the same day Henry A. Redemyer is to be executed. The Court, however, granted a supersedeas in both casea, and they will be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE MACK CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Trionne.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 4.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Messrs. Winans & Fethers, attorneys for Mrs. Mack, entered a motion for a new trial, and filed affidavits. The ground on which they move a new trial is the claim that one of the jurymen, named Crow, had expressed un opinion against Mrs. Mack previous to his beopinion against Mrs. Mack previous to his be-ing chosen to serve. The prosecution will now have the task of preparing to rebut the charge. The day when the arguments will be heard is therefore not yet fixed upon, but it will be at as early a date as possible, and will

THE WOUNDED BURGLAR.

Special Dissert to The Tribute.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 4.—Gainey, the won ed burgiar from Oaktown, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Reemer, and was placed in jail. His father was with him, and will probably make an effort to take him out of prison on ball. His wounds were examined by Dr. Beard, an experienced surgeon of this city, and he pronounced ther not dangerous. Gainey, in an interview wit your correspondent to-night, showed that h has lost some of his reckless behavior, and i

SENTENCED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The argumen in the motion for a new trial in the Guetig case was concluded at a late hour this evening, and was overruled by Judge Elam at once, who pro was overruled by Judge Elam at once, who pro-nounced sentence of death, to be executed on the 29th inst. This is the day fixed for hanging Achey, and if the Merrick case can be reached his sentence will be made for the same day. Guetig appeared calm during his sentence, but appeared to appreciate his situation.

THE MOONSHINERS. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—A squad of fifty revenue men, under Capt. Burnside, have returned from a raid upon "moonsniners" in the border counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. They report the destruction of over fifty dis-tilleries, and the capture of a large number of distillers. It is thought that the business is pretty well broken up in that region.

INDICTED. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 4.—E. W. Casey, Inspector of Sewers, recently dismissed from office on account of implication in frauds committed by contractors for cleaning sewers, was arrested this evening, four indictments for felouy having been found against him by the Grand Jury.

POISONED.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—At an entertainment on New-Year's night at the City-Hall in Barnes-ville, O., called the "Feast of Mondamin," upwards of 150 persons were taken violently fil, some miscreant having mixed croton oil with their food. MAIL-POUCH STOLEN. SPRINGPIBLD, Ill., Jan. 4.—On Friday night at 12 o'clock a mail-pouch made up for Chicago, and containing about 200 letters, was stolen from the transfer-wagon in this city, while the messenger was momentarily absent.

HELD TO ANSWER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Excise-Commissioners

Morrison and Merbie have been held in bonds
to answer for illegally issuing a license to Byrne
& White, 19 West Houston street.

PENSACOLA, Jan. 4.—One thousand sticks of timber were seized to-day by a Special Agent of the Interior Department at the boom of Keyser, Judah & Co. MURDER AND SUICIDE.

TAUNTON, Miss., Jan. 4.—Gardiper Trugiey, of
East Attleboro, killed himself and wife this

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Recial Dissatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan. 4.—In the County Court this morning, the jury in the case of Carrie A. Cottrill against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, for damages to the amount of \$5,000 in consequence of the death of her husband by a collision of trains near the Muskego avenue crossing in May last, rendered a special verdiet, which makes an award of \$2,000 to the complainant, but finds that her husband was guilty of con-

with the consent of the C ed in the eye of the law by revious findings of contributory na-be part of the deceased. Course arties will move for judgments und ict, and the arguments on the motic eard Jan. 11. The trial has lasted ad has cost the county about \$1,000.

CASUALTIES. KILLED BY A BEAR.

A great many visitors were drawn to the minor hotels on Coney Island do past two summers by the antics of two bears chained to stakes in front of the latter of the proposition of the p ten become very drunk. While tion he was frequently kicked tout by the men who had given he the wister-time the bears we traville and chained in a yard opposed House. On Monday afternoon the commenced snow-balling there driven away by Mr. Thom. our afterward a lad named Samuel ars of age, who had frequently the bears, approached the larger of jurular vein, and inflicting a wou proved aimost instantly fatal.

When young Stretch first found hi ing drawn into the fatal embrace of a cried oat in terror. A stable man wo by heard the cry, and, armed with a rushed to the lad's assistance, but the bits which ended the boy's lift work of an instant. The tragedy of full sight of the neighboring hotel moment a crowd of men came runnin the bear. The brute growled further showed a disposition to fight. Mr. The with a hatchet, struck the brute on the bear. The brute growled furth showed a disposition to fight. Mr. Tho with a hatchet, struck the brute on and Mr. Peter Ravennill plunged a dinto Big Ben's bodyseveral times. When the direction was carried to Thom's Hot quite dead. Notwithstanding the state direction and the blows from the took for a back from a revolver and the control of the state o it took five shots from a revolver and from a shot-gru to kill the bear. I bear, which was chained some districtabilitied no excitement during the the boy or the subsequent killing of

OFF THE TRACK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—The Court the branch of the Louisville & Nashville a road yesterday morning at 6 o's about eight miles north of Paris, Te The train was running along an bankment about six feet high at point, and, just before it reached a trestle a crosses a pond, says one of the passengers, felt a jerking sensation as if we were runn along on the cross-ties, and then I felt my pitched headforward. My fellow passengers I were occupying a lower berth the sleeper opposite each other, and when gained self-possession after the accident I is I was on top of a lot of debris which had is on him and wedged him in so that it was great difficulty he could be extricated. sleeper only, fortunately, was turned ove strange to say, no one was badly burt, i strange to say, no one was badly hart, the all were more or less braised. It was occuby Mr. Jesse H. Taibutt, of Lexington, Mr. P. T. Forsyth, formerly of Memphis, Tabut now of Cincinnati; Miss Sum-Harris, daughter of Mr. Theodore He of the Louisville Banking Company of city; Mrs. Skooley, of this city; Pr. Sc. Bernard, Ark.; United States Senator labs. Harris, of Tennessee, then on his way to Wington; one gentleman from Rolly Sprimiss.; and one who got on at Guthrie.

the lively rate of about miles per hour. If it had gone fifteen feet is ther it would have turned them all into a pean ocharase drowned all that escaped as otherwise. As it was, Mr. Forsyth bruised slightly, and complains of heat. Dr. Scott otherwise. As it was, Mr. Forsyth bruised slightly, and complains of compression of the chest. 19r. Scott bruised on the right hip, side, and arm, Senator Harris more severely tinan any. To were exposed to the inclemence of the west in their night clothes also for quite a wholefore they could extricate their clothing, was may yet leave its ill-effects.

The sleeper was badly wrecked, but after detention of an hour or two at the scene of the disaster, with the conductor and brakeman ding all in their power to alleviate their sufficient, they reached Louisville at 6:30 last night about three hours behind time.

East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 4.—As an engine with empty cars on the McFarlin & Eldred Rarond, in Osceola County, was returning from the river it met on a curve three loaded which had broken loose from the roll-way, the grade being very heavy, were going a rapid rate. A collision ensued, and the and logs were all thrown from the track niled in a contused mass. Edward Cowless Daniel McTargart were instantly killed, two others injured, but not fatally. The kemotive was not damaged greatly.

COAL OIL.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—Charles Longly, Nicholasville, Ky., attempted to light af from a coal-oil lamp. The lamp exploded, tally burning Longly and one child, and seriely hurning another child. The house can fire and was entirely descroyed.

TRAIN COLLISION. ALLESTOWN, Pa., Jan. 4.—A passenge on the Perkiomen road was run into by a train this morning at Lionsville Station oral passengers were injured; none fatall

BURNED TO DEATH.

Walfolz, Mass., Jan. 4.—The house of jamin Neal has been burned. His wife pin the flames.

THE VANDERBILT FIGHT.

Second Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW York, Jan. 4.—The petition of Corn

J. Vanderbilt created cansiderable commel
legal and financial circles. and Monday's
velopments in the famous contest will doe
be of a sensational character. The allera
in the petition were framed from statem
made by persons who are in a position to k
one of whom says: "I excluded all statem
not fortified by what I regarded as suffievidence. For instance, I excluded an all
tion respecting W. H. Vanderbilt's ateamsh
terorise, for I understood he denied the accoof the reports concerning this enterprise. If
ly expected the attempt to throw the Ce
Railroad across the Atlantic would be put
as a defense of William H.'s large expend
of money. I was informed as late as year
of an alleged purchase by him of the road
Rochester to Salamanca. I have been land
Mr. Vanderbilt has said his speculations (hi
have said purchases) exceeded any Wall
thad known or his father had undertakes,
this more anon." Counsel on the other debusily engaged in preparing to meet the

BONDSMEN SUED.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Leverett Bell, City selor, entered suit in the Circuit Commorning against James H. Button, Preside the defunct Bank of the State of Misson his bondsmen, Barton Bales, James B. John Jackson, and Julius S. Walsh, to B the balance of the city's funds deposited.

KARL MARX iews with the Com

of Modern Socialis He Gives Some Information

Deings and Objects of I The Recent System of Land tal to Give Place to "a er Social Condition.

Blood Will Flow, Because Movement Has Ever Been 1 rated Without Bloodsh

pismarck "the Ridicale of All Stat the Ber. Joseph Cook "a Badly-Informed Han." LONDON, Dec. 18.—In a little vi tock Hill, in the northwest port on lives Kan Marx, the corner-st ern Socialism. He was extree from country—Germany—in 1844, for revolutionary theories. In 1848 that in a few months was again then took up his abode in the political theories procured his political theories procured his political theories procured sion from that city in 1849, hat year his headquarters have bee m, and, however much we m

eir propagation, we cannot but rain extent the self-denial of the

wice or thrice, and each time the

ind a cigarette in the other. He i

70 years of age. His physique is we ive, and erect. He has the head intellect, and the features of a cultishair and beard are long, and or. His eyes are glittering blac pair of bushy eyebrows. To a stran one eye glass in the corner of all to take your intellectual breadth at to spenk, he loses that and unfolds to you a known and things throughout apt to interest one. And sation does not run in one groov conclusions when I tell you a case wealed Shakspeare. Dickens, The Here, Racine, Montaigne, Bacon, taire, Paine; English, American, I books; works political and phi Russian, German, Spaniah, Italia During my conversations I was structured in the structure of th

mselves; that the the emascipation of the working election is struggle for class privileges in the privilege of the man of lab memopoliser of the man of lab memopoliser of the means that is, the sources of life—bottom of servitude in all its form cal misery, mental degradation, dependence; that all efforts am versal emancipation of the workin hitherto failed from want of solis the manifold divisions of labor in-and the preamble calls for "the in bination of the still disconnected bination of the still disconnected at 15 goes on to say that the loterns dation acknowledge "no rights wit mo dation acknowledge "no rights wit mo daties without rights."—the every member a worker. The Assformed at London "to afford a cent of communication and co-operatithe Workingmen's Societies in the countries, aiming at the same end, i protection, advancement, and compation of the working classes." "ber," the document further says, ternational Association, on removin cile from one country to another, the fraternal support of the associatmen."

THE SOCIETY CONSISTS
of a General Gongress, which meet
seneral Council, which forms "an is
excey between the different pation
roups of the Association, so that t men in one country can be constantly the movements of their class in country." This Council receives an applications of new Branches or Section the International, decides different between the Sections, and, in face American phrase, "runs the The expenses of the General defrayed by an angual contrain English pennysper member. It the Federal Councils or Committee eal Sections, in the varies countries. al Sections, in the varies countries.
ral Councils are bound to send of
east every month to the General (every three mouths a report on the tion and financial state of their branches. Whenever attacks signing nationals are published, the mearest Committee is bound to send it one such publication to the General Co formation of Female Branches amon lag classes is recommended.

m classes is recommended.
The GENERAL CONNELL
Comprises the following: R. Apples
oon, Fredrick Bradnick, G. H.
elahaye, Eugene Dupost (on missic
ales, G. Harris, Hurliman, Jules
arriet
Law, Frederick Bessner
harles Louguet, C. Martin, Zev
enry Mayo, George Milner, Charl
fander, John Rosch, Ruh
ownshend, E. Vaillant, John
he Corresponding Secretaries for ashend, E. Vaillant, John Corresponding Secretaries for tries are: Leo Frankel, for A rary; A. Herman, Belgium; 7 During my visit to Dr. Marx I all platform given by J. C. Bancroft D official report of 1877, as the cleares concise exposition of Schaltsm that he said it was taken from the re-socialist reunion at Gotha, tierman 1873. The translation was incorrec-

CASUALTIES.

KILLED BY A BEAR.

cial Disputch to The Tribune. E. Ky, Jan. 4.—The Courier

rdsy morning at 6 miles north of Paris, of Cincinnati; Miss sphter of Mr. Theodore

broken rail, and notwithstandtet were moving along at
rate of about tweive
r. If it had gone fifteen feet furhave turned them all into a pond,
drowned all that escaped death
as it was, Mr. Forsyth was
chilly, and complains of a
nof the chest. Or. Scott was
the right hip, side, and arm, and
as more severely than any. They
to the inclemency of the weather
clothes also for quite a while
uld extricate their clothing, which
its fill-effects.
was badly wrecked, but after a
hour or two at the scene of the
the conductor and brakeman do
power to alleviate their sufferhed Louisville at 5:30 last nighturs behind time.

My Mich., Jan. 4.—As an engine s on the McFarlin & Eldred Ralson the McFarlin & Eldred Rallla County, was returning from
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collision ensued, and the cars
all thrown from the track and
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COAL OIL.
O., Jan. 4.—Charles Longly, of Ky., attempted to light a first lamp. The lamp exploded, faculty and one child, and serion ther child. The house causalitely destroyed. AIN COLLISION.

en road was run into by a freight ting at Lionsville Station. Sev-were injured; none fatally. NED TO DEATH. ass., Jan. 4.—The house of Ben-been burned. His wife perished

ANDERBILT FIGHT.

Dispatch to The Tribune.

an. 4.—The petition of Cornelius rated esnsiderable comment is al circles. and Monday's dee famous contest will doubt al character. The allegations who are in a position to know. : "I excluded all statements hat I regarded as suffici instance, I excluded an allega-. H. Vanderbilt's steamship erstood he denied the accurcerning this enterprise. I han tempt to throw the Central tempt to throw the Central te Atlantic would be put forth William H.'s large expenditure informed as late as yesterday thase by him of the road from manca. I have been informed a said his speculations (he may see) exceeded any Wall street father had undertaken. Of Counsel on the other side are preparing to meet the new

DSMEN SUED. DSMEN SUED.

4.—Leverett Bell, City Counties in the Circuit Court this ames H. Button, President of of the State of Missouri, and arton Bales, James B. Eads, Julius S. Walsh, to recoverity's funds deposited in that bank at the time of its sue \$270,000, but the dividends duced the amount to about sum judgment is asked. Interviews with the Corner-Stone of Modern Socialism.

KARL MARX.

He Gives Some Information as to the Deings and Objects of Rimself and His Disciples.

The Recent System of Land and Capial to Give Place to "a Higher Social Condition."

Blood Will Flow, Because "No Great Movement Has Ever Been Inaugurated Without Bloodshed

Bismarck "the Ridicule of All Statesmen"; and the Ber. Joseph Cook "a Very Radly-Informed Man."

Lordon, Dec. 18.-In a little villa at Haver stock Hill, in the northwest portion of Lor lives Karl Marx, the corner-stone of mod-Socialism. He was exiled from his native country-Germany-in 1844, for propagati revolutionary theories. In 1848 he returned that in a few months was again exiled. He but in a few months was again exiled. He then took up his abode in Paris, but his political theories procured his expul-sion from that city in 1849, and since that year his headquarters have been in London. His convictions have caused him trouble from ing. Judging from the appearance of his home, they certainly have not brought him Persistently during all these years the has advocated his views with an earnestness which undoubtedly springs from a firm belief in them, and, however much we may deprecate their propagation, we cannot but respect to a certain extent the self-denial of the now vener-

twice or thrice, and each time the Doctor was found in his library, with a book in one hand and a cigarette in the other. He must be over To years of age. His physique is well-knit, massintellect, and the features of a cultivated Jew. His hair and beard are long, and iron-gray in His eyes are glittering black, shaded by color. His eyes are gittering black, shaded by a pair of bushy eyebrows. To a stranger he shows extreme caution. A foreigner can generally gain admission; but the ancient-looking German woman who waits upon visitors has instructions to admit none who hall from the Fatherland, unless they bring letters of introdubtion. Once into his library, however, and, having fixed his one eye-giass in the corner of his eye, in order to take your intellectual breadth and depth, so to spenk, he loses that self-restraint, and unfolds to you a knowledge of men and things throughout the world apt to interest one. And his conver-sation does not run in one groove, but is as varied as are the volumes upon his library shelves. A man can generally be judged by the oks he reads, and you can form your own covelusions when I tell you a casual glance re-vealed Shakspeare, Dickens, Thackeray, Mo-liere, Racine, Montaigne, Bacon. Goethe, Volliere, Racine, Montaigne, Bacols, Goethe, Vol-taire, Paine; English, American, French blue-books; works political and philosophical in Russian, German, Spanish, Italian, etc., etc. During my conversations I was struck with HIS INTIMACY WITH AMERICAN QUESTIONS

Buring my conversations I was struck with this INIMACT WITH AMERICAN QUESTIONS which have been uppermost during the Dast twenty years. His knowledge of them, and the surprising accuracy with which he criticised our National and State legislation, impressed upon my mind the fact that he must have derived his information from inside sources. But, indeed, this knowledge is not confined to America, but is spread over the face of Europe. When speaking of his hobby,—Socialism,—he does not indulge in those melodramatic flights generally attributed to him, but dwells upon his utopian plans for "the emancipation of the human race" with a gravity and an earnessness indicating a firm conviction in the realization of his theories, if not in this century, at least in the next.

Perhaps Dr. Karl Marx is better known in America as the author of "Capital," and the founder of the international Society, or at least its most prominent pillar. In the interview which follows, you will see what he says of this Society as it at present exists. However, in the meantime, I will give you a few

least its most prominent pillar. In the interview which follows, you will see what he says of this Society as it at present exists. However, in the meantime, I will give you a few extracts from the printed general rules of

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY, published in 1871, by order of the General Council, from which you can form an impartial judgment of its aims and ends. The preamble sets forth "That the emancipation of the working classes must be conquered by the working classes themselves; that the struggle for the emancipation of the working classes means not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule; that the ecumenical subjection of the man of labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor—that is, the sources of life—lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms, of all social misery, menfal degradation, and political dependence; that all efforts aiming at the universal emancipation of the working classes have hitherto failed from want of solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country," and the preamblegalls for "the immediate combination of the still disconnected movements." It goes on to say that the International Association acknowledge "no rights without duties, no duties without rights,"—thus making every member a worker. The Association was formed at London "to afford a central medium of communication and co-operation between the Workingmen's Societies in the different countries, aiming at the same end, namely: the protection, advancement, and complete emandium of the working classes." "Each member," the document further says, "of the International Association, on removing his domining from one country to another, will receive the fraternal support of the associated working-men."

ernal support of the associated workingthe fraternal support of the associated workingmen."

THE SOCIETY CONSISTS
of a General Gongress, which maeet annually; a General Gongress, which maeet annually; a General Council, which forms "an international arency between the different national and local groups of the Association, so that the workingmen mone country can be constantly informed of the movements of their class in every other country." This Council receives and acts upon applications of new Branches or Sections to loin the International, decides differences arising between the Sections, and, in fact, to use an American phrase, "runs the machine." The expenses of the General Council are defrayed by an annual contribution of an English pennylper member. Then comes the Federal Councils or Committees, and local Sections, in the varies countries. The Federal Councils are bound to kend one report at least every month to the General Council, and every three months a report on the administration and financial state of their respective branches. Whenever attacks against the Internationals are published, the nearest Branch or Committee is bound to send at once a copy of such publication to the General Council. The formation of Female Branches among the working classes is recommended.

Fifth—Legal remedies free of expense. Legal proceedings to be conducted by the people.

Sizis—Education to be by the State,—general, obligatory, and free. Freedom of science and religion. ligion.

Sessith—All indirect taxes to be abolished.

Money to be raised for State and Municipal purposes by a direct progressive income tax.

Eighth—Preedom of combination among the Working classes.

Nink—The legal day of labor for men to be defined. The work of women to be limited, and that of children to be abolished.

Tenth—Sanitary laws for the protection of life and health of laborers, and regulation of their dwellings and places of labor, to be enforced by persons selected by them.

Eleventh—Suitable provision respecting prisonlabor.

In Mr. Bencroft Davis' report there is

In Mr. Bencrott Davis' report there is

A TWELFTH CLAUSE,
the most important of all, which reads: "State aid and credit for industrial societies, under democratic direction." I asked the Doctor why he omitted this, and he repiled:

"When the reunion took place at Gotha, in 1875, there existed a division among the Social Democrats. The one wing were partisans of Lassalle; the others, those who had accepted in general the programme of the International organization, and were called the Eisenach party. That twelfth point was not placed on the platform, but placed in the general introduction by way of concession to the Lass allians, Afterwards it was never spoken of. Mr. Davis does not say that it was placed in the programme as a compromise having no particular gramme as a compromise having no particular significance, but gravely puts it in as one of the cardinal principles of the programme."
"But," I sand, "Socialists generally look upon the transformation of the means of labor into the common property of society as the grand climax of the movement."

"Yes; we say that this will be the outcome of the programme, but it will be a cuestion of

"Yes; we say that this will be the outcome of the movement, but it will be a question of time, of education, and the institution of a higher social status."

"This platform," I remarked, "applies only to Germany and one or two other countries."

"Ah!" he retuned, "if you draw your conclusions from nothing but this, you know nothing of the activity of the party. Many of its points have no significance outside of Germany. Spain, Russia, England, and America have platforms suited to their peculiar difficulties. The only similarity in them is the end to be attained."

"And that is the supremacy of labor?" And that is the supremacy of labor?"

"And that is the supremacy of labor?"

"And that is the

"That is the

EMANCIPATION OF LABOR."

"Do European Socialists look upon the movement in America as a serious one?"

"Yes; it is the natural outcome of the country's development. It has been said that the movement has been imported by foreigners. When labor movements became disagreeable in England, fifty years ago, the same thing was spoken of. In America, since 1857, only has the labor movement become conspicuous. Then Trades-Unions began to flour'sh; then Trades-Assemblies were formed, in which the workers in different industries unitted; and after that came National Labor Unions. If you consider this chronological progress, you will see that Socialism has sprung up in that country without the aid of foreigners, and was merely caused by the concentration of capital and the changed relations between the workmen and their employers."

relations octiwen the working and the ployers."

"Now," asked your correspondent, "what has Socialism done so far?"

"Two things," he returned. "Socialists have shown the general universal struggle between capital and labor,—

THE COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER,

in one word,—and consequently tried to bring about an understanding between the workmen in the different countries, which became more necessary as the capitalists became more cosmopolitan in biring labor, pitting foreign against parties of the capitalists became more cosmopolitan in biring labor, pitting foreign against mopolitan in biring labor, pitting foreign againstnative labor not only in America, but in Enpland, France, and Germany. Interactionalrelations sprang up at once between the workingmen in the different countries, showing that
Socialism was not merely a local, but
an international problem, to be solved by
the international action of workmen. The
working classes moved spontaneously, without
knowing what the ends of the movement will
be. The Socialists invent no movement, but
merely tell the workmen what its character and
its ends will be." ts ends will be."
"Which means the overthrowing of the pres-

"Which means the overthrowing of the present social system." I interrupted.

"This system of land and capital in the hands of employers, on the one hand," he continued, "and the mere working power in the hands of the laborers to sell as a commodity, we claim is merely an historical phase, which will pass away and give place to

A HIGHER SOCIAL CONDITION.

We see everywhere a division of society. The antagonism of the two classes goes hand in hand with the development of the industrial resources of modern countries. From a Socialistic standpoint the means already exist to revolutionize the present historical phase. Upon Trades-Unions, in many countries, have been built political organizations. In America the need of an independent Workingmen's party has been made manifest. They can no longer trust politicians. Rings and cliques than Europeaus. Things come to the surface quicker. There is less caus and hypocrisy than there is on this side of the ocean."

I asked him to give me a reason for the rapid growth of the Socialistic party in Germany, when he replied: "The present Socialistic party came last. Theirs was not the Utopian scheme which made some headway in France and England. The German mind is given to theorizing, more than that of other peoples. From previous experience the Germans evolved something practical. This modern capitalistic system, you must recollect, is quite new in Germany in comparison to other States. Questions were raised which had become almost antiquated in France and England, and political influences to which these States had yielded sprang into life when the working classes of Germany had become imbued with Socialistic theories. Therefore, from the beginning almost of modern industrial development, they have formed an

of modern industrial development, they have formed an INDEPENDENT POLITICAL PARTY. They had their own representatives in the German Parliament. There was no party to oppose the policy of the Government, and this devolved upon them. To trace the course of the party would take a long time; but'I may say this: that, if the middle classes of Germany were not the greatest cowards, distinct from the middle classes of America and England, all the political work against the Government should have been done by them." I asked him a question regarding the numerical strength of the Lassallians in the ranks of the Internationalists.

"The party of Lassalle, he replied, "does not exist. Of course there are some believers in our ranks, but the number is small. Lassalle anticipated our general principles. When he commenced to move after the reaction of 1848, he fancied that he could more successfully revive the movement by advocating co-operation of the workingmen in industrial enterprises. It was to stir them into activity. He looked upon this merely as a means to the real end of the movement. I have letters from him to this effect."

movement. I have letters from him to this effect."

effect."

"You would call it his nostrum?"

"Exactly. He called upon Bismarck, told him what he designed, and Bismarck encouraged LaSalle's course at that time in every possible way."

"What was his object?"

"He wished to use the working classes as a set-off against the middle classes who instigated the troubles of 184S."

"It is said that you are the head and front of

as English pennylper member. Then comes the Federal Councils consumitives, and localisms, in the varies countries. The Federal Council, and great countries. The Federal Council, and the sections, in the varies countries. The Federal Council, and the sections of the General Council, and the variety three months the General Council, and the variety three months of the General Council, and the variety three months of the General Council, and the variety of the property of the

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston,-you "The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston,—you know him——"

"We heard of him; a very badly informed man upon the subject of Socialism."

"In a lecture lately upon the subject, he said: 'Karl Marr is credited now with saying that, in the United States, and in Great Britain, and perhaps in France, a reform of labor will occur without bloody revolution, but that blood must be shed in Germany, and in Russia, and in Italy, and in Austria."

"No Socialist," remarked the Doctor, smil-

must be shed in Germany, and in Russia, and in Italy, and in Austria."

"No Socialist," remarked the Doctor, smiling, "need predict that there will be a bloody revolution in Russia, Germany, Austria, and possibly in Italy if the Italians keep on in the policy they are now pursuing. The deeds of the French Revolution may be enacted again in those countries. That is apparent to any political student. But those revolutions will be made by the majority. No revolutions will be made by a party.

"The reverend gentleman alluded to," I remarked, "gave an extract from a letter which he said you addressed to the Communists of Paris in 1871. Here it is: 'We are as yet but 3,000,000 at most. In twenty years we shall be 50,000,000,—100,000,000 perhaps. Then the world will belong to us, for it will be not only Paris, Lyons, Marselles, which will rise against odious capital, but. Berlin, Munich, Dresden,—Loudon, Liverpool, Manchester, Brussels, St. Petersburg, New York,—In short, the whole world. And before this new insurrection, such as history has not yet known, the past will disappear like a hideous nightmare; for the popular confagration, kindled at a hundred points at once, will desirvor even its memory? Now, Doctor, I suppose you admit the authorship of that extract?"

"I never wrote a word of it. I never write

"I never wrote a word of it. I never write "I never wrote a word of it. I never write SUCK MELODRAMATIC NONSENSE, I am very careful what I do write. That was put in La Figaro, over my signature, about that time. There were hundreds of the same kind of letters flying about then. I wrote to the London Times and declared they were forgeries; but, if I denied everything that has been said and written of me, I would require a score of secretaries."

secretaries."
"But you have written in sympathy with the Paris Communists? "But you have written in sympathy with the Paris Communists?"
"Certainly I have, in consideration of what was written of them in leading articles; but the correspondence from Paris in English papers is quite sufficient to refute the blunders propagated in editorials. The Commune killed only about sixty people; Marshal MacMahon and his slaughtering army killed over 60,000. There has never been a movement so slandered as that of the Commune."

slanghtering army killed over 60.000. There has never been a movement so slandered as that of the Commune."

"Well, then, to carry out the principles of Socialism do its believers advocate assassination and bloodshed!"

"No great movement," Karl Marx answeaed, has ever been inaugurated without bloodshed!

The independence of America was won by bloodshed, Napoleon captured France through a bloody process, and he was overthrown by the same means. Italy, England. Germany, and every other country gives proof of this, and as for assassination," he went on to say, "it is not a new thing, I need scarcelysay. Orsimi tried to kill Napoleon; Kings have killed more than anybody else; the Jesuits have killed; the Puritans killed at the time of Cromwell. These deeds were all done or attempted before Socialism was known. Every attempt, however, now made upon a Royal or State individual is attributed to Socialism. The Socialists would regret very much the death of the German Emperor at the present time. He is tery useful where he is; and Bismarck has done more for the cause than any other statesman, by driving things to extremes."

I asked Dr. Marx

WHAT HR THOUGHT OF BISMARCK.

He replied that "Nanoleon was considered a

things to extremes."

I asked Dr. Marx

WHAT HA THOUGHT OF BISMARCE.

He replied that "Napoleon was considered a genius antil he fell; then he was called a feel. Bismarck will follow in his wake. He began by building up a despotism under the plea of unification. His course has been plain to all. The last move is but an attempted imitation of a coup d'etat; but it will fail. The Socialists of Germany, as of France, protested against the war of 1870 as merely dvnastic. They issued manifestoes foretelling the German people that, if they allowed the pretended war of defense to be turned into a war of conquest, they would be punished by the establishment of military despotism and the ruthless oppression of the productive masses. The Social Democratic party in Germany, thereupon holding meetings and publishing manifestoes for an honorable peace with France, were at once prosecuted by the Prussian Government, and many of the leaders imprisoned. Still their Deputies alone dared to protest, and very vigorously 100, in the German Reichstag, against the forefile annexation of French provinces. However, Bismarck carried his policy by force, and people stoke of the genius of a Bismarck. The war was fought, and, when he could make no more conquests, he was called upon for original ideas, and he has signally failed. The people began to lose faith in him. His popularity was on the wane. He needs money, and the State needs it. Under a sham Coustitution he has taxed the people for his military and unification plans until he can tax them no longer, and taxed the people for his military and unifica-tion plans until he can tax them no longer, and now he seeks to do it with no Constitution at all. For the purpose of levying as he chooses, he has raised the ghost of Socialism, and has done everything in his power

he has raised the ghost of socialism, and has done everything in his power

"You have continual advices from Berlin?"

"Yes," he said; "my friends keep me well advised. It is in a perfectly quiet state, and Bismarck is disappointed. He has expelled forty-eight prominent men,—amon them Deputies Hasselman and Fritsche, and Rakow, Bauman, and Auar, of the Freie Press. These men kept the workmen of Berlin quiet. Bismarck knew this. He also knew that there were 75,000 workmen in that there were 75,000 workmen in that the mob would rise, and that would be the cue for a carnival of slaughter. The screws would then be put upon the whole German Empire; his pet theory of blood and iron would then have full sway, and taxation could be levied to any extent. So far no emeute has occurred, and he stands to day confounded at the situation and the ridicule of all statesmen."

SPRINGFIELD. Arrival of Legislators-Preparing for the Senatorial Fray.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Iil., Jan. 4.—Members-elect of

the General Assembly continue to arrive, and to-right there were perhaps forty gathered at the Leland. Ex-Speaker Shaw, of Mount Carroll, Morrison, of Morgan, James, of Lake, Thompson, of Cook, and Mitchell, of McLean, are all on the ground, making a vigorous can-vass for the Speakership of the House, which would now appear to lie between James and Morrison.

Gen. John A. Logan arrived to-night, accom Gen. John A. Logan arrived to-night, accompanied by Mrs. Logan and Dr. Logan, and the Logan headquarters were at once opened.

Long Jones, of Jo Daviess, Penitentiary Commissioner and Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, is here vigorously working for Logan, and points with pride to a dilapidated cupboard which he brought with him set up in the Logan headoustrers, and labels it "Logan's Literary Bureau."

The Logan supporters affect great confidence, and claim a very large majority of members aiready here, although many are very reticent.

A. C. Hesing is here, and was a visitor at the Logan rooms to night.

Bon Marche and Magasins du Louvre at Christmas-Time.

A Philosophical Digression Concerning Toys---Shopkeepers' Tricks.

Literary Christmas-Gifts-Dore's Ariesto A Book on Ballooning by Sarah Bernhardt

Gossip of the Theatres... The Concerts... Angle-French and French. English.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The approach of the New
Year always work an extraordinary change in Year always work an extraordinary change in the aspect of one most important part of Paris,—its shops. Ten days or a fortnight before the arrival of "Le Jour de Noel" (how poor a substitute it is for grand old Anglo-Saxon Christmas-day!), the papers are suddenly flooded with advertisements. Now advertising is not so common a thing here as in some other countries. common a thing here as in some other countries.

French showkeepers somehow cannot, as a rule,
be induced to believe in it. The national quality, economy, does not admit the principle of baiting with a herring to catch a whale. It is, therefore, rather remarkable to find whole pages of the Figure filled with trade-announcements. all harping upon the same subject,—the subject of subjects from now till January.

or, to put it into English, Christmas-boxes and New-Year's gifts. But our economical friends well know they risk nothing, and are sure to gain much, by these particular fits of prodigal-ity. Custems are not changed like political institutions. Labruyere knew what he was about in writing the oft-quoted lines: "You may to-day take away the liberties, rights, and privileges of this town; but to-morrow do not even

dream of altering its signboards."
You may turn Monarchies into Empires, and
Empires into Republics; but, so long as human nature is human nature, there will be solicitors and bestowers of Christmas-boxes in some dren, and fathers and mothers remain fathers and mothers, there will be toys to make, and toys will sell. In point of fact,

displays made in the windows of the great Parisian shops at this time of the year. "Toys" is a generic word, descriptive of a good many species. Whatever is made to amuse may be, in a liberal sense, called a toy. To a baby it means a rattle. To a boy or girl of 10 it is a box of soldiers or a doll. I know many a sweet maid whose toys are flowers, sweet as herself, or books. And I know some ladles—not quite so eweet, according to our brutal masculine notions—who prefer silk dresses and pretty bonnets. As they grow old, men do as St. Paul did: "They put away childish things," and take to collecting pictures, just as they would once have collected postage-stamps. Toys, all toys. Mr. Gladstone's toys are old china and haif-penny post-cards. Almost a return to the childhood, here!

You perceive the passion lies deep at the root of our nature.

Universal shops, like the Bon Marche and the Magazins du Louvre, make the

Universal sbops, like the Bon Marche and the Magazins du Louyre, make the Most Wonderful hyports every year to satisfy this universal craving. A walk through them just now reveals a whole world of pretty trifles. Newly-shaped bows and neckties, fashioned as only the inexhaustible resources of Frepch taste and ingenuity could fashion them, are there for one class of explorers,—feminine, of course. We of the stronger sex are tempted by a hundred fanciful nothings in the form of purses, glove-boxes, clocks, cigar-cases, writing-desis,—and the Lord knows what besides. And this to mention none but the more expensive articles. For those who care to loosen their purse-strings further, the Bon Marche and a dozen other monster bazars bave Japanese vases, China silks, Persian carnets, Heari II. furniture, and Louis XVI. bronzes.

For the children there are toys proper,—guns, soldiers' outfits en miniature, model stables and butchers' shops, doils, and rocking-horses. A great attraction this year is the mechanical swimming doil, which made such a sensation at the Exhibition,—a clever trifle, imitating the natatory charmers of Trouville and Extetat with

natatory charmers of Trouville and Etretat with astonishing fidelity. These, and all elaborate tors of the kind, cost outrageous sums of money, but they are really charming if you don't mind this detail. I do, myself.

but they are really charming if you don't mind this detail. I do, myself.

THE CHEAPER TOYS are best bought in those little booths that will soon be lining the boulevards from the Bastille to the Madeteine. The large shops seem to ignore the humble wants of poor people's chidren; or, when they do cater for them, forget to lower their prices to the quality of their goods. A favorite trick of the Bon Marche and the Louvre, at Christmas, is this, which I hold up to the indignant reprobation of all honest shopkeepers in the two hemispheres: They take a dozen common German toys,—wooden animals, slate-pencil boxes, and so forth; value, say a franc. These they cunningly arrange within a gift wicker basket, with plenty of glittering shavings and red cotton wool for padding; let us say another franc. And then they put the whole under the glare of an electric light, and charge you eight, nine, or ten francs for it!

Latterly it has become usual to add a collection of books to the other attractions of the great shops or bazars here. Jules Verne, Gustave Aimard, Mayne Reid, and Mme. de Segur appear to be the authors most in demand: but they do not exclude more

is a hit, at the Gymnase. That theatre wanted a piece of luck most desperately; for, ever since "Monsier Alphonse" and "Bebe," it has been persistently pursued by ill-fortune. "Figur d'Oranger," Hennequin's last farcical play, produced at the little Nonvesures last week, seems to suit the taste of the public, if heavy receipts mean anything. Nor is it to be wondered at, with

with

SUCH A COMPANY

to interpret it. Brasseur, the actor-manager of
the theatre, has managed to secure the services of Theo, Gilly, Celine Montaland, and
the comique Dailly,—altogether as strong a
company of its sort as any in the town.

There was nothing striking in the classical
concerts last Sunday. At the Conservatoire I
heard Schumann's Si-bemal symphony, a Paternoater of Meyerbeer, two or three selections
from Oberon, and the inimitable overture to
"Leonora." The programme was shorter than
usual, as the majority of the band had to play
in the "Huguenots," at the Opera, the same
night.

night.

The question of modern Anglo-French seems to have attracted some notice in America lately. Bad as is the habit of mixing the two languages as they do here, I think

(as distinguished from Anglo-French) is a good deal worse. Take this sweet instance: (I copied it off a restaurant window at Sevres):

"At the Bewer's Ensing."

(That meant, "At the Sign of the Arbor.")

And this, with which I close. 'Tis taken from a pot of blacking:

and this, when which I close. In taken from a pot of blacking:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Take a small portion of this Composition on a plece of cloth with soitch you l'yall over shor then weap dry with a other piece of cloth.

Save us.

GEN. GRANT.

His Visit to Pau, in the Pyrenees Correspondence Rese York Heraid.\
PAU, France, Dec. 10.—The quiet course of life in Pau has been interrupted by an event which especially interests Americans resident in the colony,—the coming of Gen. Grant. The General was expected last year when on his way to Italy, and his failure to come led to the im-pression that he had left the Pyrenees out of his tour. The other evening, quite unbersided, he dropped in on us, taking quarters at the Hotel de France. Mrs. Grant accompanied him. The General's first duty on arriving was to stroll over the town and study out its att Most of his time here has been spent in saunterwith Mrs. Grant, looking at the odd types and strange Pyrenean costumes that strike one at Pau,—a blending of French, Basque, and Spanish. It was suggested that he might make a pilgrimage to Lourdes,—only forty minutes by rail,—and see the place where the Virgin came rail,—and see the place where the Virgin came down to the meiden, and where pious believers in that appearance have builded a church, and where thousands of pligrims come yearly. But the General found Pau too pleasant to leave, and preferred to take all that is told of Lourdes as a question of evidence, without personal investigation. A part of his time he gave to riding about the country. Pau was in grief because the weather which welcomed the General was unusually severe. There were frost and snow, and what you rarely see in this region, at least, a sharp wind. A fox hunt of special attractiveness had been arranged, but the frost was in the ground, and the best that could be done for the General was an imitation affair, where he witnessed the meet and the finish.

could be done for the General was an imitation affair, where he witnessed the meet and the finish.

The most conspicuous social event during the season at Pau was the dinner given to General and Mrs. Grant on Monday evening by Mr. William P. Douglas, of New York. Mr. Douglas has been spending a few days here, taking part in hunting, lawn-tennis, and the other amusements of the town. The dinner of Mr. Douglas was especially pleasant to Gen. Grant, as it enabled him to meet many old American friends among the Pan eolony, and also to meet many English cousins. The dinner was given at the Hotel de France, and all the resources of that house were called upon to make the entertainment worthy alike of hosts and guests. The large dining-room was turned into a flower-garden, and the room in which Mr. Douglas received his guests bloomed with exotics. Among the guests were Gen. Ulvases S. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Count Georges de Roquette Buisson, the Prefect; Gen. Kampf, commanding the troops of the department; Mr. and Mrs. James Neilson Potter, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Peabody Wetmore, of Newyort; Mr. and Mrs. C. Peabody Wetmore, of Newyort; Mr. and Mrs. Post, of Boston; Gardiner Sherman, Jr., Mr. Thomas Burgess, Maj. Charles Hutton, Mr. Townsend, Capt. Kirwan, Miss Kirwan, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Capt. Fox, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Daniel Torrence, Miss Alleyce, Mr. Alexander. Col. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Nurcent Humble, the Hon. Mrs.

York; Mr. Ridley, Col. Floyd-Jones, United States Army; Mr. Leslie, of Scotland; Mr. Bagnell, Dr. Bagnell, Miss Florence Leslie, Mrs. John Post, of New York, and others.

The hour for the dinner having arrived, the band of the Eighteenth Infantry, which was in attendance, played "Hail Columbia," and the gnests marched in and took their places. The band was placed at the disposal of Mr. Douglas by Gen. Kampf, the commander of the forces. The General telegraphed to the Paris authorities for permission to do so, which was promptly granted. The band was in excellent practice, and its performance during the dinner was an agreeable feature. Mr. Douglas had a little difficulty in finding an American air in the repertoire; but this was solved by "Hail Columbia," which should be half French, considering it goes back to days when French and Americans were

which should be half French, considering it goes back to days when French and Americans were under the same flag.

At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Douglas arose and said that he had no desire to inflict any toasts or speeches upon the company which had done him the honor to be present. There

Asiatic waters.

In a letter dated Dec. 6, at Pau, in France, the ex-President says he was there on his way northward, and would be ready to leave Europe for Asia whenever the vessel in which passage had kindly been tendered him arrived in the Mediterranean. He was in doubt whether to embark at Marseilles, Naples, or Palermo. The plan proposed is for the Richmond to touch at Bombay, in Western India, where the ex-President and family might disembark, and, by rall, visit Poonah and the Mahratta country, the land of the fire-worshipers and garden of Western India, Agra, Delhi Umritaun, the vaie of Casbmir, Futtehpur Secra, Simla, in the lofty regions of the Himalayas, returning by way of the valley of the sacred Ganges, tarrying at Lucknow, Cawupore, Benares, the Mecca of the Hindoos, and Calcutta, and thence to Point de Galle, in Ceylon, in time to re-embark on the Richmond on her voyage to Singapore.

Much superserviceable zeal has been displayed by a number of newspapers in lecturing the Government on the act of courtesy extended to ex-President Grant, on the grounds of custom and extravagance. Were they at all familiar

Ruch superserviceable zeal has been displayed by a number of newspapers in lecturing the Government on the act of courtesy extended to ex-President Grant, on the grounds of custom and extravagance. Were they at all familiar with the rules of the naval service from the beginning of its history, they would know that the courtesy extended to ex-President Grant is not exceptional, but is in accord with the regulations sanctioned by law and usage. Naval regulations authorize commanders of vessels of the United States to receive on board and extend or reciprocate courtesies to distinguished officials of foreign Governments, a detailed account of actual expenditures to be kept and sent to the Department at Washington, with proper vouchers for payment. Similar courtesies have also frequently been extended to distinguished Americans, notably in late years to Gen. Cass and ex-Secretary Seward.

As there has been much harving upon ex-President Grant's cruse in the Mediterranean last summer, it may be said, for the information of this same class of crumblers, that the aggregate expense outside the usual expense of cruising will fall below \$500. It was said by a member of the Government that, if the American people objected to such a paltry sum for the proper entertainment of an ex-President, he had hitherto failed to discover this as an element of American character. The Vandalis is expected at Boston, when her accounts will be forwarded to the Department.

Boston Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

As a description of the ship which has been designated to do honor to Gen. Grant by convering him and his suite to the scenes of his anticipated Oriental triumphs may prove interesting to the readers of the Times, I paid a visit to the United States as examer. Richmond while its.

As a description of 'the ship which has been designated to do honor to Gen. Grant by conveying him and his suite to the scenes of his anticipated Oriental triumphs may prove interesting to the readers of the Times, I paid a visit to the United States steamer Richmond, while lying at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, Just before her departure for New York on her trial trip last Saturday.

The Richmond is one of the "crack" ships of our rather feeble navy, and she is considered one of the few really presentable ships in the service. She is a sister shipt to the Brooklyn and Hartford, built at Norfolk, Va., during Buchanan's administration, rates second class, has a displacement of 2,000 tons. mounts fourteen guns, and has a crew of 320 men. The Richmond has had a new set of engines put in her since she was built, and has recently had new boilers put in. She has been thoroughly overhauled at this station, and much elaborate ornamentation has been indulged in probably on secount of the distinguished passengers she is destined to convey. New and costly carpets, furniture, and fittings have been added to her cabins and wardroom. The after or admiralty cabin has been fitted up in an elegant, if not sumptuous, manner for the express accommodation of Gen. Grant and suite, and it is thought that additional embellishments and appointments will be made to the cabin and staterooms set apart for his Excellency and friends when the ship arrives at the port in Europe where Grant may elect to embark for his Oriental tour. It is the opinion among the officers of the Richmond that Gen. Grant will enhance to campain either of the ship or its officers, for a more gentlemanly, efficient, and "elegant" set of officers than those appointed to command the Richmond cannot be found in any naval service in the world. Cant. A. E. K. Benham is commanding, and Lientenant-Commander Lewis Clarke is executive officer.

Another Manager's Opinions—Mr. Palmer's Views of Shakspeare's Unpopularity, Sunday Performances and Their Immorality, and of Manager MeVieker, of Chicago—He Thinks Shakspeare's Plays Unpopular Because Immoral Compared with Modern French Dramas.

New York Tribune, Jan. 2.

In an interview with Mr. McVicker, the vete-

ran manager, lately published in the Tribune. of Sunday evening theatrical performances, long prevalent in New Orleans, was spreading to other cities. Some curious comments were also made by Mr. McVicker on the unpopularity of the Shakspearean drama, which from his position as the Western manager most prominent in maintaining the legitimate drama, and also from his relations to EdwinBooth, the leading Shakspearean actor, excited considerable comment. Coupled with these curious statements were some good-natured animadversions upon A. M. Palmer, of the Union Square, who has become identified in most minds as the special producer of French plays. To enable Mr. Palmer to reply in kind to these, and at the same time to elicit his views upon the subjects of Sunday performances and the alleged unpopularity of Shakspeare, a reporter of the Tribune waited upon that gentleman yesterday afternoon, and by a few leading questions excited the manager to say a number of sharp things upon several subjects.

contingly graves within a give vision tasks, the continue of t

and scholarship are becoming the common crty of the plowman and the artisan hart worth preserving will be allowed to drate. The truth is, that the stage is gressing beyond the old fogies grumble at it because they are bie to keep up with it. Such tion of plot, such accessories of scenery, and appointment, such correctness in the tion of an althor's meaning, such quick, to effect upon an audience as we see now Shakspeare never dreamed of, and Bulwhoped for. Whoever is upable to keep up that times, damns his times. The aphol

New Orleans, Chicago, and one or two other cities, will be ended. I can safely say that no actor or actreas has ever been compelled by me to play on Sunday. At the same time, when these artists are engaged to play in dities where it is usual to have these Sabbath performances, and they choose of their own free volition to make a little extra money by accommodating the manager who yields to the customs of the city in which he is managing, I sm powerless to prevent them. I am simply a manager, not a pastor, and as I would wish to be allowed to keep it, so I myself cannot infringe upon the liberty of those who conform to the custom of the city in which they find themselves. I desire to put it on record, however, that I am friniv opposed to Sunday performances, and none shall ever be given under my management. In the six years I have managed the Union Sourse Theatre there have been many offers made to open it on Sunday evenings for 'sacred' concerts, lectures, etc., but it has never been opened on those evenings, nor shall it be while I manage it. I am sorry, very sorry, that the custom has gained ground in Chicago. It New Orleans it has long obtained, and I am informed that Mr. McVicker himself, as well as his Shakspearean son-in-law, have, in times past, played there straight along, irrespective of any Sabbath, Mahometan, Jewish, or Christian, Mr. McVicker's statement that I refused to let 'Mother and Son' go to his house because he would not play Sanday nights is entirely false."

"Well, do you, like Mr. McVicker, feel, the present to be a time of great theatrical dipression!"

"Well, do you, like Mr. McVicker, less present to be a time of great theatrical dy sion?"

"I trust if this be a time of depression it will stay a long time with me. I expect once more play, that is three plays in all suffice to carry my present season through as handsome a profit as a reasonable man to expect on his investment and labor."

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—The social-evil question, which has been the subject of public discussion and a bone of contention in the municipal assembly for several weeks past, there having been a number of conference committees, the work on the matter has been finally compromised, and both houses last night adopted the following amendment to the city charter, which will be voted on by the people at an election to be neld on the second Tuesday in March: The Board of Health are authorized and required from time to time to recommend, and the municipal assembly shall, have power to pass, such ordinances in relation to houses of ill-fame and prostitution as they consider necessary to prevent or check the spread of veneral disease in the city, but such ordinance-shall be consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the State.

IN MEMORIAM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—The funeral services over the remains of Judge Sherman were held at his late residence in this city this morning. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Bedell officiated. A large number of friends and relatives of the family were in attendance, among whom were Segretary and Gen. Sherman, Senator Don Cameron and wife, Gen. Miles and wife.

At a meeting of members of the Bar of the Northern District of Onio held at Cleveland yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking appropriate action in regard to the death of the late Judge C. T. Sherman, resolutions highly eulogizing his character as a citizen and official were unanimously adopted, and appropriate speeches were made by prominent, members of the Bar.

CRIROPOBIST. CORNS STEPHENS, UNE CHIEGO CORNS STEPHENS, UNE CHIEGO CORNS STEPHENS, UNE CHIEGO CORPORATE CONTROL CON

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. CUNARD MAIL LINE Sergt.-Maj. F. W. Croft has been appointed djutant of the Sixth Battalion, vice H. G.

lames Fitzpatrick, 13 years of age, and slightinsane, is at the Hinman Street Station. He lost, and seems unable to say where his pa-

A meeting of the Irish societies to arrange for he reception of Capt. Edward O'Meagher Con-on will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at

Andre Matteson, of the Chicago Times, left for Washington last evening to represent that paper at the National Capital during the present

John L. Manning, lawyer, spoken of in this aper as candidate for Alderman from the ignth Ward, denies that he is a candidate for

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon John elley, a switchman in the employ of the Alton allroad, was run down by engine No. 132 near the Lincoln atreet crossing of the Burlington oad. He escaped with a few bruises and the rushing of the toes on the left foot. He redes at No. 594 Archer avenue. The following-named men have been dishonstably discharged from Company F, First Regicut, I. N. G., for "general worthlessness," as the pressed by the commander: Private William S. Beebe, employed by the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railway, and Private scar A. Blattner, employed by Messrs. C. M. anderson & Co.

A horse attached to a cutter, owned and riven by John Schumeyer, of No. 468 West welfth street, became frightened at 10 o'clock esterday morning, at the corner of Twenty-xth and Haisted streets, and ran to Archer venue, where it ran down a man named Minnel Shaughnessy, residing at No. 68 Deering treet, injuring him rather badly about the

During the progress of the fire, and while the rects were jammed with vehicles and eager destrians, a Miss Gilmore, who is employed in estreament, and who resides at No. 1685 abush avenue, was run over by a street-car in out of The Tribune Building, but was not, an all that could be learned, seriously incred. Miss Gilmore is a sister of ex-Postmas-General Gilmore.

the earnual filmore.

to annual installation of Union Park Lodge,

filo, A. F. and A. M., was held at their hall
Monday evening, when the following were

cted into office in the usual manner: J. C.

tt. W. M.; G. P. Randall, S. W.; Andrew

ty, J. W.; Chris Bunge, Treasurer; Joseph

ner, Secretary; R. Rutherford, S. D.; S. C.

son, J. D.: Albert Bayer, S. S.; William

ing, J. S.; Andrew Parks, Tyler.

ollector Miller, of the North Town, is still aged in the task of finding satisfactory damen on his bond of \$2,000,000. The books e ready for delivery a week ago, but the lector hasn't as yet given such a bond as ervisor Loftus will approve, although he secured several good names, and among in that of Michael Brand. It is probable of the Miller will satisfy the Supervisor in a

The Rev. Albert Bushnell gave his great ture, "Where From? Where To?" last tureday evening at the Leavitt Street Congretional Church. From the first sentence to the table the fixed and delighted attention of andience. In design, scope, and execution electure is of a very high order, and deals the vital questions of the day in a forcible, attrictive manner. It contained many passages have eloquence and power, and wherever given to be heard with great pleasure and profit.

The pictures at the Academy of Design will emain on exhibition and sale a few days longer, lithough the school resumes work to-morrow. If the weather should moderate the gallery rill be opened to the public evenings during the coming week, of which notice will be given the papers. A misapprehension respecting erates of tuition having risen from an amounty in a circular, the officers wish it stated at all the rates, both for the day and evening hoof, are the same as heretofore. The Prize committee yesterday attached seals of approach to some of the specimens of school-work architecture.

The following officers of Progress Lodge, No. 24 I. O. O. F., were duly installed Thursday twening: S. Sig. Riesenfeldt, N. G.; Jacob Kahn, V. G.; William McAvoy, R. S.; Joseph Rugars. Treas.; W. H. Williams, Warden; Frank Freun, Conductor; J. Hodum, I. G.; M. Levy, O. G.; George H. Frobrase, R. S. N. G.; Seorge Kroll, R. S. V. G.; E. C. Race, L. S. V. eorge Kroll, R. S. V. G.; E. C. Race, L. S. V. .; William Cleoders, R. S. S.; A. Schnare, L. S. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Past rand Riesenfeldt was presented with an elemt and valuable Past Grand regains and jewel appreciation of his services to the lodge, ast Grand W. A. Williams made the presentant speech, which was felicitously responded to

by the recipient.

In answer to a call for a meeting of the depositors of the late Fidelity Bank, about twenty persons met at Maskell Hall last evening. How many of them were depositors is not known, but "Conchshell" Reynolds, who was called to the chair, said he was not. The object of the gathering was stated to be to take some steps looking to the interests of depositors, and, while nothing was done, there was a decidedly anti-Receiver Turpin feeling among those gathered. The bill for hall rent was presented and laid over, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening, with the understanding that Mr. Reynolds would at that time address them. He is said to be a candidate for Alder-

There is on exhibition at Peacock's jewelry store a beautiful miniature locket of the past, present and future Kings of Italy, being a presser from the artist Prof. Gregori to the Queen of Italy. The portraits are on ivory, and the locket, which was designed by the artist, is composed of a wreath of marguerites, symbolic of the Queen's name. In the centre on one side is the portrait of King Humbert; on the other his son; above these is the portrait of the late King; on the reverse side is the cont of arms of the house of Savoy. Surmounting these is a fac simile of the Royal crown of Italy, with diamonas, rubies, and emeralds. The locket will remain on exhibition a few days before being sent to the Italian Minister at Wushingston, who is to forward it to her Majesty Queen Marguerite, at Rome. There is on exhibition at Peacock's jewelry

Washington, who is to forward it to her Majesty Queen Marguerite, at Rome.

The St. Patrick's Society met in the clubrooms of the Tremont House last evening, President Onahan in the chair. Amongst those present were Bernard Callaghan, John Naghten, Charles W. Stevens, M. F. Scaunell, Redmond Sheridan, P. McHugh, and Charles J. White. The report of the Committee on Organization was approved, and constitution and by-laws were adopted, and 250 copies ordered printed. The President announced the death of the Hon. Thomas Redmond, ex-Mayorof Quincy, Ill., and a series of resolutions of respect and condolence were passed. A committee was appointed to consider the manner and method of observing St. Patrick's Day, and instructed to eport at the next regular meeting of the Society now embraces amongst its membras descriptions.

report at the next regular metals of the Society, to be held the first Saturday in February. The Society now embraces amougst its members a large number of the prominent Irish gentlemen of Chicago, and promises to be a success.

The Hotel-Keepers' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Reporter office. Mr. Woodcock presented the drafts of two bills for the protection of hotel-keepers. One of them is an act to define and punish frauds and fraudulent practices on inn and boarding-house keepers, making it a misdemeanor to obtain board and lodging fraudulently, and subjecting the offender to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. The other bill provides for a lieu upoh the baggarge or effects of delinquents in favor of hotel, inn. and boarding-house keepers, and gives them power to sell the same in ninety days, after advertising it for sale ten days beforehand. The meeting approved the bills, and Mr. Woodcock will give them to some member of the Legislature for presentation to that body, and will make the necessary explanation to the Legislature Committee after they are referred.

There is likely to be a controversy over the

intro Committee after usy a controversy over the out of the estate of John S. Wallace, who intestate, Dec. 28, leaving property worth here from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Three from \$100,000 to \$500,000. nywhere from \$500.000 to \$500,000. Three ersons have put in claims as heirs,—Frank S. failsee, a daughter, aged 18; Mrs. Rappleye, hom Miss Wallace regards as an adopted ster; and John S. Wallace, a son by a wife vorced several years ago, who objects, through torneys, to Mrs. Rappleye, and sets up in his obest that she was never adopted by his ther, and is therefore not cutilled to by of the property. The two first entioned have been appointed administators, and given a bond for \$582,600, th George L. Dunlan, Orson Smith, James row, and E. A. Small as sureties. Their attrucys are Small & Moore, but, while these nitemen claim that Mrs. Rappleye was an opted daughter of Mr. Wallace, they are unlike to furnish any information on the point, since it would be giving the other side their testimony. It is understood that Mr. Wallace wished Mrs. Rappleye to have one-third of the estate, and that, on this account, Miss Wallace consents to such a division of the property. What evidence, if any, there is of her adoption, is unknown; and the chances are that the lawyers will get a good portion of the plum before the heirs are permitted to enjoy it. An error was made in a statement regarding the case the other day. It was said that the son was not represented when the sureties were examined. The truth is, Mr. James Murray was present and questioned the bon'smen, but he said nothing.

questioned the bondsmen, but he said nothing.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Ribbon Clubs of the city was held last evening in Methdist Church Block. Mrs. Willis A. Barnes, of the W. C. T. U., opened the meeting by praver, and afterwards read and commented upon the chapter in Luke containing the story of the Prodigal Son. Short addresses and reports were made by W. B. McCabe, President of the West Side Red Ribbon Club, No. 1; John T. Houston, President of the National Christian Temperance Union, No. 1; C. M. Albenson, Secretary of the Swedish Temperance Society; Mrs. Edgar and Mr. A. B. Fuller, of the South Side Red Ribbon Club, No. 1; G. W. Hewes, of the South Side Red Ribbon Club, No. 2; the Rev. J. S. Green, Mr. W. C. Cram, and others. The various reports showed a highly favorable sondition of the clubs, and congratulated them upon the progress of the work throughout the city, while the speakers agreed that the surest method of preventing the use of liquor and the spread of intemperance was the advocacy of temperance principles founded on the Gospel.

The Sisters of St. Joseph gratefully acknowless the control of the contr

spread of intemperance was the advocacy of temperance principles founded on the Gospel.

The Sisters of St. Joseph gratefully acknowledge the receipt of liberal donations for the orphans at the asylum, corner Thirty-dift street and Lake avenue, during the bolidays from the following-named Indies, gentlemen, and business firms: Mr. W. H. Keogh, 390 Mirhigan avenue; Mr. L. Z. Leiter, 60 Calumet avenue; Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, 83 South Water street; Mr. Thoffias F. Judge, County Treasurer's office; Mr. E. O'Flanagan, Boston Store; Mr. McFogg, 280 South Water street; Mr. Thomas Lyuch, 283 North LaSalle street; Mr. P. Gillesple, 156 Twenty-second street; Lynch Bros., 127 South Water street; D. B. Fisk & Co., 60 Wasah avenue; Mrs. George W. Smith; Mrs. P. Cavanaegh, 60 Lake avenue; Mrs. E. T. Murry, Groveland Park; Mrs. J. H. Phelan, 423 State street; Mr. Phelips, 50 Wabash avenue; Messrs. Vergho, Suhling & Co., 138 State street; Doggett, Bassett & Hill, 29 Lake street; E. Schneider & Co., 122 Prairie avenue; Mr. Scanlon, 131 South Water street; Mr. T. Murry, Groveland Park; Mrs. Duloi, Twenty-ninth street, corner Dearborn; Mrs. Towle and Roper, Wabash avenue, Mr. Garrity, Lake street; Mr. Page, Lake street; Mr. Shields, State street: Mr. E. D. Murry, Cottage Grove.

At the annual meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 32, K. of P., held Tuesday, the following officers were elected: M. D. Rosenbach, C. C.; Jacob Kuhn, V. C.; Samuel Armur, Prelate; Sol H. Myers, M. of E.; Mark Pollock, Mat A. James, P. Kings, K. of R. and S. and M. of Finance; E. Issaes, Mark Pollock, and H. P. Magnus, Trustees SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

Magnus, Trustees

At a regular meeting of Lakeside Lodge,
Knights of Honor, held in Lodge-room, TurnerHail Building, the following officers were installed by Bro. J. B. Booker, D. G. D. Grand
Lodge K. of H., Ill.: H. G. Fritsch, D.; L. W.
Curtis, V. D.; T. J. Hodgson, A. D.; H. P.
Smith, Reporter; F. T. Fletcher, Financial Reporter; J. H. Hooper, Treasurer; R. E. Wallace,
Chaplain; J. C. Davis, Guide: O. Moulhardt,
Guardian; T. De Beer, Sentinel; L. H. Watson,
Mcd. Ex.; C. G. Boyle, Past Dictator; Trustees,
L. H. Watson, L. W. Curtis, H. G. Fritsch.

L. H. Watson. L. W. Curtis, H. G. Fritsch.

The installation of the officers of Engléwood Lodge, No. 630, A. F. and A. M., took place Thursday evening, at their Lodge-room, Masonic Block, Englewood. The brethren thus bonored were G. W. Carson, W. M.; J. C. Martin, S. W.; J. F. Adams, J. W.; E. M. Jarrett, Treasurer; C. S. Reddield, Secretary; Col. J. T. Foster, S. D.; C. W. Broomnall, J. D.; C. H. Vehinever, S. S.; J. F. Foster, J. S.; Charles Chamberlain, Cnaplain; James Griffith, Tyler. They were duly installed by the following acting grand officers: Worthy Brother Charles Chamberlain, Grand Master; J. A. Blaine, Deputy Grand Master; and J. F. Foster, Grand Marshai.

Marshai.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The reform ticket of the Board of Trade, which is in the interest of cutting down expenses, reducing the salary of the Secretary, etc., abolishing the sanual fees, and "down with amusements," was promulgated last evening, the following being the nominees: President, Asa Dow; Second Vice-President, R. W. Dunham; Directors, G. Clark, J. J. McDermid, J. G. Beazley, J. B. Peabody, and W. H. Hogan; Arbitrators, H. D. Warner, C. A. Mair, J. R. Hodson, E. R. Spear, C. W. Kreigh; Appeals, C. M. Brega, N. B. Ream, G. A. Wheeler, H. H. Ross, W. H. Crocker.

Following is another ticket put in nomination yesterday: President, William Dickenson; Second Vice-President, William Dickenson; Second Vice-President, W. Fopers, Jr.; Directors, G. R. Clark, N. E. Platt, George C. Eldredge, W. J. Pope, J. H. French; Arbitration, T. H. Seymour, J. M. Ball, L. J. Kadish, J. R. Hodson, C. W. Kreigh; Appeals, A. N. Young, A. Geddis, D. W. Irwin, George Stewart, S. H. Larminie, W. H. Crocker.

J. R. Hodson, C. W. Kreigh; Address, A. N. Young, A. Geddis, D. W. Irwin, George Stewart, S. H. Larminie, W. H. Crocker:

At a largely-attended caucus held during the afternoon, the following "Liberty and Economy" ticket was placed in nomination: For President, Asa Dow; for Second Vice, W. H. Goodnow; for Directors, J. G. Beazley, W. N. Brainerd, J. W. Rumsey, M. Rosenbaum, and W. R. Linu; for Arbitration Committee, C. J. Singer, J. R. Hodson, W. C. Comstock, G. P. Braun, and C. J. Magill; for Committee of Appeals, C. C. Moeller, H. H. Ross, N. B. Ream, W. H. Crocker, H. P. Darlington, and George A. Wheeler—the last-named to fill a vacancy.

SEVERE CENSURE.

In the case of Charles O. Thompson, Jr., who was killed by falling down an elevator way at Nos. 151 and 153 Fifth avenue, Monday last, the Coroner's Jury yesterday returned a verdict as follows:

The jury and that the said Charles O. Thompson

Nos. 151 and 153 Fitth avenue, Monday last, the Coroner's Jury yesterday returned a verdict as follows:

The jury find that the said Charles O. Thompson came to his death by accident by reason of falling a distance of sixty feet down an elevator-way in the building known as Nos. 151 and 153 Fifth avenue, in this city, owned by N. S. Ray. The jury deem it their duty to censure the owner of the building in which the young man met his horrible death: First, for allowing an elevator to be used in common by several different firms without having some proper person in exclusive charge of it; second, for leaving the approaches to the elevator-way entirely unguarded, except by such as are afforded by the ordinary door and fastenings, with no extra fastenings, guards, or notice thereon. The jury are fully of the opinion that deceased came to bis death from one or the other of these two defects, both of which existed not only in the elevator in question, but which the jury are credibly informed exist in many other elevators in this city. The jury, therefore, take this occasion to invite the attention of the proper city anthorities to the importance of an ordinance providing for more careful management of, this class of conveyance so generally in use in the City of Chicago.

The "Excursion-to-Mexico" party departed last night at 70 clock, two hours after the expected hour of leaving, owing to the delay of trains coming into this city. The excursionists gathered at the Palmer House during the atternoon. Two large pariors were assigned to their use, and for everal hours the members of the delegation held an acquaintance-making social of a very informal and cheerful nature. It is safe to say that before the hour of starting everybody knew almost everybody else,—a thing greatly to be desired in matters of like character.—and as far as could be noticed everybody was pleased with everybody else. At 3 o'clock a dinner was served in the late-dinner room of the hotel. The inenu was perfect, the arrangement of the tables artistic,

terday's TEIBUNE.
GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
The alcohol exports from this city yesterday
amounted to 950 barrels. The export trade for
1879 has opened up well.

The internal revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday were \$34,004, of which amount \$19,518 was for taxes on spirits, \$3,479 for tobacco and cigars, \$885 for beer, and \$95 for exports.

for tobacco and cigars, \$888 for beer, and \$95 for exports.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were \$34,000. There was no demand for coin, either gold or silver, and the outgo was all in currency. The coin-window has closed for the time being, and currency is more popular, becaves more convenient, than silver and gold. The subscriptions to 4 per cent bonds yesterday amounted to \$13,100.

FROZEN.

The following document was received at Army Headquarters yesterday morning:

Headquarters Forr Missoula, December, 1878.—To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of Dakota. St. Paul, Minn.—Six: I have the honor to report that on the morning of Sunday, the 8th inst., First-Lient. Thomas S. Wallace, Third Infantry, left this post for the purpose of hunting in the mountains on the left side of the Bitter Reot River, eposite the fort. Early in the afternoon he parted from the company of Second-Lient Frank F. Avery, Third Infantry, in what is known as O'Brien's Canon,

the two officers taking guiches on opposite sides of the canon. Lieut, Avery returned to the post at 5 p. m. on the 8th, and Lieut. Wallace should have resolved here shout the same time. On the following morning, alarmed at his prolonged absence, I sent parties out in search of him, and since then every effort has been made to trace and find him, but without avail, until yesterday, when his dead body was discovered by a citizen on the right bank of the (main) Missouri River, about eight miles below the town of Missoula, some distance from the water's edge. The probability is that Lieut. Wallace came down to the river after dark, and that in crossing he was plunged into water beyond his depth, and, although he succeeded in making the crossing ne lost his horse, which came into the post on the morning of the 10th inat., and, being benumbed with cold, he sank down and perished from cold and exhustion. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. Chippan,

Major Third Infantry, Commanding Post.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Mention was made a day or so ago of a small settion in circulation among business. Mention was made a day or so ago of a small petition in circulation among business men, praying for an investigation of the alleged charges against Judge Blodgett. It was sent to have been signed by about 1,800 persons. It was headed by the Hon. B. W. Raymond, ex-Mayor of Chicago, now President of the Elgin Watch Company. Among other signers were C. M. Henderson & Co., R. T. Crane & Co., some of the Roots, Vergho, Ruhling & Co., Mr. Van Schaack, Meers, Bates & Co., Henry Whitbeck, A. E. Bishop, and S. M. Wilcox. The petition will be circulated Monday for more names. It is understood that Judge Blodgett, as was intimated some time ago, is for more names. It is understood that Judge Blodgett, as was intimated some time ago, is seeking an investigation, and that his friends will make a move to that end at Washington as soon as the session commences. Some one of them, it is believed, will move the appointment of a special committee, for the purpose of getting the start, if possible, of Mr. Harrison, leaving that gentleman out in the cold with his resolution if, indeed, he makes up his mind to offer any. If Mr. Harrison should get in first, it is understood that the motion to be made by Judge Blodgett's friends will be to have the subject referred, not to a special committee, but to the one to which it seems legitimately to belong, the Judiciary Committee of the House. Judge Bhodgett's friends are unanimous in the belief that the investigation will result in whatever com-

THE CITY-HALL.

The Scrip Clerk paid out \$4,000 for Eight cases of scarlet fever were reported t The Collector gathered in \$600

Over sixty licenses were issued last week for extra teams to be used in hauling ice. The Committee on Fire and Water and the mates of the Fire Department.

The cold weather has a marked effect on the receipts in the Water Office. As soon as weather "softens" a little the delinquents will be looked after. City Clerk Butz turned over \$2,535 to the Treasurer yesterday, that being the amount col-lected by him in fees during 1878. There was an excess of \$1,000 over 1877.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, \$1,439; Collector, \$161; Comptroller, \$131; Town-Collector Ayres, \$9,677 in serip; total, \$11,410. He paid out \$7,000.

The report of the Health Officer for December shows the following: Notices served to abate nuisances, 383; nuisances abated, 540; dead animals removed, 337; pounds of bad mest condemned, 35,908; cost of day scavenger-work, \$1,209.50. The Mayor and the City-Attorney consider the resolution in relation to shutting off the gas, if the companies do not consent to take \$1.50 a thousand feet, is defective in that it does

not require notice, so as to allow the authorities time to make arrangements for putfing up lamps for some other illuminating material. His Honor will perhaps veto it for this reason. His Honor will perhaps veto it for this reason.

The following transfers in the Police Department will take effect Monday: Reuben Slayton and Thomas Trayner to Central Station for detective service; John A. McDonald to Harrison street for special duty; James E. Farrell to Cottage Grove avenue, John M. Lacy to Twenty-second street, Henry Carraher, August Humbrock, and Henry C. Scott to Twelfth street; John Wheeler, Edouard Halle, Henry T. Norris, and Terrence Fitzpatrick to Himman street; James Fox; to Twelfth street, William C. Morris to Third precinct, George W. Sanford to Second precinet, Alexander Bold to Third precinct.

Since Treasurer Larrabee considers the call on him by the Council for an account of the commissions or interest received by him on city money deposited in banks as a demand for an exposition of his private affairs, Ald. Tuley, the author of the resolution, says that the commissions, etc., are not the property of Mr. Larrabee. By a decision in the 824 Illinois, a public officer is entitled only to the salery or public officer is entitled only to the salary or fees allowed by laws If the Treasurer pockets the interest, in Mr. Tuley's opinion. Mr. Larrabee and his bondsmen are liable. He thinks steps ought to be taken to require all officials to turn over their extra fees. The cause of municipal corruption lay in the rich offices, because conventions and voters were bribed, and minor offices traded off to secure an election to them. When Mr. Larrabee sends in his reals, there will Mr. Larrabee sends in his reply, there will doubtless be a good deal of talk in the Council, mainly by Democrats, as no member of that party holds an office which yields much of an

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Judge Williams comes to the Criminal Court The Collector of Niles filed his bond yester-

day and took his books. John C. Richberg, attorney for Kern, will toorrow apply for an order in the County Court o commence the recount of the ballots cast for Sheriff at the late election.

The West Town Collector's books were fined yesterday, and the Collector's bond has been fixed at \$7,000,000. The real estate valua-tion is \$1,737,166, the personal property \$216,-862, and the back taxes extended (forfeitures) aggregate \$933,407; total warrant, \$2,887,435. John F. Callaban, the boot and shoe man-rom South Bend, renewed his effort to get out from South Bend, renewed his effort to get out of jail vesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. All he succeeded in was in getting his bail reduced, but this did him no good, for it was only a few moments later that the Grand Jury returned two indictments against him. Charley Ross, charged with burglary, tried the same game, with like results. There was only one indictment returned against him, however.

The Committee on Public Service will report to the Board to-morrow in the matter of purchasing other supplies than those advertised to be contracted for, and recommend that the heads of each department send in their requisitions every month a week in advance, and that duplicate copies of the same be made out and sent to reputable business houses for bids, etc., and that the purchases month after month be made of the lowest bidders.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts met The Committee on Jall and Jail Accounts met yesterday afternoon to consider the Sheriff's pay-roll for December, and after some discussion it was agreed to send it back for correction. The pay-roll pays for twelve Deputies being naid \$2,000 per year, while the Board has only made an appropriation for eight at \$2,000, and all the others at \$600. As has before been stated, there is trouble ahead, and unless the whole matter is speecily and amicably adjusted more resignations will be in order. Some threats in this direction have already been made.

threats in this direction have already been made.

The Republican members of the County Board met in caucus at the Tremont House Friday night, and agreed upon electing C. H. Willett as County Attorney. One of the reasons this officer has not been before elected is that James P. Root had been agreed upon for the place, but, searching up his record, they could not stand by him, on account of an opinion he rendered some years ago. That opinion was, in effect, that the Commissioners' pay was fixed by the statutes at \$2.50 for the days they were actually at work for the county, and that they had no right to fix their pay at \$5 per day, or any other sum, and charge for every day in the year. It will be proposed to elect Mr. Willett to-morrow.

The Grand Jury were engaged yesterday in hearing the Greenchaum case. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, and the result was no bill was found. Some of the jurors contended that three of the charges of fraud made were outlawed by the statute of limitations, and for some reason or another they could not make the other charges stick. There was some queer voting, however, in deciding the case, if what was given to the reporters can be credited. The first vote stood 11 for indicting and 12 against indicting. One of the eleven changed on the next ballot, when the vote stood 10 to 13. On the third and final ballot, —the reballoting being urged by some, though out of order,—18 were against and 5 for an indictment. No excuse for the strange voting could be gotten other than several who were in favor of a true bill

friends, etc., at. The jury made to bills are bringing in 121 no bills were true bills were the preposterons request attentively, and dis-posed of it by reading to them the statutes, and saying he had no authority to do anything of

CRIMINAL.

John Pohl is lying at No. 96 Canalport avenue in a critical condition, the result of injuries about the head alleged to have been inflicted with a club in the hands of Fritz Peterson, who was held in bonds of \$1,000 by Justice Mo yesterday to await a future hearing. John H. Wall, a saloon-keeper at No. 677 In-

diana street, was held for trial in the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison vesterday, after an examination on the charge of selling liquor to minors. E. F. Cooke, attorney for the Citizens' League, prosecuted the case, and will be as-sisted by Emery A. Storrs in the upper court. Arrests: John Carroll, a young thief brought in on suspicion by Detectives Aldrich and Ender; Thomas Coleman, larcony of a stove from W. C. Metzner, No. 127 West Randolph street; Joseph Baley, picking the pocket of a lady whose name is unknown; Alexander Tav-lor, obtaining money by false pretenses from Friedburg, pawnbroker, on two rings which were stolen, and replevined from Friedburg.

in yesterday's paper it was noted that Henry Schroeder and Amos Minster had been arrested charged by William Taylor with robbery. The defendants said that Taylor was himself a high

Schröeder and Amos Minster had been arrested charged by William Taylor was himself a hichwayman and, surely enough, yesterday in the police court he was identified by a man named Cavanagh, who was held up and robbed of a revolver and a gold watch several nights ago in front of No. 187 West Adams street. Taylor is a peculiarly homely, dissipated-looking fellow, which makes the identification of him a very casy matter. Minster and Schroeder were discharged, and he was held for a further hearing. After wrongly directing the police several times, he ultimately brought them to his room on Clark street, where they arrested his pal, named Charles H. Brown, alias Albert Keyes.

Justice Summerfield: Robert Brown, stealing from show-cases in front of stores at Nos. 600 and 694 State street, \$300 to the Crimical Court: Eddie O'Neill, 12 years of age, whom he was educating to the same life, was discharged with a severe warning; Adolph Ehrke, a tailor, who bought a bolt of satin stolen by the shop-lifting Reinsch family from Henry P. Ide, of No. 211 Mohroe street, \$400 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Whitman, assaulting Fred Schultz, \$500 to the 9th; Charles Kitter, larceny of \$10 given him to buy feed by R. L. Scariett, of the New Engiand Mills, \$300 to the Criminal Court; William McGeary and Thomas Regan, Bridgeport roughs, charged with thumping a street-car conductor, \$200 to the 6th; Fred Malow, a saloon-keeper who sold a bottle of whisky to the newsboys last Thursday, by means of which one of them became intoxicated and was frozen badiy, \$500 to the 6th. Justice Morrison: Otto Thorne, brutally beating his mother, \$100 fine; Henry Clifford, one of a gang consisting of Con and a Pat O'Brien, John Thornton, and Hugh McConnell, who raised a row in Fritz Benzle's saloon, No. 177 Blue Island avenue, during which the money-drawer was robbed of about \$42 cash.

INSANE CASES. JOEL HENRY WELLS.

who was on trial Friday for insanity, brought a scaled verdict yesterday morning finding the old gentleman insane. When Judge Loomis reached the court he found on his desk a pack age of notes from the unfortunate man. Th ne appended tells the story of all of them:

one appended tells the story of all of them:

Cook County-Jair, Jan. 4, 1879.—To the Honoruble Judge Loomis: I respectfully appeal to your honor, in case the verdict is against me, to your honor, in case the verdict is against me, to your honor, in case the verdict is against me, to you honor, in case the verdict is against me, to you honor for a new trial, confining me to fifteen minutes' time. My, attoracy, Mr. Brady, is capable, kind, and courageous, but he does not understand all the bearing of the case.

Jozi Henny Wells.

When Mr. Wells was brought into court to receive the verdict he was very much excited, for he had anticipated what the verdict would be, and verbally asked to be heard. The Court induiged him, and for a few minutes he spoke most feelingly and earnestly, the tears coursing down his cheeks as he spoke. He wasted a new rial, and complained that his attorney had not vial, and complained that his attorney had not understood his case, and furthermore, had re-fused to allow him to get witnesses, etc. His remarks were incoherent and disjointed, and clearly showed the pitiable condition to which he had been brought by overwork and too great

he had been brought by overwork and too great mental strain.

The Court ordered him temporarily confined at the County Hospital with a view to interceding to get him admitted to the Elgin Asylum, and he was at once taken there, but they would not accept him. He was then placed in the County Jall, and tomorrow will be removed to Jefferson. His friends are hopeful that rest and treatment will speedliv restore him, and they will spare no pains to see that all is done for him that can be.

GEORGE A. BLAIKIE.

The trial of George A. Blankie, the Fidelity Bank robber, on the charge of insanity, was continued vesterday in the County Court. He was present, and in a particularly pleasant mood, and listened to the evidence with great interest.

mood, and listened to the evidence with great interest.

The witnesses examined were those who had been examined on his former trial, and nothing new was elicited from any of them. The feature of the day was Blakke's own testimony. He said he was insane, in fact, and furthermore that he wanted to be sent to an asylum. All were astonished at the evidence, just as they had been on the former trial, and what he testified to was the most positive and direct proof adduced. His memory was tested and found to be perfect, he not only being able to go into the more recent details of his business, but also to traverse his personal history for years back with such fidelity and minuteness as few same men could.

ould.

After the evidence had all been presented Judge Woodbridge addressed the jury in a very pathetic and sympathizing strain, urging the importance of Blaikie being found insane,—the importance to his family, his affianced, and hinself,—bolding that whether he was found insane or not, he would never be convicted of the robbers.

robbery.

The case was given to the jury about 1 o'clock, and an hour later a verdict was brought in, of which the following is a copy: o'clock, and all hour later a vertice was brought in, of which the following is a copy:

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. We the undersigned, jurors in the case of George A. Blaikie, who is alleged to be insane, having heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that George A. Blaikie is insane, and is a fit person to be sent to a hospital for the insane; that he is a resident of the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois; that his age is 32 years; that his disease is of two years' duration; that the cause is ill health and excessive use of tobacco; that the disease is with him hereditary; that he is not subject to epilepsy: that he does manifest housicidal and suicidal tendenciea, and that he is not a paper.

George P. Cunningham,

Chyler C. French,

Albeity W. Stewart,

Louis Anderson,

Frank Griggs.

Mickel Godfrax,

Jurors.

The verdict astonished everybody,—the officers

Mickel Godfrax,
Jerors.

The verdict astonished everybody,—the officers of the Court and the bystanders, who had listened to the trial throughout. As soon as it had been read, Judge Woodbridge jumped up, smiling at his victory, and shook hands with Blaikie's parents. Blaikie did not wince, however, nor were there any evidences of emotional feeling in any direction. The costs of the trial were paid in a few minutes, and a moment later an order was made out for the incerceration of the insane man in the Asvium at Jefferson. While this was going on, Blaikie and his intended bride were in close conversation, the attorney was buzzing the reporters, and the crowd around were marveling over the result of the trial, and saving what they would have done had they been jurors.

trial, and saying what they would have done had they been jurors.

About 3 o'clock Blaikie took leave of the Court, shaking bands with his affianced, kissing an auto, and passing his parents unnoticed. He was to have been taken to Jefferson during the afternoon, but it is not believed that he was, because he was turned over to the hands of a friend of the family. His father and Mr. Woodbidge will go to Elgin to-morrow to arrange for his admission there.

SUBURBAN.

The temperance workers of Evanston have taken a new departure. This time an Evanston's Young Woman's Temperance Union has been organized, and the following officers elected: President, Miss Isabelle B. Webb; Vice-Presidents, Miss Cassie Scott (Methodist), Miss Florence Mann (Congrezational), Miss Jessie Phelps (Presbyterian), Miss Mary Palmer (Baptist), and Miss Charlotte Lester (Episcopalian); Recording Secretary, Miss J. A. Pingree; Corresponding Secretary, Miss J. Miss Jones; and Treasurer, Miss Nettie Houser. The town is to be canvassed for pledges, and other schemes are on foot.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

If you wish to make a call on the crib-keep A man never keeps a diary long. At the beginning of the year he records a vow to swear off. After that there are entries of a few simple drunks, a couple of headaches, and the

while out shopping with ladies, to slip a lot of cold sliver change in your pants pocket that has a big hole in it and look cool and unconcerned when you feel it sliding down.

bers are blazing away for all they are worth.

The musical public has long felt the want of a medium-priced cabinet organ that would afford the variety and strength of tone of the higher priced instruments, and to meet this want the W. W. Kimball organ, style No. 1 extra, was designed. For beauty and strength of tone these instruments have no equal, and they are now still further improved by the addition of two new stops, the coupler and the sub-base, making them the most complete and services ble instruments in the market.

Some signs never fail. When a wife who usually addresses her husband as "Smith" or "Smiley" begins to call him "Robert dear" or "hubby," you can bet your bottom dollar there'll be either a new bonnet or a doctor in that house within a fortnight.

Housekeepers all praise the superior quality of the coal supplied by Messrs. Spafford & Clinton, 133 LaSalle street. It burns clean, leaving few clinkers, and the buyer is always sure of full weight and prompt delivery.

A St. Louis girl lost her overshoe while traveling through Virginia last year, and now some newspapers are writing up long articles about the discovery of a subterranean passage in that State.

The growing popularity of the reliable Room-Renting and Boording Exchange, Room 3 Tran-une Building, proves that it is appreciated by the public. Desirable locations are in demand. A little 6-year-old girl, upon finding a lone and solitary stick of candy in her stocking on Christmas morning, mournfully exclaimed, "Gracious, if I had been born twins 1'd only got half this

much!"

The originality and heauty of the designs for monumental work by John H. Volk, Room 5 McCormick Block, are unequaled in the West.

Restaurant patron: "These sausages are 'ardly up to the mark!" Waiter: "They ain't eh? Well, d're expect Italian greyhound and thoroughbred Scotch tarrier for two bits!"

The largest assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's masquerade costumes in Chicago is at Mrs. Catherine Oehm's, 294 South State street.

A Western paper wants to know why a woman A Western paper wants to know why a woman always sits on the floor to pull on her stockings? We suppose it is simply because she can't sit on the ceiling.—New York News.

A seedy-looking sage at the police station re-marked that whisky was about the only enemy he had succeeded in really loving. If you haven't a telephone, and wish to com-municate with some one at a distance, tell it to some gossiper, and it will reach the desired place about as quick.—Danielsonville Sentinel. The average citizen walks slong proudly this weather, for he remembers the Biblical promise "The wicked shall be set up in slippery places." Yes, young man, honesty is a good capital now-a-days, if you can let people know you have got it without telling them of it.—Rochester Ez-

CHARTER OAK.

Argument for the Defense in the Trial

Hartford.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—The argument the Charter Oak conspiracy case ended to-day with the finishing of the able argument by Mr. Hyde for the accused. He claimed that during the twenty months of Furbe's control he drew only \$121,000 under the contract under which he contributed the assets, and that during the

lent but the Jewell settlement, when Furber left the Company, was based upon it, and the settlement being approved by Jewell, Senator Eaton, and others, was good proof that the original contract was legal. Hyde claimed that the Valley Road bonds and Wigganum mortgage were bad investments by the old management, for which Furber was not responsible, yet he took these worthless assets and converted them into New York real estate, which paid 6 per cent interest. The Allen, Stevens & Co. blanket mortgage for over \$1,000,000 was another relic of the old management, and Furber's efforts to realize some-thing for the Company from it led to an attack by other creditors, with the idea of crippling the Company and getting it into the hands of a Re-ceiver, who could be more easily influenced

The West Virginia investment was bettered by increasing the security, and, in short, every ing out and improving the assets. The speaker claimed that defendants were un-

speaker claimed that defendants were unjustly held responsible for the scaling of policies, which became necessary under the Jewell management, when the fact was, this was necessitated by the falling off of the premium receipts in consequence of attacks on the Company, and resulting apprehensions of policyholders in this trial. He said defendants had begun under the disadvantage of public opinion against them, and this justified the taking advantage of all their legal rights. He entered an armest protest against the course pursued in the closing argument for the State in urging any juror who had the slightest doubt of the innocence of the accused to stand out against the any juror who had the slightest doubt of the innocence of the accused to stand out against the
others and secure disagreement. This, Hyde
said, was contrary to the well-established princirle that the accused should always have the beneth of the doubt, and the suggestion seemed to indicate that the State, feeling uncertain of conviction, desired to inflict upon the accused the
great expense of another trial, and ruin them
financially. The jury, he said, should also consider the fact that early in the trial the Judge
refused to let the case go to the Supreme Court
on an important question of law,—whether the
acts alleged were high or simple misdemeanor.
—and decided to go on with the trial pro forms
with the object of seeing what the evidence
would bring forth. Therefore, as the trial had
been held, and the evidence did not prove criminal conspiracy, Mr. Hyde claimed that the detendants were entitled to speedy acquittal.
The Court adjourned to Tuesday next, when
the Judge will deliver his charge.

SUICIDE.

Special Diseases to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 4.—A young man named Hazeltine was found dead near Gould's Home theese factory, a few miles east of here, in Cook County, several weeks since, with a builet hole in his body. It was supposed at the time that the man had committed suicide, but, as

\$200 and a pistol belonging to the dead me were missing, suspicions were aroused and Officer Powers, of this city, habeen working up the case. As a result he arrested William Mason near Bartlett and lodged him in the city jail here. Officer

and lodged him in the city jail here. Officer Culien, of Aurora, where the deceased has friends, arrived here, and conveyed Mason before Justice Schram, of Hanover Township, Cook County, where he was held in \$200 bail on the charge of stealing a revolver. The officers departed to Chicago this morning with the prisoner. Mason is about 20 years of age, quite stupid, and confessed that he came across the dead man's body on the night of his death, and stole the revolver from his hand, but took no money. The case will be investigated in Chicago.

HOW IT HAS GROWN.

In whatever department of the world's industries men engage, or whatever enterprises they enlist, success is the aim and object of their effort, but only those are successful who bring experience and good judgment to their undertakings. Success is not a thing of luck, but the result of well-directed efforts based upon the laws of cause and effect.

The People's Building & Loan Association of this city, No. 90 Washington street, has fully realized these facts in its management. It was realized these facts in its management. It was organized less than five years ago, when the first

realized these facts in its management. It was organized less than five years ago, when the first series of stock was issued payable in weekly installments of 12½ cents per share. This constituted all the capital, and no one outside of a very limited circle knew that such an association had been formed in Chicago; but to-day, go into almost any business house in the city and you will find young men who are interested in it either as a place of safety to put their small weekly savings, or in paying for their nomes which the Association has loaned them money to build or buy. Its assets have now reached the sum of \$150,000, and are increasing at the rate of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum.

A new series is opened every quarter. The one thousand shares to be issued Jan. 6, inst., payable 12½ cents per week per share, have all been subscribed for in advance. This Association was modeled after, and conducted upon the same plan, as those in Philadelphia, where the grandest results have been realized.

No savings and loan system has ever been devised and carried into practical effect with such results, and any persons who are not familiar with their workings should embrace the first opportunity to inform themselves.

MILWAUKEE BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEB, Jan. 4.—At the noon meeting o the Board of Trade it was resolved to disp with the late Board sessions until after the 20th inst. This action was induced by the inciement

DIPSOMANIA OR DRUNKENNESS. wn that great truth will fail.

Miss Kellogg prefers Buck & Rayner's Cold Crea

MARRIAGES

RAY-TAYLOR-In this city, Jan. 1. at the real of the bride's parents, 5021 Vincennes-av., by the denry Miller, Mr. Frank W. Ray, of lows, and tattle E. Taylor, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

DEVITT-Jan 3, Mary McHale, beloved wife of helim J. Devitt, aged 23, of acute bronchitis.

riage to Calvary Cemetery.

FRE—In this city on the 3d inst., Samuel Rehmelle Frye, aged 61 years 5 months and 5 days.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 5, at 10:30 a.m., at residence, see West Jackson-st. Friends are invited.

LUNN—Jan. 3, at Lyons, Ill., Mrs. Mary Lunn, wife of the late William Lunn, aged 67 years and 9 months. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence in Lyons. Friends of the family are invited.

laie residence in Lyona. Friends of the lam vited.

Lincoln, England, papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS MRS. LAURA J. TISDALE WILL DELIVER A gen-av. between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-siz. this evening, in the cause of humanity and to interest the public more fully in the work undertaken by the lilinois Industrial School for Girls. THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITIZENS'
League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to
Minors will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8
o'clock, at Farwell Hall. The Rev. Dr. Sullivan, the
Hon. Emery A. Storra, Gea. I. N. Stiles, Miss Frances
E. Willard, State's Attorney Mills, Ald. Daly, and
several others will take part in the exactises. THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CAUB WILL met Monday evening at Broadway Hall. 536 Statement will come before the club. THE CLASS FOR BEGINNERS IN VOCAL MUS
Will commence Jan. 9 (Thursday), at the Amphil
Choral Society's rooms in the American lix. Buildin
32 for three mouths. Apply to Prof. F. L. Rollent,
SHAW, Director, or W. W. Watson, Secretary, 1:
Washington-st.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE A Second Congressional District will hold a meeting at the club-rooms, southwest corner Panina and Mouroests. on Tuesday evening. A full attendance of members is desired. Officers for the next three months are to be elected.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Counselors for the Wemen and Children's Hospital will be held at the Institution, corner Paulius and Adams-sta, Monday, at half-past 2 o'clock.

ERBY & PERIOLAT, 141 STATE-ST., IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

Furs of every description. The largest and finest took in the city. 20 PER CENT Discount on and after Monday next. Goods sent to any part of the United States C. O. D.,

CASH PAID FOR RAW PURS.

ERBY & PERIOLAT, 141 State-at. BAIR GOODS. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer wares a specialty. 40 E. Monroc. Palmer House. or 270 W. Madison-ss. Catalorus free. Mms. Demorrest's Patterns.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

SUITS AND CLOAKS

HAS LONG NEEDED

A Suit and Cloak Specialty House.

Grand Success of the Parisian Suit Co.

A GENUINE MARK DOWN Cloaks, former price \$ 7.00, new \$ 20 Cloaks, former price \$10.00, now \$ 50 Cloaks, former price \$15.00, now \$ 1. Cloaks, former price \$30.00, now \$140 Polmans, former price \$20.00, now \$18.0

One Hundred Novelb Suits from \$6.00 to \$15.00.

Black Silk Dresses for sin Elegantly Trimmed

Black Cashmere Suits, Hand somely Trimmed with Silk, \$12.

Silk and Wool Suits for \$10. All-Wool Circulars, Only \$5.

The Parisian Suit Company are offi greatest bargains ever heard of in Their Cloaks and Suits are made in the ed styles, and a fit is in every case teed, and any alterations that are after Suits or Cloaks have been the wearer will be promptly and fully do out charge. These liberal offers are being number is increasing daily. For the stylish at tasty in this direction there is nothing in Occago that can excel the goods shown by in Parisian Sait Company, corner State and its roe streets (under Palmer House).

WALTER PROBY, Propriete.

ELGIN POLISH.

We want every Man, Woman, Child, who wishes to have dry p this Winter, to discard Rubba

Elgin Polish

Guaranteed Odorles It is absolutely Waterpro and retains its Shine in

all kinds of weather. Will NOT injure Leather, an only SELF-SHINING Polish is a perfect success. When puboots get soiled, WASH them, at the polish will remain. It is the last man's friend. Use once a week.

Every bottle of the Improved Experience

Polish is furnished with a brush &

"Ask your Dealer for it." H.M.DICKEY&CO 19 and 21 WABASH-AV. CHICAGO.

WINES AND LIQUORS. 50c per bottle Is not as good and better than you can buy else-where for a dollar. We retail at wholesale prices, THE EAGLE 159 Clark-st.

FLOWERS. FLOWERS.

Athei Great Atheis Believ

RELIGI

Israel's Destiny

A Philadelphia

Because There Is

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General Notes, Pe

TSRABLUS

TIME OF BARBI LILIBATE
The recent lecture of F
York, on the "Destiny of a
which be prophesied its spe
tracted a good deal of atte
the Hebrews in all our lar
clinati Commercial a few di
Rabbi Lillenthal, one of the

phatically my brethren,—w daism is what they read ment or hear in their Su the story about the crucifix ness and blindness of the J and again, and every livi sible for the events
2,000 years ago. A
ideas, a Judaism w
reformatory tendencies
the system of Christian casts, who wait for a min this is the picture which of the Church. Hence n ignored or misreored teaching of the old spite of the open contrad age and every living Jes age and every living Jet in of the world present to in tial observer.

"No, my deer sir, moder over that deplerable event other creed. But which C similar errors? Which of their hands and say: I was cence? Let us not search of history; let us rather say the dead past bury its dead of the angels in Heaven what in such cases."

stains which deflie the holy ligion.

"Yes, sir, if Prof. Adler "Yes, sir, if Prof. Adler Judaism is on the point of d stated the fact, the truth. the old petrified notions reform, a thorough reform, mod ro Judaism; and whil the progressive ideas of o entitled to life, but a brillis in store for it.

"I do not wish to detain but let me state in a few the dectrines of modern Ju God looks only to the mand, third, the supreme co and every religion is 'Low thyself, without distinction 'Such principles are co progress of any age; an once called the sews 'the p we now change this senten the book of the people. letter killeth and the so dead letter has to give knowledge of a more adv would love less theology then I may begin to believe lennium.

lennium.

"So much for the religion ler's death prophecy. I capproaching death, but a constitution, promising ale truth, love, toleration, and "Let us now turn to the side of the Professor's think, there his views will as his attacks were extend Jewish religion. Still was kneil for all serfdom and as some greet it as the mornin liberty. From that gloriou liverance all over the globe, her obsolete curses and the and the mo.eru State, disca trines, looked only to the vas men with their innaterigi. "You do not know, sir, he this free country. We constand, and revere the immos human redeemers. God ble Americans, is a prayer and a repeated on every occasion. "And here, on this virgin crty, the Jew has proved to roughly death, that he is my, but full of useful lifes. Let us look only to our own."

d Success of the arisian Suit Co.

ENUINE MARK DOWN. former price \$ 7.00, now \$ 3.00 former price \$10.00, now \$ 5.00. former price \$15.00, now \$ 8.00 former price \$30.00, now \$15.00 former price \$20.00, now \$10.00

Hundred Novelty uits from \$6.00 to \$15.00.

Silk Dresses for SEA egantly Trimmed.

Cashmere Suits, Hand. nely Trimmed with Silk, \$12.

d Wool Suits for \$10-11-Wool Circulars. Only \$5.

sian Suit Company are offering the argains ever heard of in Chicago, as and Suits are made in the most apea, and a fit is in every case guaranary alterations that are required to or Cloake have been tried by will be promptly and fully done will. These liberal offers are being taken of by many of our citzens, and its necessing daily. For the stylish sate direction there is nothing in the an excel the goods shown by the tit Company, corner State and Mose (under Palmer House).

WALTER PROBY, Proprietor. Cloaks sent to any part of the company.

ELGIN POLISH.

ster, to discard Ru

rin Polish. ich with its Recent improvements is

anteed Odorless. bsolutely Waterproof, retains its Shine in

kinds of weather. OT injure Leather, and the LF-SHINING Polish that fect success. When your soiled, WASH them, and soiled, WASH them, and will remain. It is the large iend. Use once a week. ottle of the Improved Elg furnished with a brush in-

sponge. your Dealer for it." DICKEY & CO. d 21 WABASH-AV.,

CHICAGO. NES AND LIQUORS. Come and Taste, and con-fince yourself if our Whis-ty, Gin. Port, Sherry, etc. we sell at

a not as good and better han you can buy else-where for a dollar. We etail at wholesale prices, the EAGLE Wholesale Liquor Depot,

VEDDING CARDS. NOTES & CARDS-Elegan Styles, Shortes Notice, Least Monor, Stationery and Flas Engraving, S. D. Childs & Con-78 Washington-84, Cor. Dearbors.

Tourista. Travelers. Excu-sionista, abouid visit CHAS. T. WILLTS. For Trunks. Satchels, Bar-de, It vill pay. No. 144 State-st.

CELEBRATED THROUGH out the Union-expressed all parts. I be and upward, 25, 40, 60c per lb. Addres orders, GUNTHER, Confe-tioner, Chicago. FLOWERS.

OWERS. he new designs of Baskets for No. finest assortment of Cut Flowers, IOVEY & CO., 56 East Madison-st.

COLLECTIONS. TILE 162 Washington-st.
Says to Merchant TAILOS,
that, if they wish to kind
who are now owing Tailor
ENCY bills, to call and fnoutre.

WDER

rs urge you to buy them, been

RELIGIOUS.

Israel's Destiny Owes Its Birth to American Independence.

A Philadelphia Sect Declines Citizenship and Refuses Allegiance,

Because There Is No Recognition of God in the Constitution.

What Is Atheism P -- What Great Atheists Have Believed.

The Belgian Traffic in Masses for the Dead---A Conflict with the State.

General Notes, Personals, Sunday Smiles, Services To-Day.

ISBAEL'S DESTINY.

VIEWS OF BABBI LILIENTHAL, OF CINCINNATI.
The recent lecture of Prof. Adler, of New

INBRAEL'S DESTINY.

TITES OF RABIL DIESTINY.

THE TENEST IS CLUTTED AT THE PROPERTY OF COMMENTAT.

The recest lecture of Prof. Adder, of New York on the "Desulty of the Jewish Race," In John the prosphesied it speedy death, has attended a good deal of attention on the part of the Herbers's all our large clites. The Clindinati Commercial few days ago interviewed contact the country. Following are not contact the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago interviewed contact the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago interviewed contact the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago interviewed contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago intervent few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago in the contact produced in the Commercial few days ago intervent in the Commercial few days ago in the Commercial few days and days ago intervent few days and days ago in the Commercial few days and days ago in

lost, as theologians say, on account of his creed. God looks only to the moral worth of men; and, third, the supreme command of the Bible and every religion is 'Love thy fellow-man like thyself, without distinction of race or creed.'

"Such principles are compatible with every progress of any age; and when Mohammed once called the Jews 'the people of the book," we now change this sentence and call the Bible the book of the people. We believe that the letter killeth and the spirit reviveth, and the dead letter has to give way before the better knowledge of a more advanced age. If we all would love less theology and more religion, then I may begin to believe in the coming millennium.

would love less theology and more religion, then I may begin to believe in the coming millennium.

"So much for the religious part of Prof. Adler's death prophecy. I cannot see any signs of approaching death, but symptoms of a sound constitution, promising along life, adorned with truth, love, toleration, and enlightenment.

"Let us now turn to the social and political side of the Professor's prophecy; though, I think, there his views will coincide with mine, as his attacks were extended more against the Jewish religion. Still, we are at this interview, let us review the facts.

"A new life, both socialv and politically, has begun for the Jews with the American Declaration of Independence. As it was the death-knell for all serfdom and autocratic oppression, some greet it as the morning chimes of Jewish liberty. From that glorious day dates our deliverance all over the globe. The Church, with her obsolete curses and theories, was silenced, and the mo. arn State, discarding sectarian doctines, looked only to the worth of the citizens as men with their innate rights and privileges.

"You do not know, sir, how sincerely we love this free country. We consider it our promised land, and revere the immortals of 1776 as our human redeemers. God bless America and the Americans, is a prayer and a theme for sermons, repeated on every occasion.

"And here, on this virgin soil of human liberty, the Jew has proved that he fears no approaching death, that he is no Egyptian mummy, but full of useful life and hopeful activity. Let us look only to our own West, and there you have the tangible proof of the vitality of modern Judalsm.

"Look at the Jewish temples erected in Cincinnati." The are revenued.

Let us look only to our own West, and there you have the tangible proof of the vitality of modern Judaism.

"Look at the Jewish temples erected in Cincinnati. They are an orbament to the city and an honor to their votaries. Look at our hospitals, at our Relief Associations, at our Orphan Asylums, all of them-liberally supported—and there are over ten in the country. I cannot see there any decay or sign of death; all is life, and love, and hope. Go to the public schools; who throag the rooms? Our Jewish children, and their teaklers are satisfied with the progress they make and their moral conduct. We are the stanch friends of the public schools, because they foster free thought and a brotherly association among the young ones of all creeds and dehominations. There is life in liberty, and we believe to participate in this life and this liberty!

"Look at our merchants. Do you notice there aign of approaching death and decay? I think not, for some people suppose there is even too much life in them. But look at them. The men who founded the most prominent Jewish houses in this city, who are counted among the solid men in the community, have come over from the old country poor and destitute; they have been at home journeymen and mechanics, and only by industry, perseverance, enterprises and conomy they raised themselves to the position they now occupy. They have everywhere contributed their humble share to the prosperity of our communities. Indeed, they are not dying, but wide awake and full of hife. With such men Judaism will not die out!

"Do not charge me with-bragging. I hate all shody display, and there are black sheep in every crowd; no race makes an exception from this rue. But what I want to assert is the point, not that we wish to be better than others, it is a least as good as the next-door neighbor. This fact, once universally recognized, will remove many a quarter.

"And Jou know it, sir, that the view presented here is also presented in Europe. These

was an Atheist; yet he did not even deny the work prised themselves to the position they not occupy. They have ever, where thy of our communities. Indeed, they are not office, the which facts are black size of in the work of the work of the was and the size of the work of the work of the work of the was and the size of the work of the work of the work of the was and the way was an heretic. The very name forth corrections are well as the way was an heretic. The very name forth corrections are considered as the way was an heretic. The very name forth corrections are considered as the way was an heretic. The very name forth corrections are considered as the way was an heretic. The very name forth corrections are considered as the way was an heretic. The very name forth corrections are considered as the way was an heretic. The very name for the Christians among Greeks and Roman for the Christians among Greeks and Roman for the Christians among the Christians themselves. In the eyes of Athanasius the Arians were used to the constant of the con

need the services of the undertaker he has sur moned. Jew and Judaism are enjoying excelent health and a constitution which promises a long life and a future of golden harvests."

CHURCH AND STATE. REFUSING CITIZENSHIP BECAUSE OF A "GOD-LESS CONSTITUTION."

There are about one thousand individuals in Philadelphia, more or less, who upon religious principle refuse to exercise that franchise which is their right as citizens of the United States. They hold to the idea that this country lives They hold to the idea that this country lives under a godless constitution, and that therefore, it is wrong for them to vote, serve as jurors, or act in any official capacity under the civil government. Those who hold these views are members of a section of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which, in order to distinguish it from other branches, is known as the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Reformed Presbyterians embraced in the "Synod" are descendants of the Covenanters of Scotland. For eight years previous to 1688 the Covenanters fought for the recognition of the Presbyterian Church as the established Church of Scotland. The war ended in what is historically known as the "Revolution settle-

cauren of scottand. The war ended in what is historically known as the "Revolution settlement." This agreement proved unsatisfactory to many of the reformers, and in 1700 they sought liberty of conscience by emigrating to this country. Here they established the "Reformed Presbyterian Church," which grew and

Prospered.

Nothing occurred to mar their progress until 1789, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted. From this document the Presbyterian Covenanters found themselves compelled to dissent. They declared that it contained no acknowledgment of the being or authority of God, no recognition of the Chris-tian religion; that it professed no submission to the Kingdom of Messiah; that it gave support to the enemies of Christ, and admitted to

on juries, or perform any other act voluntarily which would involve a seeming approval of the political system as at present constituted."

These doctrines are rigidly adhered to by the sect. During the late War none of those who entered the army took the oath of allegiance. Shortly after the first signal of victory of the North, the church in this city sent a missionary South to labor among the blacks. The General in whose district he was located required him to take the oath of allegiance. Upon refusing he was at once ordered to leave the neighborhood. The Church placed the facts before Secretary Stanton, who instructed them to draw up an oath to suit themselves. This was done; the missionary took it, and the Secretary issued orders to the General to admit him to the district. About this time Dr. Wylie several times visited President Lincoln to induce him to advocate an alteration in the Constitution to meet the views of the Synod, but his missions were fruitless. In 1872 several members were desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the Homestead law. But the oath of allegiance stood in the way. They communicated with Secretary of the Interior Delano, who replied: "I need hardly assure you that, if my sense of official duty will permit, it will afford me great pleasure to remove any difficulties in the way of settling on the public lands by a people so distinguished for their moral worth and devotion to freedom and humanity as the Covenanters nave ever been." Subsequently the Secretary found that his sense of official duty would not permit, and, as the would-be settlers couldn't take the oath, they didn't get the much-coveted land.

So far the objections entertained by the sect toward serving on juries has not brought them into conflict with the Philadelphia courts. A few days ago, however, in the New York Marine Court, a Mr. Robert Stevenson, who had been summoned to serve as a juror, presented to Judge Acker a petition praying to be excused from serving, on the ground that in so doing he violate

WHAT IS ATHEISM?

MAX MULLER IN THE "CONTEMPORARY REWEW."

If we look through the history of religion, we shall find that many have been called Atheists,

not because they denied that there existed anything beyond the visible and the finite, nor be-cause they declared that the world, such as it was, could be explained without an author, without a God, but often because they differe I from the traditional conception of the Deity prevalent at the time, and because they were yearning after a higher and purer conception of God than what they had learnt in their child-

In the eyes of the Brahmins, Buddha was an Athelst. Now, some of the Buddhist schools of philosophy were certainly athelstical, but whether Gautam Sakyamuni, the Buddha, was himself an Atheist, is at least doubtful, and his depial of the popular Devas would certainly

not make him so. In the eyes of his Athenian judges, Socrates was an Atheist; yet he did not even deny the rods of Greece, but simply claimed the right to

better, have joined in Grammont's condemnation of Vanini; and it is but right, therefore,
that we should hear what that Atheist said of
God.

"You ask me what God is," he writes. "If I
knew it, I should be God, for no one knows
God, except God Himsell. Though we may in a
certain way discover Him in His works, like the
sun through the clouds; yet we should not comprehend Him better by that means. Let us
say, however, that He is the greatest good, the
first Being, the whole, just, compassionate,
blessed, calm; the creator, preserver, moderator, omniscient, omnipotent; the father, king,
lord, rewarder, ruler; the beginning, the end,
the middle, eterna; the author, life-giver, observer, the artificer, providence, the benefactor.
He alone is all in all."

The man who wrote this was burnt as an
Atheist. As late as 1696 the Parliament at
Edinburg passed an act "against the Atheistical
opinions of the Deists." Andeven when Atheists
could no longer be burnt, men such as Spinoza
and Archbishop Tillotson, in the seventeenth
century, were both branded as Atheists. Nor is
the eighteenth century quite free from similar
blots, many men having then been called Atheists, not because they denied the existence of a
God, but because they denied the existence of a
God, but because they wisned to purify the idea
of the Godhead from what seemed to them human exaggeration and human error.

In our own time men have learnt too well
what Atheism does mean to use the word lightly and thoughtlessly. Yet it is well that whoever dares to be honest towards himself and
towards others, be he layman or clergyman,
should always remember what men they were
who, before him, were called blasphemers, hereties, or atheists. There are moments in our
lives when those who seek most earnestly for
God think they are forsaken of God; when they
hardly venture to ask themselves, Do I then believe in God, or do I not!

Let them not despair, and let us not judge
barship of them; their despair may be better
than many creeds.

Let me quote, in

MASSES FOR THE DEAD. A CURIOUS DISPUTE IN BELGIUM.

A curious dispute is raging in Belgium, echoe
of which come from France and Italy. Refer ring to a large bequest made to the cure of a Belgian parish in order that he might say a cer Beigran parish in order that he might say a cer-tain number of masses for the testator's soul, M. Bara, the Minister of Justice, announced in the Chamber of Representatives that he had taken measures to have the will quashed, and had also issued a circular to the Bishops, calling their attention to the law of 1801-'2, to regulate taken measures to have the will quashed, and bad also issued a circular to the Bishops, calling their attention to the law of 1801-2, to regulate the tariff of masses. Napoleon, to prevent the acquisition of property by the Church, enacted that the price of a mass should be 30 sous, and that a care should only be allowed to accept payment for as many masses as he could reasonably be expected to say,—365 in a year. In case a testator bequeathed to a cure more money than was enough to pay for 365 masses, the surplus was to be put at the disposal of the Minister of Public Works, who might employ part for the good of the church in the testator's parish, and the remainder according to his discretion. The plous evaded this law by making gifts to the elergy during their lifetime, or directing their heirs to have so many masses said for them, and gradually the law has fallen into despetude, people not earling to inquire whether or not priests took pay for more masses than they could perform so long as the legaces were not conspicuously big. A curious state of things has resulted. In France, it is said that at least a hundred times more masses are paid for than the entire clergy of the country could relibrate. A priest must only offer up one mass a day—except on certain high festivals like Christmas and Easter, when he may perform two; so even in the largest city churches, where more than a dozen vicaires, or curates, are employed, and where there are a good number of side chapels, twenty masses are the greatest number that can be said in one day. What becomes, then, of the money of pious testators and dutiful heirs! The clergy of the large cities give half of the money they receive to a "mass agent," who gives them assurance that the masses required shall be said in the country, then contracts with rural priests at five sous each, though it is often contended that the rural eccleared 86,000 francs in three months, having masses said by four priests at five sous each, though it is often contended that the rural eccleari tion of preventing the clerry from receiving pay for the work which they can do, and say that if the Belgian Bishops think that 30 sous is too small a tariff they will favorably consider any proposition for raising it.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Protestant Church authorities of Gotha, Germany, have prepared a ritual to be used at cremations. The quarterly meeting of the Chicago Presby-

ministers' room, McCormick Building. Scientific Boston now sings its hymns at prayer-meetings not out of hymn-books, but from hymn-screens, whereon they are projected by means of a stereopticon.

by means of a stereopticon.

The Refermed Episcopalians have purchased a Protestant Episcopal Church building at St. Helena, S. C.—a large building, but in a village which was almost entirely broken up during the

War.

This evening Prof. Patton, pastor of Jefferson Park Church, will deliver the first of a series of twelve Sabbath evening discourseson the prominent doctrinal and other religious questions of the day.

The Church of the Mcssiah (Unitarian), on the corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York, is in financial distress, and the Trustees are trying to derive the means to lift mortgages now due for \$123,000.

The military laws of the Kingdom of Prussia do not exempt the clergy from taking up arms and from joining the military ranks. Recently a married pastor was compelled to take a uniform and join a company of "Jaegers" as a

At the Western Avenue M. E. Church, corne of Monroe street, was inaugurated on New-Year's Eve a series of revival services, which will continue every night during this month. The church is in an unusually prosperous con-dition, both spiritually and financially.

The members of the Vermont Legislature hold a prayer-meeting every morning, and they are said to be not only well attended, but full of life and interest. The meetings are held in the large Agricultural Committee room, and a cor-dial welcome is extended to all. At some of the meetings more than one hundred are pres-

It was about two years ago that Dr. Leonard W. Bacon wrote from Geneva, Switzerland, predicting the failure of the Old Catholic movement in Europe. He now writes a letter to the Christ an Union stating that the collapse of the movement is already visible all over Europe, and that "it will be manifest and complete in about twelve months, extraordinaries excepted."

Cepted."

On the 19th of January the Rev. George F. Pentecost and Mr. George E. Stebbins will commence a series of revival meetings at the First Congregational Church in this city. After the West Side meetings are closed. Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins will hold meetings on the North and South Sides, if the pastors generally desire it. Mr. Pentecost was formerly pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church of Boston.

or the truth commended to the man's conscience in the signt of Gos."

The Boston Walchman Isments that so many unqualified candidates are admitted to the ministry, and remarks:

While charlatans were being driven out of the legal profession, and quacks were being barred out of the medical profession, as person could jump into the ministry on a half-hear's examination and a hasty ordination, with scarcely an investigation of his character and qual-neations. But menset up for preachers, dare to handle things divine, mix theological nostrums for immortal souls, and hardly a question is asked about their qualifications. There is no to 'unial to decide upon their fitness. There is no court to try them for spiritual malpractica. An 'irresponsible council hastly ordains them, and sends them into a world full of living death, to try experiments on beings cound to the judgment-seat of Christ. We have no Bishop to put his foot down. We [Baphisis] have no court try such cases. We had better have a Presbytery or an Episcopacy rather than be the defenseless prey of certain classes of men that 20 prowing about among independent churches of all denominations seeking what they may devour.

PERSONALS.

Gen. O. O. Howard has taken to writing Sur

The Rev. Clement Ballhache, Secretary of the Baptist Mission Board, is dving of cancer. Vice-President Wheeler recently contributed \$1,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The Rev. J. Wilkins, of Brighton, England, and a prominent member of the Evangelical Alliance, is dead.

The Rev. J. L. Russell, of Philadelphia, has declined a call to the Avondale Presbyterian Church, in Cincinnati.

Church, in Cincinnati.

The Rev. W. Impey, for forty years a South Africa missionary, has recently taken orders in the Church of England.

A son of Sitting Bull, Samuel Ptesanwicasa, has been converted by an Episcopal missionary at the Cheyenne Agency.

The Rev. George C. Hall, late of the Reformed Dutch Church at Danville, Pa., has become an Englacopal minister. ome an Episcopal minister.

Dean Stanley has decided to erect a memorial

to Livingstone, the African missionary explorer, in Westminster Abbey.

The Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, has been called to a Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, at a salary of \$5,000.

At a recent reception at the Vatican, Leo XIII. were a pair of moccasins made by an indian convert living near Portland, Me.

The Rev. E. B. Tuttle, U. S. A. Chaplain, formerly of this city, has returned from an extended European tour, and is now in New York.

The Rev. W. J. Kermote has resigned the pastorate of the Halsted Baptist Church in this city. He will devote some time to evangelizing in Southwestern Wisconsin. Bishop Spalding, of Colorado (Episcopal), has consented to exercise temporary and provisional oversight of the Missionary Bishopric of New Mexico and Arizona, now without a Bishop.

favored it.

The flav. Thomas Aitken, paster of the Piret and Second Presbyterian. Churches in sparta, N. Y., though now in his 18th year, is still preaching every Sabbath. Of late years he has been subject to turns of fainting. Recently he was taken with one in the pulpit, of unusual severity. He was carried out of it and ministered to. For some time it was thought his labors were ended, but after a while he revived and said: "I must go on with what I was saying," which he did, conducting the service to fit close. His people have proposed to release him from the afternoon service at the Second Church during the winter, but he is relugiant to accept their kindness. It is nearly forty years since he began to serve them, and his hear is so deeply in his work that he is loth to discontinue it.

SUNDAY SMILES.

A Koond of Smut.

It is not recorded whether the hero of the flood was ever tarred, but many a man has feathered au Noah.

"My dear bruddern, I feel 's H I could talk

more good in five minutes dan I could do good

When every writer who knows anything about whales asserts that one of the fish can't swallow a good-sized apple, it can be realized what a

An old colored preacher in Atlanta, Ga., was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible biainly said: "There's a time to dance." "Yes; dar an a time to dance," said the dark divine; "and it's when a boy gets a whippin for gwine to a bail."

A teacher asked one of her class what was the first line of the piece of poetry which described Daniel's feelings on being cast into the lion's den. The youngster was posed. The teacher said: "Come, come," sharbly. Therest the boy exclaimed, hurriedly: "I know, misa; it was 'Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye.'"

was 'Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye,'"
Scene: Four examiners sitting on the body of
one more unfortunate at the divinity schools.
Innocent of anything Scriptural was he. "Is
there no text in the whole Bible," said one, in
grim despair, "that you can tell us?" A light
beamed in the young man's eye. "Yes," he
said, with a steady gaze, "I do remember one:
'I looked up and saw four great beasts." That
young man was nlowed.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRESSYTERIAN.

Prof. George L. Raymond will preach in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtueth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., preaches in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. J. Munro Gibson will preach morning and evening, at the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. Communion with morning service.

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will administer the Sacrament this morning, at 10:30, at the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, and will preach at 7:30 p. m. upon "A Happy New Year." Former members of the church are invited to the Communion.

—The Rev. J. Abbott Prench will preach at 10:35 a. m. and 7:35 o. m., at the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets.

10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Sixth Church. corner of Oak and Vincemes avenues.

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., at the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett preaches at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets. Morning subject:

'The Rebuilding of the Temple."

—The Rev. James McLanghlam will preach morning and evening at the Scotch Church.

—Frot. F. L. Patton will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Jefferson Park Church, corner of West Adams and Throop atreets. In the evening will be given the first of a series of twelve Sabbath evening discourses upon the prominent docurinal and other religious questions of the day. Subject: "Recent Phases of the Theistic Controversy."

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach at 10:45 a. m. at the Forty-first Street Church, corner of Praffle avenue.

or The Rev. George H. Peeke will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Leavitt Street Church.

Dr. Henry L. Porter, a son of the Rev. Jeremish Porter, for seven years missionary to Tientsin. China, will speak at Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, at 7:30 p. m. He will give some account of the missionary work in that land, of the terrible famine,—of which he was an eye-witness and distributor of supplies,—and also some remarkable invelligence received since his return.

The Rev. R. P. Goodwin will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the First Church, corner West Washington and Ann streets.

The Rev. B. P. Northrup will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Union Park Church.

The Rev. Dr. Northrup will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Bethany Church, corner of West Huron and Paulina streets. Reception of new members and observance of communion with the morning service.

Prof. G. H. Boardman will preach at Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Communion after morning service.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. EARTIST.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson will preach in the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. W. Kerts will preach in the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach in the Central Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach in the Central Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach in the Central Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. K. Cressy will preach in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bickerdine and Huron in the North Star Church, corner of Bickerdine and Huron in the North Star Church, c

at the South Church, corner of Lake and Bonapere streets.

The Rev. Meyer with preach in the First German Church, corner of Bickerdike and Huron streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. J. B. Smith will preach in the First Norwegian Church, corner of West Obio and Noble streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. John Ougman will preach in the First Swedish Church, Oak street, hear Sedwick, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. C. Swift will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Evangel Church (Rock Island car-shops), Dearborn, near Forty-seventh street, Thora will be services at 7:30 p. m. at the Tabernacle, Nov. 502 and 306 Wabsah avenua. Singlay-school at 2:30 p. m. Mr. B. F. Jacobs, Superintendent.

every evening except Satarday during the Week of Prayer.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will preach in the First Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, in the morning, and Chaplain McCabe in the evening.

Western Avenus Church, corner of Mouroe street. Love feast at 9:30 a. m., and Lord's Supper at 10:30. The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach in the evening.

The Rev. S. McChesney will preach in Park Avenus Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach in the State Street Church amorning and evening at Grace Church, corfer North La-Salle and White streets.

The Rev. D. Williamson will preach in the

The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood preaches at St. Mark's Church. corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. G. F. Cushman, D. D., preaches at St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelifth, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Luther Pardee preaches at Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison preaches at the Church of the Epiphany. Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. J. W. Petrie preaches at the Church of the Epiphany. Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Charles Stanicy Lester preaches at St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue, between Porty-ninth and Fiftieth sfreets, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Charles Stanicy Lester preaches at St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue, between Porty-ninth and Fiftieth sfreets, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. H. G. Perry will officiate morning and evening at St. Andrew's Church, corner Washington and Robey streets.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. F. W. Adams will preach in St. Mattnew's Church, corner of North Clark and Centre streets. Subject: "The Hidden Paths of Life; or Thoughts fot the New Year." Communion will be administered.

The Rev. Ext. Bishop Cheney will administer the rite of confirmation, which will be followed by the Lord's Supper, in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a.m. It is especially desired that all members of this church be present at this New Year's Communion. Bishop Cheney will preach in the evening on "A laise Balance. Sheet."

The Rev. R. H. Boworth will preach a New Year's sermon and conduct communion service at 10:45 a.m. in Tillotson's Hall, Englewood.

The Rev. H. B. Collisson will preach in the church be present at this New Year's sermon will be administered, and at 7:45 p. m.

Mr. R. H. Burke will preach in the Church of the Messah, corner of Monroe and Lafin street, at 3:30 p.m. an

The Rev. E. P. Barnett will preach at 11 a. m. at Hershey Masic Hait. Superstants the Horse Hershey Masic Hait. Superstants the Rev. E. P. Barnett will preach at 11 a. m. at Hershey Masic Hait. Superstants the Hershey Masic Hait. Superstants the Board Campbell avenue.

—The Rev. J. P. Barnett will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the church corner of West Congress street and Western avenue.

**The Rev. I. P. Mercer will preach at 11 a. m. at Hershey Masic Hait. Subject: "The Sin Against the Holy Ghoat." No evening service.

LUTBERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour will preach in the English Evangelical Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street, at 11 a. m.

TNDEPENDENT.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach at No. 381 West Madison street at the usual hours of service. Evening subject: "The Unity of Christ's Church Under the Similitude of a Body."

—Elder Raymond will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. at Barr Mission Chapel, No. 339 Third avenne.

—There will be a communion service this mora-

p. m. as Burr Mession Campsi, No. 389 Thru avenne.

—There will be a communion service this morning and preaching this evening at Moody's Church, corner North LaSsile street and Chicago avenue.

—There will be services this morning at Union Chapel, No. 97 Green street, led by Mr. Mather. Evening services conducted by Mr. J. W. Lloyd, the converted sthelst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liberals will meet in the half at No. 213 West Madison atreet at 2:30 p. m. The topic for discussion is: "Woman: Shall She Have Co-relative Hights with Us?" First speaker chosen. Seats free.

speaks in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home at 3 p. m.

—Dr. Mathewson will preach to the Advent Christians in Green Street Tabernacie (No. 91) at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Disciples of Christ will meet at No. 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

—The Pirst Society of Spiritualists will meet at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., at the church corner of West Monroe and Laffin streets.

—The New, Mr. Jackson will preach at 11 s. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Second Free-Will Church, No. 13 South Haisted street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 5-Second Sunday after Christmas.

Jan. 10-Fast. Jan. 10—Past.

Jan. 6—Second Sunday after Christmas; Vigil of Epiphany.

Jan. 6—Epiphany of Oar Lord.

Jan. 7—Of the Uctave,

Jan. 8—Of the Octave,

Jan. 9—Of the Octave,

Jan. 11—Of the Octave,

Jan. 11—Of the Octave,

STIMULANTS. ous Methods of Stimulating Used by

whole search that one of the sinc art swallow as good-sized apple, it can be realized what dwarf Jonah was.

The New York Express speaks in high terms of Tophich's Sock of Alga? It is due to the compositor to say that it was not his fault. The terms of the terms of

A PRAYER.

Pather, 'heath Thy guiding care
All events are passing here;
Ever since Creation's birth.
All the changing scenes of Earth
Have a purcose known to Thee.
We are children, wand'ring, lost,
On the ocean tempest-tost:
Thou are guiding all on board
To Thy home across the sea.

Jesus, come from Thine sbode!
Come again and show the road!
All the flock have gone astray.
On the mountains far away;
From Tay sayings, in the storm,
Led by wolves to rob the least,
Without garments for the feast.
Frond and stubborn as of old,
Storms are beating on the fold!
Come and keep the flock from has

Holy Spirit, grieved away,
Wilt Thou never come to stay?
On our substance is the stain
Of the robber's stolen gain.
And our bearts are hard and cold.
Father, send again Thy Sou.
That Thy will on Earth be done:
Thine the work—we have no power—we are looking ev'ry bour
For the Shepherd of the fold.
WEST GROVE, IA.

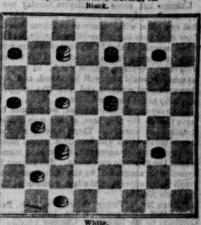
was cut there was seen in its centre what had once undoubtedly been a grain of barley, half of which was visible in each piece of the stone, the grain looking as though petrified. Around this nucleus the stone had formed in regular layers or growths, the rings of which were distinctly to be traced. The material of which the stone was formed appeared to be the same as is found in the incrustations on the tubes of boilers. It is thought that the grain of barley pierced the skin of the horse's mouth and imbedded itself in the flesh; and that the salivathen deposited upon it limy matter. The stone is as hard as marble, and the annular markings are very distinct.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

minumentions intended for Tera Danvour Epiron and se addressed to O. D. ORVIS, P.-O. Box 215. Chicago, Ill.

For Publisher's price-list of standard works on the game, address the Draught Editor. CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTOR

TRIBUNE OFFICE. CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1879.
PROBLEM NO. 92.
By E. B. Bayant, Waverly, Is.
Black.



End-game between Mesers, Noble and Orvis, Black mea on 1. 6. 7, 10, 12, 14, 18, 18, White men on 13, 16, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 31, White to move and with.

J. D.—Your contributions are all right.
W. B. Fouville—Thanks for the courter.
Otis Jones—Will attend to it in next issue.
William Davie—The paper does not come to our best.
P. J. flickey—Your kind contributions are duly appreciated.

precisted.

James Thompson—Thanks for your kind subscript to this column. (2) We have no time to play corporate, but will hand your nato notice who who will accommodate you. (3) Your lutten is quite right.

CHECKER CHATTER.

The Dempster-Davie match in New York has been postponed until after the Courantment.

The Bushy-Davis match stood, at last advices, Bushy, 1s. Davis, 6; and sixteen games drawn.

M. E. N. Advisor, one of the section descent, sixteen. Mr. F. N. Johnson, one of the leading draught-play and pleasure.

The Sociator says the Barker Brothers, will shap present a new tools on the game, which has occupy their carcia steenitor for the past two years.

Mr. George L. Beach, reported to be one of a arongest players of Topedo, U., which is two last were on bisiness. We believe he did not measure afrength with any of our jount experies.

When did Probabilities sends Mercary on an expirate the control of the control

this country some people stimulate the branches distributed to the mucous membrane of the mose by taking snuff. The late Lord Derby, when translating Homer, was accustomed to eat brandled chernes. One man will eat figs while composing a leading article, another will suck chocolate creams, some will smoke cigarettes, and others will sip brandy and water. By these means Prayed at Heary, In.

Swift's move.

11-15 | 19-10 | 6-18 | 27-4 | 12-19 |
23-18 | 14-23 | 21-17 | 1-6 |
3-11 | 28-19 | 14-21 | 4-8 |
27-23 | 7-14 | 50-26 | 2-7 |
24-8 | 24-20 | 21-80 | 33-27 |
25-19 | 11-15 (2) | 51-27 | 6-10 |
10-14 | 19-10 | 30-23 | 20-18 |
11-15 | 25-22 | 22-18 | 15-10 |
14-18 | 5-9 | 1-8 | 7-16 | 5-9 |
22-15 | 25-22 | 22-18 | 15-10 |
11-15 | 18-25 | 3-7 | 6-22 | 18-15 |
31-27 | 29-22 | 19-15 | 28-11 |
30-26 | 27-23 | 20-11 | 28-26 | Draws.

Carler's move.

7-11 | 18-4 |
28-23 | 9-35 |
28-24 | 9-15 |
15-0 | 6-10 |
20-24 | 10-15 |
15-10 | 14-17 |
10-17 | 17-12 |
2-6 | 18-23 |
6-9 | 8-11 |
2-6 | 22-23 |
11-15 | 11-15

10-10 11-7 15-9 21-17 19-23 27-24 23-28 26-30 26-31 30-25 3-7 2-2 3-7 2-2 3-19 24-19 24-22 2-24-19

23-17 (2) 14-9 | 17-10 | 10-7 | 7-9 | 20-19 | 5-14 | 19-15 | 15-10 | 1-9

22-18 | 14-10 | 18-15 | 15-11 26-19 | 19-23 | 23-18 | 18-15

THE STAGE.

THE DRAMA.

THE SUNDAY-AMUSEMENT QUESTION.

The question as to the propriety or morality of Sunday amusements begins to attract atten-tion. The Mayor of Philadelphia has just put a quietus upon them in that city, in obedience to an act of the Assembly, and, with the exception of "sacred" concerts, Sunday entertainments are prohibited in New York. In Cincinnati, St. Louis, and generally in the larger cities of the South and West, dramatic performances have become a recognized feature of Sun-day recreation. The pulpit, which occasionally fulminates a general denunciat against the drama and the theatre as devil-born institution, bas been silent on this encroachment on the day of rest; and the evil (if it is one) is creeping gradually upon us, and mpelling one manager after another to drop nto a custom which, but a few years ago, was miversally regarded as more honored in the breach than the observance.

Chicago has come to tolerate Sunday performances, and it does not seem at all likely that any effort we be made to put them down. They crept into our midst imperceptibly, and it is not improbable that in time every theatre will open its doors on Sunday evening. They began with charity benefits, against which; of course, no murmur could very well be raised, and so, brough sacred concerts and the like, slippe gradually into a regular business.

As to the morality of the case, we propose to eave that to the preachers, or any who choose to tackle the question. There remains a quesrectly to the managers and the working members of the dramatic profession. The subject is immediately suggested by the following paragraph which appears in the last number of the

Dramatic News:

"When Mr. McVicker asserts," said Mr. Palmer, "that I did not take the Union Square Company to his theatre in Chicago because I insisted on giving Sunday performances, he tells a willful lie. I am opposed to Sunday performances, not because I believe there is anything wroug in them, but for the reason that the plays I present appeal generally to the better class of society, and I give way to their prejudices. Several artists of the company objected dices. Several artists of the company objected to playing on Sunday, and I told them that I respected their scruples. I think the theatrical business is better, from every point of view, for taking one day's rest in seven."

In response to the above Mr. J. H. McVicker indites the following brief rejoinder: Mr. Palmer of the Union Square Theatre, or some one else, places words in Mr. McVicker's mouth which he never used, and then Mr. P. saye Mr. McVicker "tells a willful lie." It would have been more gentiemanly in Mr. P. to first learn if Mr. McVicker did say "so and so." Mr. P. should practice what he preaches, I he don't believe in Sunday performances he should not give

In the course of a conversation on this matter Mr. McVicker said he regarded the opening of drama, because, since the best class of people in the community were averse to them, or had not yet been educated "up" to the point of tolerating them, the performances given would necessarily be, as a rule, of a king that attracted the lower element of the population There would be no use in attempting to give er order of dramatic performance, be ause the class of people who would enjoy them bject to attend theatres on Sunday. ing to that," said he, " and, however much we may dislike it, we managers may ooner or later have all to open our 'shops fo

gain' on Sunday evening."
With reference to Mr. Palmer's assumption that he is opposed to Sunday performances McVicker asks why, if he knew, as he must have known, that the Union Square Company were here to play in a theatre where Sunday erformances were a regular feature, and part of the contract, he did not throw up his a part of the contract, he did not throw up his engagement with that particular shop for gain, and engage, as he undoubtedly could have done, with a manager who did not open on Sunday. This is a question for the manager in question to answer or not as hechooses. It is not, properly speaking, one for the public to interest themselves about.

Actors, as a rule, will be found to oppose the growth of this new feature of their work, and probably if the managers took a philosophical

growth of this new feature of their work, and probably if the managers took a philosophical view of the matter they would discover that there was in reality to solid gain. The Sunday performance has been found to kill the business of Saturday and of Monday to a large extent; so that, taking the average receipts of a season,—supposing all the theatres competing for the Sunday patronage,—it is not likely that, the re-Sunday patronage,—it is not likely that the pe-cuniary advantage will offset the lack of rest re-quired by artists who pretend to make their calling what it should be. The actors are at the mercy of the manager in this matter, as was seen in the recent engagement of the Union Square Company here. Miss Ida Vernon posi-tively refused to play on Sunday, and was ex-cused.—Mrs. Wilkins also objected, but mildly, and was induced to play, and so with Miss Dietz cused.—Mrs. Wilkins also objected, but midly, and was induced to play, and so with Miss Dietz and Miss Fanny Morant. Sol Smith Russell has conscientious scruples, and refuses to appear on Sunday, and many of the best actors, singers, and dancers decline to violate their only day of rest. But, as Mr. Mc-Vicker says, they will all have to give in their adhesion to the custom, which is surely being established in all the principal cities where the theatrical "shop for gain" flourishes. The people must be educated up to the proper standard of propriety in this matter, and perhaps the preachers may take a hand in it and make it lively for the managers before the point of morality involved is settled.

Mr. Will B. Vreeland, at one time an amateur in this city, is now traveling with the Sims combination company in Northern Illinois. The company is now in Warren.

of morality involved is settled.

The Sherwood sisters, whose entertainments at Hamin's Theatre last week have been very much admired, open in Boston in a few days. They are Chicago girls, and exceedingly clever ones, too.

Several young gentlemen in this city prominent in society, who are great admirers of Miss Fanny Davenport, will be sorry to hear that she, is alleged to be engaged to a gentleman of Pittsburg. When she returns to Chicago again she will not be the recipient of as many bouquets as found their way to her apartments during the occasion of her recent engagement at Hooley's. Thus one by one the roses fall.

The Hutchisson Family—"Tribe of Asa"—
have been in Chicago for some time giving concerts for the benefit of churches, societies, etc.,
with headquarters at St. Caroline's Court.
This branch of the Hutchinsons consists of Asa
and wife, their son Dennett and his wife, and
dlieses Carrie and Alice, and they fully maintain the reputation that the family has enjoyed
for nearly forty years as singers.

Fanny Bayesport's acceptance with the family has enjoyed

Fanny Davenport's engagement came to an end last night with a double programme, which included "London Assurance" and "Oliver Twist," in which last-named play she undertook the part of Nancy Sikes. The two weeks have open reasonably remunerative and highly satisfactory so far as Miss Davenport's performances are concerned. When she comes again she will have a better welcome if she selects a better company.

The Berger Family conclude this evening a successful engagement of one week at Haverly's Theatre. The musical part of the programme is unique of its kind, and displays excellent training in the ladies, whose handling of bells as well as trombones and cornets is worthy of all the applause they received. The strong feature orthe company is Sol Smith Russell, whose inimitable character sketches and imitations are univaled. He is not merely an incomparable mimic, but an observant student of character, and his faculty of reproducing the grotesqueness of humanity, male and female, stamps him as one of the finest caricaturists of the stage.

"Destiny" is the title of the new drama by Mr. Will F. Sage which is to be presented tomorrow evening at McVieker's Theatre. It is a dramatization of Dickens' "Tale of Two Citles," a noyel which has more than once passed through the ordeal of dramatic representation with varying success. It is certainly the most dramatic of all Dickens' tales, and if we may judge from a perusal of Mr. Sage's work, he has handled the material very skillfully. Much of the dialogue of the novel is retained, and the element of suspense in the unfolding of the blot is well preserved. The company have had the advantage of a public rehearsal at Milwaukee, where the piece was well received, and with the mounting, which may be taken for granted as being good, the public may expect an interesting performance.

Balabrera, "the Swedish Wonder," is to appear on Wednesday evening at the West-End Opera-House, his engagement lasting only four nights. This mysterious individual is said to be in many respects the peer of Heller, and the superior of Cazeneve, in sleight-of-hand feats, while his exposition of so-called spiritual phenomena has been the theme of much discussion and considerable chagrin

among the Spiritualists. He is accompanied by Miss May Leyton, who, it is claimed, possesses and sight, or at least si in a degree not second to that of Heller's sixter. Balabrega even rises to the level of D. D. Home as a medium, and performs a feat of levitation which will probably astonish the believers in the gifts of that celebrated person. Under stringent "test conditions," he proposes to float aloft to the ceiling without human aid, and stay there until the spirits take him down. The programme includes a wide variety of legerdeman feats. legerdemain feats.

CHARLES PECHTER CHARLES PECUTER

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CHARLES PECUTER

Pepilos through the Dramatic News to certain scurrilous letters published concerning his private life in the Hartford Courant and in the Philadelphia Times, and he evidently means to make it hot for some of his traducers. As The Tribune published last Sunday a brief extract from the Philadelphia Times about the matter from the Philadelphia Times about the matter from the Comitting, however, the shustve portions of the article, it is due to Mr. Fechier to let him be heard. Here is his letter to the News:

Dean Mr. Byrne: As you have so bravely taken DEAR MR. BYRNE: As you have so bravely taken

DEAR MR. BYRNE: As you have so bravely taken up the glove so villainously thrown down in defance of truth by one "Templeton," of Boston, in his correspondence to the Hartford (burrant, I think it my duly to come forward myself at last and put an end to these searcy, uncalled-for, and continuous attacks upon my character as an artist, as a man, and as a rentleman, made by the pen-and-ink hounds of the lower press.

I hate cheap advertising (and hate, indeed, advertising altogether, as it is done now), and I have slways refrained from getting myself into print, to answer a set of growling curs, whose bite never has yet pierced the thickness of my clothes. But I now find that my family, my friends (those who are sway from me, of course; the others know better), are seriously growing alarmed at mysopposed "fill-doings," and—to end this—a stop must be put to these libels, and I am the man to do it. I send you (taken from the Plans, Dec. 23, 1878) the most infamous article—an editorial, I believe—ever published on any professional man many living paper. And that for the only reason that the actor alluged in the society of low-bred, ignorant, or diotire would-be critics, or errand-reporters who tried to force their way into his private life.

I have-sent the following telegram to the editor of the Philadeiphia. Tones (the article printed in that honorable paper against me was dated Quaker-town): "Please telegraph by return name and that honorable paper against me was dated Quaker-town): "Please telegraph by return name and address of your Quakertown correspondent author of the libel headed "Fechier at Home," or be prenorable paper against me was dated Quake "Please telegraph by return name at

ared to bear consequences. My lawyers will get a sound one out of them, When once I have proken the ice, I go shead.
Will you kindly (with all remarks you judge proper) publish this letter in your next number, and send me back the included print awaited by my lawyers to institute the libel suit.
For your number after next you shall have all particulars and answers desired upon the case. If

hey won't let me rest, they will make a great mis The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes as follows about Irving, the English actor:

Irving is a lithe, thin, and medium-sized man, with a striding, impulsive ont with a stricing, inpulsive gait, — nervous, sinew man. His facial power is excellent, and on it is depends for much of his general effect. He ha good moving eyes, the "windows of the soul. He fairly talks with his eyes. Then his hands.—

good moving eyes, the "windows of the sonl," He fairly talks with his eyes. Then his hands,—the most expressive terminal portions of the human frame; they are nervous, vigorous.—so much so that Sir Artnur Helps would cail them "eloquent and large hands." What sin immensity of sentiment is conveyed by the varied expression of the hands,—thin, classic hands.

Irving's voice is much improved of late. It has lost that rusty, metailic sound of throat and head,—squeezed sounds,—that harsh, grating, hinzy voice peculiar to Ned Sothern. The laryngeal larding has been adopted by greasing the chest in a practice of clear and full ulterance! Nothing like ints larding,—exercise in the open air, practice of distinct enunciation through a properly opened mouth. Nowadays people use their mouths, instead of their noses, for speaking purposes. It seems strange—to some—to say so, but truth will prevail, and for conversation, we may repest, "Noses be blowed!" Irving's prounciation, however, is still rough hewn. It is too English and lacks the clear ring so essential to and siways with the Irish schotsr. Barry Sullivan, as an elocutionist, is his superior immeasurably. The educated kinshman in, pure pronunciation and true English But the adving of Irving. I doubt it the English stage has ever seen the equal of his "Hamlet," It is at one a perfect ornate artroicture in a frame of stage has ever seen the equal of his "Har inner design. Inset seems to be a trainfold type of "Hamlet" for the stage, and the actor daring to diverge from its shape, make, and mannerism would be regarded as a bold transgressor of a time-honored stage idol. Irving has nonored all this in the breach of it. He has put aside all his predecessors and struck out in a puth of his own. "Be simply true "is his doctrine. "Be not a mere declaimer of blank verse. Be not an elocationary attorney, and tear not a passion to rags," says Mr. Irving. Exaggeration is the rock on which most actors split. Interpretation and impersonation of character are too often made secondary to loud utterances and fantastic buffoonery. The entirety of the unform picture is seldom maintained. Soliloquies are made into great speeches, and thinking sloud becomes an oratorical biage.

Mr. Irving makes Hamlet in ail cases a quiet, courteous gentleman, carrying a subtile and sorrow.

conrecous gentleman, carrying a subtile and sorrow-ful character, but never a furious lunatic, though a passionate avenger and pathetic lover. In those well-known lines that so well exhibit the mental condition of the man and less the pomp of the Prince and commence, "Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt," Irving readers in a quiet, im-pressive, almost monotone, so natural, so true to amazed previous actors hate always turned it into a 'speech."

He sometimes sits down in an abstracted air of

melancholy; then gets up in a nervous, restle emotional manner and waks about, but no sho to the gallery or oratorical orations to "the god are manifested. It is a peaceful thinking along declamation.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

Minni

Joaquin Miller's daughter, Minnie, is going on

Pailleron's new comedy, "L'Age Ingrat," is said to be a marvel of wit, and is a great success at the Paris Gymnase.

Charlotte Thompson, the actress, is said to be worth \$500,000. She is a favorite in the South, and owns a fine plantation down there.

"Our Boys" has been running in London, steadily for over four years. This is the greatest "run" known to the annals of the stage. John L. Toole, the London comedian, has had his first attack of gout. He has been living too well, and he thinks of coming back to America. J. C. Williamson and John T. Raymond once did The Two Drom os in San Francisco, William-

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb are out again on a professional tour, assisted by the infinetesimal Amy Reed and Maj. Newell, the last-named ap-

pearing as a monkey. John McCullough will appear next month at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the character of Falconbridge in "King John." Barrett will act simultaneously at the Park.

Among John McCullough's admirers is a lit-tle son of Bre? Harte, who writes him long re-views of every part he sees him in. He is gen-erally very complimentary to McCullough, but he "scalps" the support.

Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, the son of the celebrated Irish orator, is said to be making quite a succes as an actor. He is now playing in "Christmas Joys and Sorrows," at Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique.

The Enquirer speaks of Mary Anderson as a "phenomenal" actress. Fee-nominal! Heavens! We once paid \$1.50 for the privilege of seeing her demonstrate, that Shakspeare didn't know anything about the character of Juliet.—Kentucky

Mr. Clement Scott, of the London Telegraph, announces that he has discovered that Lord Lytton's "Richelieu" is paraphrased, scene for scene and idea for idea, from an old French play, which was published, but never performed,

A Paris letter says we are threatened with an avalanche of Russian and Polish plays; the Odeon announces "Samuel Brohl," and "Ladislas Bolsky" is to appear at the Vaudeville, so that M. Chabrillat may esteem himself lucky to be the first in the field.

A St. Louis paper says: "Modjeska came very near getting struck on the head by the descending curtain one evening last peek, but we will take no notice of it, for fear it is one of Sargent's advertising dodges. It is one of Modjeska's dodges, anyhow."

The time will come when you won't have to leave the theatra between the acts to go out and "see a man." Edisor is experimenting on waves of light sent through the telephone, and says that "Before a year I will make you see a man a thousand miles away."

Stephen Fiske has been turned out of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. On Monday legal papers, describing him as misappropriator of moneys, were served on him; on Tuesday steps were taken to prevent him setting his foot in the theatre of which he had so recently boasted he was "mapager." To day he is a wanderer; a man without a profession or a friend.—Dramatic Name. matic Neros.

The production of "Pizarro" for Mr. John McCullough's season at the Boston Theatre promises to be a grand event. Magnificent scenery, brilliant costumes, large male and female choruses, and 200 auxiliaries will be furnished. The cast will include Mr. McCullough as Rolla, Mr. James as Pizarro, Mr. E. J. Buckley (specially engaged) as Alonzo, and Mrs. Thomas Barry as Evira.

J. E. Jackson, of New York, has published a large lithograph containing the portraits of twenty-five dead stage celebrities, accompanied by fac similes of their autographs. The pictures are all "cabinet size," copied from the best por-

traits extant, and form a beautiful memorial, interesting to all who wish to preserve the coun-terfeit prescutments of the great artists of the Iramatic and lyric stage.

At last Spain is coming forward with a complete franslation of Shakspeare. The translator is the Marquis de dos Hermanas. Don Matias de Velasco y Rogas. Three volumes are ready: Vol. I., "Sonetos y Poemas"; Vol. II., "El Mercador de Venecia"; Vol. III., "Julieta y Romeo." Volumes IV., V., and VI., now in the press, will contain "Orelo," El Sueno de una Noche de Verano," and "Hamlet".

A new pantomimic piece by C. M. Ross and A. A new pantomimic piece by C. M. Ross and A. G. Freer has been produced at the Strand Theatre, Londou, entitled, "The Desperate Adventures of the Baby; or, A Wandering Heir,—stolen from the French, dropped in the Garden of the Tuileries, picked up in the Rue du Ceutre Gouche, abandoned in the Avenue Josephue, rescued at the Arc de Triomphe, cast adrift at the Trocadero, and Stranded at last, safe and acound."

An exceedingly clever, bright, and amusing An exceedingly clever, origin, and amount comedy has been brought out at the Gymnase, Paris. "L'Age Ingrat" denotes the time of life when a man feels that youth is slipping away from him, and that he must turn to ac-count the short time he has left. If he is a bachelor he determines to marry, but if he is narried he dreams of the jogs of single blessed-ess. The comedy gives as several examples f male humanity at this distressing and pain-

Paris papers teem with flattering notice Fleur d'Oranger," the new play by MM. ange and Bernard, pruned and adapted by Henneouin, produced at the fleatre Nou-autes. The essential fact to be noted in conection with this work is that it is another a dition to the rapidly-rowing list of indecent and worthless plays which of late years have shamed the historic glory of the French stage. It belongs to the "Baby" and "Pink Dominoes" division of the drama, and, like these, abounds in double meanings which bar it efectually from any save an approximate and very much toned-down rendering into English.

MUSIC.

THE PAST WEEK OPENED AND CLOSED WITH WILHELMJ IN CONCERTS,first in the very excellent concert given by the Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Rosenbecker, and last in the concert given at the Union Park Congregational Church yesterday afternoon; his farewell appearance having vet to be made at the Turner Hall concert this afternoon, where he will play the Paganini Concerto with orchestra. These announcements will explain to the New York papers the cause of his non-appearance at the symphony concert that city, for which he was appounced for esterday, and is a much better explanation than that of illness, which they unanimously give. The other events of the week have been the nusical performances consequent upon the opening of the Athenæum Conservatory, which were pleasant as introducing to the public the musical director, Dr. Julius Fuchs, and Mme. Koelling, the teacher of vocal music. With such excellent talent at its head associated with a corps of competent teachers there should be no reason why the Athenæum Conservatory of Music may not fill a very im portant place and exert a very strong influence upon the progress of music in this city. The programme of the entertainment included the Beethoven overture, "Consecration of the House"; the "Hail Columbia Overture," by the Misses Cram; and the arias, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," from the "Messiah," and the "Non Midir," from "Don Juan," by Mme. Koelling, with addresses by the Henry Booth and the Rev. Dr. Thomas. The other event of the week was a disappointment, the concept announced for Friday evening at the Plymouth Congregational Church, by the Mrs. H. M. Smith concert company, not coming off, owing to the inability of the company to reach the city.

ENGLISH OPERA. The present week will be given up to English pera at Hooley's Theatre by the Hess troupe. neaded by Miss Emma Abbott, who upon this occasion will make her operatic debut in this city. Besides Miss Apport, the troupe includes Mrs. Seguin, Miss Montague, Miss Adelaide Randall, Messrs. Castle, Turner, Ryan, Seguin, Warren, Tams, and Allison, nearly all of them well known to the patrons of English opera. Signor Operti retains his place at the head of the Signor Operti retains his place at the head of the orchestra. The repertoire will be as follows: Monday, "Mignon": 'Inesday, "Fra Diavolo?'; Wednesday matinee, Thursday and Saturday nights, "The Chimes of Normaniy"; Friday, "Faust"; Saturday matinee, "Maritana." As the prices are very low, the troupe will undoubtedly do a good business, all the more so, as irrespective of musical merits there will be a very spective of musical merits there will be general curiosity to see the little artist,
Abbott, in opera.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The time is rapidly approaching for the debut of Mr. Mapleson's Italian opera company in Chicago,—an event that will occur on Monday evening, Jan. 13, at Haverly's Theatre. The complete list of the principals of the troupe is

PRIME DONNE SOPRANI E CONTRALTI.

Mme. Etelka Gerster, Mile. Minnie Hauk. Mme.

Marie Roze, Mile. Teress Paroth, Mme. Sinico,

Mile Lido, Mme. Robisti, Mme. Labiache, and

Mile. Pisani.

Signors Campanini, Frapoli, Tecchi, Bignare Grazzi, Bolli, Leli, and Gillandi. The latter warrive in New York Jan. 10, and make his first appearance in America at Haverly's. He is said bear a striking resemblance to Mario in voice an versonnel.

personnel.

PRIMI BARITONI.

Signors Del Puente, Galassi, Franceschi, and report comes from Boston that Col. Madieson has engaged Mr. Carleton, the popular baritone, late of the Marie Roze concert company.

Monsieur Thierry, Signors Pyatt and Foli.
Signor Arditt, the composer of the famous Ariti waltzes, will direct the music and conduct the

rchestra.

Mles. Palladino and Muller.

Maestro di Piano, Signor Bisaccia; Maestro di loro, Signor Riaip; Maestro di Balio, Signor rancesco; a full corps de ballet and a powerful horus and orchestra, selected from Her Majesty's heatre, London.

The opening opera will be "Carmen," as al-eady stated, in which Minnie Hauk will make ready stated, in which Minnie Hauk will make her debut as the Gypsy, Campaniai as Don Jose, and Del Puente as Excamillo, the Toreador. On Tuesday evening, Mme. Gerster will make her entrance as Amona in "La Somnambula," with Frapoli as Ewino and Foli as Rudo fo. "Nozze di Figaro" Wednesday night will serve to introduce Mme. Roze and Miss Hauk. For the remainder of the week the repertoire will most likely be as follows: Thursday, "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Friday, "Il Trovatore"; Saturday matinee, "Somnambula"; and Saturday night, "Carmen." Considering the great strength of this company in all its details, we strength of this company in all its details, we are warranted in looking forward to a priliancy and completeness of ensemble such as we have rarely had here in opera before. Mr. Haverly is putting in new carpets and cushions, and intends to renovate the grand tier or family circle

tends to renovate the grand tier or family circle so as to make it pronortionately cheerful and attractive with the rest of the auditorium, and will also carpet and canopy the approaches to the theatre. In this connection we would suggest to Mr. Haverly that, as he draws upon a class of patrons who have never been in his house before, he should pay the strictest regard to the cleanliness of his theatre. Flowers, carpets, and cahopies are not the only improvements needed. What is specially wanted is a small army of scrub women, who should be given possession of the theatre all this week, with strict orders to remove the vestiges and souvenirs of previous audiences, many of whom have not been possessed of that attribute which is next to godliness. He will have a class of opera-goers who are not accustomed to dirt and unsavory odors, and he should use every endeavor not only to make the theatre. use every endeavor not only to make the theatre appear attractive, but to make it pure, sweet, and fresh.

The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the lobby of the thea-

THE GRACE CHURCH CONCERT.

A very attractive concert has been projected under the auspices of Grace Emiscopal Church, which will be given at the Plymouth Congregational Church on the 14th inst. The programme has not yet been aunounced, but the names of the performers will indicate to our readers that a concert of unusual proportions and excellence will result from the efforts of the managers. The talent secored for the concert is as follows: The Adelaide Phillipps, alto; Tom Karl, tenor; William Macdonald, bassol; the St. Cecila Quartette; Mrs. Clara D. Stacy, soprano; Mr. Fritz Foltz, baritone; Mr. Adolph Baumbach, organist; William Henry Smith, of Bloomington, and Mrs. Dainty, readers; and the following amateur plano quartette: Mrs.

Bloomington, and Mrs. Dainty, readers; and the following amateur plano quartette: Mrs. Charles J. Haines, Mrs. Robert Clark, Miss Lou Stager, and Miss Fanny Parsons.

THE ABT SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The Abt Society will make its debut in a concert next Thursday evening, at Hershey Hall, upon which occasion it will be assisted by Miss Fanny Whitney and Mr. Max Pinner, the pianist, a newcomer, whose debut will be a matter of interest, as he comes here with a well-

established reputation as a player. He is a native of New York, about 28 years of age, and pursued his studies in Europe with Tausig, until that great master's death, when he transferred himself to Liszt, from whom he has returned with the credentials of his personal and professional appreciation. Of that excellent singer, Miss Whitney, we need not speak further than to congratulate the Society unon its selection of a vocalist. The new Society numbers twenty-four members, and will appear under the direction of Mr. George Loesch, its conductor. As it is made up of picked voices, we are entitled to expect some very excellent work. The following programme will be performed:

.Scarlatti 5. "Novil Signor" Abt Society. 5. "Novil Signor"

Miss Fanny Whitney.
6. "He's the Man"

Abt Society.

6. "He's the Man"

Abl Society.

7. Serenade Abl Society.

8. "Blest Pair of Sirens". Mose

Atl Society.

9. Piano Solo—Tarantelle from Venezis e
Napoli Me. Mas Pinner.

10. "Pligrims' Chorus". W

Abl Society.

11. "The Message". Blums

Miss Fanny Whitney.

12. A "Good Night". Gir

13. "Rhine Wine Song". Mence

Abl Society. .. Blumenthal

Girschne

Abt Society.

Associate members are requested to secure their seals at Lyon & Healy's music store. 162 State street, on Monday. Tuesday, and Wednesday, as all seats not reserved on the above dates will be sold to the public at the same place during the day of the concert, at \$1 cach, including re-

erved seats, and at the door of the hall during THE TURNER HALL CONCERT. The Turner dail concert this afternoon cosess more than its ordinary interest, nuch as Withelmj will make his farewell pearance. For this occasion the following pro

grainine has been prepared:
Overture—"Aladdin".... Concerto, with orchestra accomp't Paganini Ballet Music- "Feramors" ... Orenestra. Overture-"Iphigenia in Aulis" Airs-"Hongrois"
Withelmj. Erns Largo... Withelmj and Orenestra. Hande

"Phaeton". Orhestra. Wagne Orchestra. Reunion. The second reunion of the Beethoven Societ will take place Saturday evening, Jan. 11, at the Methodist Church Block, when the following excellent programme will be performed:

1. Sonata-Piane and Violin (A major) Raf 1. Sonata—Fision and rollin (A major)
2. Trio—Die heiliege Nacht (first time). ... Lasser
Miss Winter, Miss Barry, Mrs. Halt.
3. Piano Solo—Ballade Reinecke
Miss Bertha Burge.
4. Violoncello Soló—Song Without

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Julia Rive-King will play at the Brooklyn Phil-barmonic concert, Jan. 18.

The Englewood Musical Society has arranged an excellent programme for its concert, which takes place Tuesday evening at Tillotson's Hali. Mr. C. A. Havens, late organist of the First Presbyterian Church, has been secured for the Trinity Methodist Church. He was engaged be-fore the opening of the New Year, but will not enter upon his duties until May 1. Mile. Marco, who will be remembered here a

a member of the straight and the straight and be has been forbidden to sing for a year toome. The young lady is bitterly disappointed at this unexpected state of affairs. Her malady

A concert will be given in the Masonie Hall 679 West Lake street, on Friday evening, the 10th inst., for the benefit of Mrs. Agnes Lewis Smith, upon which occasion Mrs. C. D. Carrington, Miss Georgie Petitt, Mrs. Harry Wager, Mr. Brevispraak, and the Blanev Quartette wi appear in a popular programme The Hershey School of Musical Art offers special opportunities for the study of musical

ter of work to be realized in the future. There are now three classes in progress,—one for beginners, one in counterpoint, and another at an intermediate stage of progress.

The close of the Oates California season in San Francisco has not been as brilliant as the opening, the Christmas week attraction, "H. M. S. Pianofore," not peing a hit. The season has, however, as a whole, been remarkably successful and phenomenal,—sixteen weeks, with Saturday night's performance, or over 120 performances. It closes on the 6th inst. They "work their way back," and open in Chicago Feb. 3, for two weeks.

Under the auspices of the Amphion Choral Society, an auxiliary society for mixed voices will be formed Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at their rooms in the American Express Company's Building, at 8 o'clock, and, will meet every Thursday evening thereafter. This auxiliary is for beginners, and for those who have a limited knowledge of music and wish to improve themselves. The method adopted will be the same as that followed by the elementary classes formed by the Apollo Club last season.

classes formed by the Apollo Club last season. The Mendelssohn Club of Hyde Park will give a concert at Flood's Hall to-morrow evening, at which a very interesting popular programme will be performed. The choral numbers are Spofford's Glee, "Hall, Smilling Morn," the "Angel's Chorus" from Costa's "Eli," Beethoven's "Jubilate," F. W. Root's "Landing of the Pigrims," Benedict's "Hanting Song," and Handel's "Largo." Mr. Lewis will play Wilhelmj's transcription of the Chopin Nocturne, Raff's "Tarantelle," and Wieniawski's "Mazurka." The Misses Ingersoil and Lewis will play Hoffman's piano duet, "Am Rhine," and the orchestra of the Club will open the proand the orchestra of the Club will open the programme with the overture to "La Dame Blanche."

OPERA IN BNGLAND.

gramme with the overture to "La Dame Blanche."

OPERA IN ENGLAND.

The following interesting opera intelligence we take from the latest number to arrive of the London F garo:

The Carl Rosa season begins at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday. Jan. 25. and will last just so long as the enterprise pays. On the first night will be produced Mr. J. P. Jackson's English version of "Rienzi," a noticallo which I have already given. Mr. Syndhey Sampson's version of "Pichino" (which will be, very wisely, produced in Dublin), will follow on the second night, Monday, Jan. 27. After this will come "The Huguenots," "Bohemian Girl," "Carmen," and other operss. For the part of Carmen Mr. Carl Rosa has specially engaged Mme. Selinn Doiaro, while the rest of the troupe will include hime. Van Zandt, Misses Monti, Julia Gaylord, Yorke, Giulia Warwick, and Burns; Messrs. Maas. Packard, Lyail, Crotty, Bolton, Holms (Oblini); and. very possibly, another prima donna soprano. So far, at least, as his prospective arrangements are concerned, Mr. Carl Rosa is warmly to be congrafulated, waile at Her Majesty's Theatre we may be assured that the celebrity the company has gained for ensemble will not be sufferered to deteriorate.

What will become of the Royal Italian Opera after next season is altogether a matter of conjecture. To talk about Mr. Gye being the proprietor of the opera is of course, now absurd. The iron will of the great impressario at one time kept all together, but with his sudden death things are upset. It is no secret that there are very heavy mortgages and other charges on the Covent Garden estate. Ten years ago, when Mr. Mapleson was in parthership with Mr. Gye, there was a mortgage on the house alone of £150,000, and the total charges on Covent Garden taking property seats, debts, and other things into consideration, cannot well be less than £250,000 sterling. After next year there has been a proposition to starta new opera company (limiled), under the management of Mr. Henry Jarrett, but although Mr. Jarrett is one of t

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal reports the following in an interview with Theodore Thomas:

Asking how he was pleased with his removal from New York to Cincinnati, he replied:

"Very much. These Cincinnati folks have an appreciation of art and work, and are willing to pay for it, and support the artist and teacher. New York has money for ecclesiatical quags.—Jim Fisk parades, speculator wewgaws; for bad whisky and worse women, while for true art they will only dole out their stray homes and cold pota-

toes. If the artist is not contented with such, they turn in and abuse him."

"What think you of the success of this college, and its prospect of becoming the great conservatory of the country?"

"I cannot tell. We are working with all our might. The result will depend on the natural fertility of the ground."

"What think you of the American as a musician? Has he the temperament that will bear him up to the highest point in the art?"

"Americans must learn to work. They expect too much result from too little endeavor. They always go by the leap in place of digging their way. A volatile people will never achieve anything in grand music,—take the Irish, for instance. But the American is a compound of all the European temperaments. There is hope for him."

I inquired about the disputed "tempos" in the "Messiah." He brought a large folio copy and was turning overit. It had always been presumable, that, to a man of Thomas' antecedents, the oratorio of the "Messiah" would appear antiquated, wiggy, and unmicresting. The music addresses those who have a love and respect for the Christian faith,—io another it would be naught. To my surprise Mr. Thomas made this preliminary ejacularion: "I love this music very much," with a strong, fervid accent on the adverb. tion: "I love this music very much," with a strong, fervid accent on the adverb. "But," he added, "I think that the English, in

"Sut," he added, "I think that the English, in aiming for the broad, grand effects, make it too slow and drowsy. A man of Handel's immense vital energy (here Mr. Thomas made an expressive motion with both arms) never intended these to be made dull and lethargic. But I take these tempos just as I feel them. As Wagner said, the metronome is worthless; the leader who depends upon a metronome better go to cobbling shoes. As to the 'Messiah,' I don't care anything about the traditions. I am going to have the style and tempo as I feel them myself."

The following items, which we gather from

The following items, which we gather from the Cincipaati papers, will also be of interest: the Cincipacti papers, will also be of interest:
Mr. George Whiting, the organist, has returned
from Boston, and will assume the duties as teacher
of the organ in the College of Music, and will preside at all organ concerts.
The College of Music has been so fortunate as to
be able to make an engagement for the reappearance of Wilhelmj at the fifth orchestral concert,
Jan. 23.

Jan. 23. Ernst Perring, a composer of some note, and ar Eriest Perring, a composer of some note, and an accomplished tenor singer, planist, and organist, has just been engaged and will take charge of the department of oratoric and songs Jan. 9. He studied in Italy with the celebrated Sims Reeves. He was in this country some time ago with a troupe with Carl Fornes, Piccolomini, and Lobarde.

Theodore Thomas has issued a circular announcing the formation of a choir of 100 voices, to be called "The Choir of the College of Music," to be tagent and trained at the college, in Cincinnati, and to be under his leadership, and to sing at such and to be under his leadership, and to sing at such times and at such concerts as the Director shall appoint. Among the works to be sung this winter are Schubert's "Grand March in E fat," Vedi's "Requieu," Handel's "Hercules," selections from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Bach's cantata "Ein' Feste Burg." This will form a most valuable nucleus for the great chorus which Thomas will need at the next festival, in 1880.

MUSICAL NOTES.

"La Camargo" bids fair to become one of the most popular of M. Cn. Lecceq's works. Signor Campanini has been re-engaged for the summer opera season of 1879, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

Max Strakosch brings his Italian opera com-pany to the Boston Theatre for the first two weeks in February.

Mile. Caroline Geisler, a niece of Franz Schubert's, distinguished herself greatly as a planist at the Hummel Centenary in Pressburg. The King of Bayaria has commanded a per-formance of "Fidelio" for the benefit of Beethoven's grandniece, who was almost stary-

M. Saint-Saens' five-act opers, "Etienne Mar-cel," book by M. Louis Gallet, will be produced at the Grand Theatre at Lyons, France, on the Mme. Pauline Lucca's appearance in Scika, in a performance of "L'Africaine," for the benefit of the Pension Fund of the Vienna Imperial

Opera-House, was a brilliant success.

Signora Vanzini (Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt) is engaged for the Teatro Reggio at Turin, and was to make her debut as Zerina ("Don Gio-vanni"). She will appear next season, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. The Committee of the Paris Conservatoire Concerts, under the presidency of M. Ameroise Thomas, has accepted an overture by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, which, with others of his compositions, will be performed at their concerts during the

Signor Verdi, writing from Busseto in a let Signor Verdi, writing from Busseto in a let-ter to a London music house, says distinctly: "In reply to your inquiry whether it is true that I have ready a new opera, I have to state that I have written nothing either for London or any other country." This will set at rest all rumors which have recently been current.

A Berlin correspondent of writes to the Athe A Berlin correspondent of writes to the Ana-nown: "Senor Sarasate played at the Stern Gesungverein, Berlin, on Nov. 29. Great enthu-dasm was created by his performance (with or-chestral accompaniment) of a fantasia on Nor-wegian melodies, and still greater by his exraordinary playing of the Spanish national lances. Prof. Joachim was among the audience nd applauded vociferously."

The London Figure says; "The iron nerve of the great director of the Royal Italian Opera did not desert him on his death-bed. Two hours efore he died. Mr. Gve called Capt. He Gve, his younger brother, Miss Gve, and Mr. Tagliafico to his bedside. He informed this sorrowing party, in the coolest of tones, that he was about to die, and he gave the most minute and particular instructions with regard to the forthcoming season at Covent Garden. The season will begin on Tuesday, April 15, and I need hardly say those instructions will be fol-lowed to the letter."

lowed to the letter."

It is said that Col. Mapleson pays the following salaries: To Mme. Gerster, \$600 per week; to Mile. Hauk, \$200 per week, as against £25 which she received in London; to Signor Campanini, \$3,000 per month; to Mme. Sinico, 7,000 francs per month, with expenses; to Signor Foli, \$500 per week; to Frapolli and Mme. Pisani, \$500 per month: to Signor Del Puente, \$150 per week; to Parodi, \$50 per week; to Signorina Lido, \$40 per week, and to Signor Pyatt, \$100 per week. The expenses in America are described as about the same as those of London. The average cost of raising the curtain has been about \$2,200. His average nightly receipts are said to be about \$4,500.

Come to me, darlings, with your faces tender, Look at me closely with your eyes of blue, And in the twilight I will tell a story, And, darlings, more than half the story's true.

Once on a time, a trav'ler, worn and weary, Became bewildered, and so missed the way, I cannot tell you, dears, just how it happened I do not think that she herself could say.

Perhaps, while sailing swiftly o'er the ocean, Her bark was wrecked, some wild and st night; Or, dazzled by Earth's glitter and commotion, Her weary eyes may not have seen aright; Or else she lingered long in search of flowers, Unheeding, careless, till the close of day, And in the gloom she failed to find the landmarks That were to guide her on her homeward way.

However, on a morning chill and cheerless. Fate tossed her on a lone and desert land— For so the story runs as I have read it. I wonder, darlings, if you understand?

And through long, dreary days, bereft of sun-shine. She dweit upon this island, sad of heart; The future, like the sea, stretched gray and hope-All that she loved and she were far apart.

She must have died, I think, this hapless woman, But one day no the strand walked fairles bright— Three little fairles, golden-haired and rosy, With eyes as sparkling as your eyes to-night. And in its hand each held a precious tablet, On which was writ, with jewels fair to see, "This fairy is your own: I bid you keep it Until the day I call it back to Me."

Then by and by the days grew mild and brighter, The fairles with their wands chased clouds away, And after while that woman's neart grew happy— As happy, dears, as my heart is to-day.

How could she weep?-the fairles watched so closely.

How could she sigh?—their ears were quick to hear.
And so that isle those merry little fairles
Of all the spots on Earth they made most dear.

Did she, like Crusoe, see a sail? No, darlings— She had not time to turn her gaze to sea To watch for ships; her eyes were both turned landward. Lest aught might happen to the fairles three.
FAITH WALTON.

THE CARPENTER.

Young Timothy Wood is a Carpenter gay, And a distant relation to Beech-er, they say, Though feeling ash-amed of his relative great— Has had many a Till-on his conduct of late. His landlady swears that his board he'll not pay, Though asked to plank down the cash every day. She said. "You're a fraud—that is plane to be seen.

and you'd chies! Old Nick if you found he was And you'd chief Und Nick it you'd green;
But I saw through your deep little game at a glance.

And knew you would boit if I gave you a chance. I have one golden rule, and 'its this, I declare:
I shall itsel a man if he's not on the square."

Tim framed some excuses, then burst into laughter,
And said, 'Dear old girl, as it's money you're rafter,
As soon as I get for ma-hog-any cash,
I shall pine till I've paid for your ax-ellent hash."

JANUANY, 1879. ROEERT TURNEY.

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE-BOOK RESURRECTIONIST.

EDITED FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY PRANK

[Continued from THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 29.] THE ANABASIS OF THE ANATOMIST. With a rare consideration for the susceptioffities of his subscribers, the Editor of THE TRIBUNE informs the editor of these "Leaves" that a two-column infusion is about as much as they ought to be subjected to at one time, and further decides that they should have at least a week in which to recover from the infliction be fore repeating the dose. As a consequence, our amateur resurrectionist, Dr. Dave, bas been left, ever since last Sunday, shivering and shaking behind a tombstone in the old City Cemetery, with a soldier pacing his rounds only a few feet from him. Even criminals are supa few feet from him. Even criminals are sup-posed to have some rights which humanity is bound to respect; therefore, waiving judgment quood the criminal aspect of Dave's occupation, let us at once release him from his typographical

durance vile. Cautiously peering out from his hiding-place, Cautiously peering out from his hiding-place, the young knight of the scalpel watched, with a tumult of conflicting feelings, the posting of the guard over the dark line of coffins and the

the guard over the dark line of cossins and the disappearance of the rest of the squad into the receiving-vault, at the door of which they were met by the keeper.

Obviously, the boy in blue left on guard didn't relish his position. His beat was the concrete pavement in front of the cossins; but with each round he edged farther and farther away from these, and nearer and nearer the vault, from the upper story of which lights now shope and voices were occasionally audible. These signs and sounds of life were evidently too much for his discipline, and the Doctor noted These signs and sounds of the were evidently too much for his discipline, and the Doctor noted with satisfaction that his looks were oftener fastened upon the gleaming windows than upon the rank of coffins or the gloom and mystery of the graveyard around and beyond.

Silently and stealthily Dave began to withdraw into this gloom, keeping his body down below the sky-line until the trees and masses of

draw into this gloom, keeping his body down below the sky-line until the trees and masses of shrubbery intervened sufficiently to fully screen his movements; then, moving more boidly, he rapidly made his way once more to the east fence, where he found his companion, Y—, already switting him. ready awaiting him.

"Well, Tom, this doesn't look very promising, eh!"
"Not very, Doctor. What do you propose to

do?"
"I hardly know yet. It's very clear we can't get what we came for. Do you know when they buried the last?"
"I think some were 'planted' yesterday, but I'm not sure. I saw them burying some the day before."
"Owell, they'll do,—if we can get 'em."
"Exactly,—'if we can get 'em." There ain't much show for getting 'em, though, with a fellow standing 'round with a loaded gun in his hand."

'I'm not so sure about that, old fellow. It occurred to me, as I lay watching the move-ments of the army corps, that possibly its very presence would be our best safeguard. People presence would be our best safeguard. People are apt to see things only from their own standpoints. Now, that officer and his men will argue very naturally that they wouldn't go fooling 'round a graveyard if they knew a detail of real, live soldiers were watching it. Come to say all this out in words. I'm fast convincing myself we're less liable to interruption to-night than if these fellows weren't here. What do sees think?'

"O, Pil take my chances on whatever you de-

"O, Pil take my chances on whatever you decide."

An interval of silence followed this thrusting of all responsibility on to Dave's shoulders; but he suddenly broke it by saying:

"See here, Tom, when I accepted the Demonstratorship I did so with my eyes wide open. Our college was disgraced last session, and I don't mean it shall happen again—at least, not through me. I don't like this business at all. But it isn't a question of taste. You've got to dissect if you expect to practice medicine. In order to dissect—well, you remember the condition precedent to cooking a hare! 'First catch your hare.' And somebody's got to do the catching. You can't dissect and I can't demonstrate without subjects. Ergo," seizing one of the sacks containing the tools, "Ergo, I'm going to have a look at the trench anyway."

Without a word Y——laid hold of another

Without a word Y——laid hold of another sack, and followed the Doctor into the hoilow. THE LOCUS IN QUO.

A minature take, on whose green translucent waters ride fairy shallops, and milk-white swans like graceful naiads glide,—one of the prettiest summer features of the present Lincoln Park, now occupies the hollow which then was Potter's Field. The ringing steel of the skater to-day flashes over the surface where then, in one rude burial blent, the unfortunate weary of breath, the outcast, the pauper, the unknown, and the failure generally, lay side by side,—gathered in from poor-house, morgue, and hospital dead-room.

Here a long trench was dng, and as each in stallment of unclaimed bodies was received th stallment of unclaimed bodies was received the rough coffins were laid on its bottom side by side, and the loose sandy soil heaped on them and against the outer one of the row, which was then again opened from the end for the next addition. A few minutes' work was thus all that was necessary in order to expose the outer coffins. A better plan for facilitating the operations of the resurrectionist could hardly have been devised.

To the Cimmerian shades of this gloomy spot

To the Cimmerian shades of this gloomy spot the twain now bent their steps. A ghostly, gravish light, crepuscular and nebulous, had succeeded to the intense darkness of the early night,—a light as of a luminous mist, clarified and brightened here and there by reflection from some unmediad arow drift or the field ton from some unmelted snow-drift or ice-field on

the shore.

Overhead detached cumuli, weird and fantastic cloud-shapes, slowly dritted in from the lake, whose sullen, heaving bulk sloped threateningly high above them, and clipped in the sullen sand dunes that seemed a part and parcel of the liquid mass beyond,—a part and parcel, save that here the curve and swell were motionless and slient; there, restless, changeful, and murmurous.

nurous.

Southward lay the city's hure black bulk, sharely neked out with endless perspectives of street-lights, and over it a low-hung canopy of cloud, "glaring like a dreary dawn."

To their quickened imaginations the lake, and shore, and sky, and sleeping city, all seemed breathlessly watching them. Strained vision supplied wanting color, and the sodden sand, yellow by day or golden in the sunlight, deepened beneath their gaze into livid red and the rusty brown of blood-stains upon the torn shrouds and winding-sheets of snow as they bent their eager, apprehensive looks around.

At last they stand in the trench. A com-mon impulse seizes them, and they burriedly begin the work of removing the yielding sand. Net a word has yet been spoken; but, as the side of the coffin is exposed, the Doctor stays Y-'s hand, and in obedience to a whispered

Y—'s hand, and in obedience to a whispered instruction the latter climbs out of the treach and makes a circuit of the ground.

Meanwhile the Doctor hasdrawn the coffin out far enough to be able to work at the lid, and just as this is loosened Y—silently descends again. With a feeling of unconquerable repugnance, the Doctor yields his place to Y—, who slides the coffin lid back sufficiently to expose the head and shoulders of the corpse. Hastily stripping off the coarse flannel shirt, he bends down to raise the body, but as he does so his feet give way in the loose sand, and he falls prone upon the coffin. Nerving himself to the bask, Dave takes Y—'s place and soon has the body out of its shell, and together they bundle the cold, stark form into the sack.

Another tour to see that the coast is clear,

the cold, stark form into the sack.

Another tour to see that the coast is clear, and then, with much effort through snow and sand, the burden is carried to the fence.

Nothing occurs to interfere with their borrible labors, and only when they have added three more bodies to the first do they desist, warned by an early cock-crow heard far inland, and Echoed from faintly-answering farms remote.

Leaving Y—— to replace the empty coffice. Echoed from faintly-answering farms remote.

Leaving Y— to replace the empty coffins and restore the trench to its usual appearance, the Doctor started for the wagon. Wet with key grave-water as to his boots and nether extremities, and recking with perspiration as to his body, a chill from the raw morning air penetrated his damp clothing, to correct which he struck into a good sharp pace that soon brought him into the lighted streets of the city.

Stopping under a gas-lamp, he pulled out his watch, and, to his, dismay, found the hands bounting to 3:15. Hurrying along, with brain preternaturally active, he had decided, before reaching Chicago avenue, that it would be too risky to proceed direct to the place where he had left the wagon. Suspiction must have been aroused by its apparent abandonment, and the blue-coated guardians of the night might be annoyingly inquisitive.

Making a detour on to Clark street with the stention of approaching Mr. Collyer's house

from the south, his eye caught the gleam of a policeman's star in the recessed doorway of a

store on the corner of Clark street and Chicago

avenue. This was sufficient. He pursued his way down Clark for two or three blocks, turned

east to Dearborn, and thence north until M.

C.'s house came in sight.

The wagon was gone!

For a moment his heart stood still—but me so his feet. Turning in his tracks, he made he way rapidly to the residence of one of the members of the Faculty, only a few blocks distant. As he ascended the steps and rang the bell me was overloyed to see a light streaming through the transom, and in a moment the door we opened by the Professor himself. During the hurried sentences in which the situation was portrayed the pair had entered the Professors snug sanctum.

sung sanctum.

He had, within a few minutes, returned has a midnight call, and when Dave rang was seated in dressing gown and slippers before a glowing grate, with a frame Havana, and engaged in the decoction of a hynotic potion in which the thinly-shaved rind of the fruit of citrus limonum, sacch. alb., as bullient., and the convents of a dark bottle bening the legend "Glenlivat," played important parts.

"Sit down, Dave, and help yourself to a dear How will you have yours, calldum came frig dum sine?"

"Hot with, Doctor, if you please, and don!

spare the Glenivat, for I'm thoroughly up. Wish Tom had one." A duplicate of the draught was prepared at Art. but—such are the elastic resources a modern medicine—the same ingredients with for the Professor, were intended to invite a pose and pleasant dreams, were now administered to Dave as a stimulant.

HOODWINKING THE ARGUS-EYED. While imbing the steaming compound while the secular expert might have identified hot Scotch," consultation was held, the resp of which was a decision to beard the lion in

Dave was to assume the role of a poor er pressman; his clothing and general " makeup required no change for the character, -un pour diable well-known to the Professor, to whom he had appealed in his distress. Application to be boildy made at police headquarters to the missing horse and wagon and complete the missing horse and wagon and complex; lodged against an imaginary thief.

Dave hurried over to Wright & Currier's lipery stable to order the Professor's buggy, was which he was to meet that gentleman at the police station, at that time in the old Norm Market-hail, where now stands the Comp Building. As the wide doors of the stable we thrown open, the first object which met Darrieye was his missing wagon, but, in keeping with his new role, he refrained from any recognition thereof. Driving up to the station, he ore nearly the Professor explaining matters to the Police Captain, who replied:

heard the Professor explaining matters to the Police Captain, who replied:
"Well, Doctor, if you say it's all right he may have his wagon. But he deserves a lesson beaving it standing so long."

At last he was seated in the vehicle, at after listening to the Professor's simulated a proof, he lost no time in pointing for the enectory. At the head of North avenue he may —, who, alarmed at the long deny, he started for the gift.

Already the first glimmer of the early day was visible on the eastern horizon. Away from was visible on the eastern horizon. Awayfra the city, where, in contrast with the flaring ra-jets, the sky still appeared shrouded in friends the growing distinctness of surroundia as they drove up to the heap of shapel which his vivid imagination supplied w detail of grisly horror.

ANOTHER INTERRUPTION. One-half their hideous freight was already to posited in the wagon when the sound of rattle harness arrested their efforts.

Dave, leaping to the ground, seized a shore and hurriedly whispered to G- that he up have been followed by the police, in which ca have been followed by the police, in which caresistance was useless; but if it was interlence from Rush students they must fight. The sounds drew nearer, rapidly approache from the north, with no attempt at comment. It must be of those confident in authority, and visions of a leion's cell, of the clamors of public execution, of an ignominous trial, and the blasting of a promising proissional career, alternated with swift cashing about for any possible escape.

sional career, alternated with swift caums about for any possible escape.

Suddenly, as the suspense had grown merdurable, a rapidly moving object showed arous a neighboring sand dome, and at the same isstant Dave recognized against the aky-line that the same isstant Dave recognized against the aky-line that the professor nimeelf. He had followed Dark but by a roundabout way, to see that no further interruption threatened.

Words could do poor justice to Dare's one wrought feelings; but he found some teatherefor in redoubled exertions. In a fer moments the loading was completed, and seling the reins he began his retreat from its dangerous neighborhood.

dangerous neighborhood.

Y—, with the keys of the college, which is was to have in readiness for Dave's reception, took a seat behind the Professor's big hown horse, whose long, nervous strides soon carried the pair past Dave's heavily-weighted steed.

BROKEN TRAINS OF THOUGHT. It was a bard pull and slow through the sal wet sand, and the noiseless progress—noise except for the creaking of the laboring axless taut-airained harness—this silence, combined with the comparative inaction of bolt threw Dave into something like a reverse as the good horse plouded stoutly on. After all, we this what he had pictured to himself as amount the incidents of his Demonstratorship? Was the the price he was to pay for the honor of his the price he was to pay for the honor of in name in the Annual Announcements! Was there no easier, no more savory, mode of the solution of the savory and the ghoulist experiences, the skulkings and hidings, the subterfuges and outrages of manhood which had filled the past night, and mass the yesterday a period incredibly remote!

As the thought forced tiself into his mind, that the uight was indeed past and the gain light of day fast approaching, he involuntarily urged his toiling beast to increased exertion. The faithful brute responded only too well, for as he threw himself forward into the collar manightier tug and strain, there was a sudden cracking and tearing of shout leather; he wason came to a dead standstill, while he horse, freed from his burden, walked out of the shafts with such an impetus as dragged Dam down on to the sandy beach, with more had than grace.

If he had dared to hall the Professor and the

than grace.

If he had dared to hall the Professor and his quondam comrade he could hardly hore make them hear, so far ahead were the already, and so rapidly were they moving the it would have been useless to try to overtain them.

them.

He dared not call, however; for this unlucky contrelemps had happened immediately opposite the pest-house, and it was dollars to cents this he would be discovered by some of the immals, no matter how silently he worked. And here we must leave him for another with four " stiffs " in Owen McCarthy's wares

which had never before hauled anything pears moribund than one of the "b'yes,"—dead drunk, mayhap,—with a case of compound frature (of barness) which would have puzzled is combined ingenunity of the aggregate Facility to restore to integrity; and—worse than all-with the fast-approaching footsteps of the tel-A Milford man, stupefied by drink and the cold, was found near the Fair Haven Rolling Mill the other night and taken in and resustated amid the lurid glare of the moiten iro and the din of the machinery. As he slowly came to and was asked where he belonged, hooked about him in a frightened manner as replied: "Well, when I was on earth I had he Milford."

HAIR GOODS.



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BOST

Sunday Waltzes ar Year's Calls a From Our Oun Co

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1.— in the newspapers of "H Company" caused a flutte circles of dear title-loving B Opera! What a flavor ther flowing syllables! What a siveness and the rarefled all prices, too, were up in a ver orchestra, and orchestrz-cir the dress-circle, \$2.50; iam mission, \$1.50; gallery, 25 times, and I don't suppose a ticket at these prices but some way and talks about i seemed to be no stint of the day night, the opening nigh was to be presented for the 'Carmen," which had made New York, with Minnie Has "CARMEN," WITH ITS SUSI that in Paris had been

which, in the translation for thank Heaven, had left on Carmen," of world-wide f en by "her Majesty's co yored inhabitants of Boston Tickets taken? Of cours taken. What opera-going Beacon street young worns student, would miss "Ca circumstances! Let the pir else; a box of cigars less, a of some of its extravagance, mous "Carmen," with its in its coupcon of naugh tickets were bought, hours dragged on tow evening. But suddenly a w a soft tone, light and screne atmosphere of promi The little slang saying, " Y and you takes your choice," est satire of slatg. The me by the expectan ones to be mysterious and semi-caug eleventh hour the heroine w "Carmen " a possibility is I ness, says the management the eleventh hour this spring yet it is astonishing with wibrief time the tickets that for "Carmen" had been REPERMED AT THE More than half, rumor says. It was "Trovatore," and hours before it was put upoben decided upon. So, it hauk in der Gylsy role, thei and Mme. Lablache in the ters of the "Trovatore." The have been packed for "Carmerately filled for "Trovatore yet it is astonishing with wi have been packet for "Trovatore Majesty's Opera Compan" "Carnica" tickets, who con evening at the high p to be swindled out lection. They had paid and they meant to take their the condicting fate prompts.

skill as conductor in bringing factory a situation on so she Mile. Parodi won much appression and the large qualit blache, too, made a strong his and audience, and the che fairly delighted the whole whole whole we would be the more than the strong has not appreciate the whole whole whole we would be the strong has not appreciate the whole whole we would be the strong has not appreciate the str whole, Mr. Mapleson has not LOST MUCH IN P by what seemed so unfortunational property of the seemed so unfortunatio en most strikingly proven order.
The city is very rich now in a high character. At the M the musical drama of "Saul Eudor," for those who think

the conflicting fate brought strikes. The audience that no vatore" were mostly of thos to please themselves with found no fault with the repre-vatore," but gave great prais-till as conductor in bringing

story will purge the di "Christian matrons" are to this, and various elergyme pressed their approbation. T prices of this highly-moral prices of this highly-moral the regular open is signific the value that the public put ments. While the legitin opens the purses at \$3 per h drams, with all the clyrgy the "Christian matrons" to vertised reserved seats to a for 50 cents!

oul calls "sentimental nuisa Puritanic pride and OUR GENERAL STAND-UP I a golless community, almost over to the world, the flesh, a Among the other good this Siege of Paris," which is now To show how elastic have be regulations, there is every and evening at the "Siege" grand sacred concert,—one at 8 b. m. Last Sunday the Niduscoursed Rosari's March, the selection from "Lurline," Faust's" concert galop, "Ponizetti," a concert waitz, of that ilk, varied with plant haps they called them hymbama Jubilee Singers!

"Donizetti," a concert waitz, of that sik, waried with plant haps they called them Appa bama Jubilee Singers!

A lither southern grd, who deal of her life since the late Continental cities, returning from the "Siege," remarked bearing face. "Why, Bost place after all; I thought it broper and stratt-laced."

BUT! I CHALLENGE EVEN."

BUT! I CHALLENGE EVEN."

PROPER AND STRAY which, like the poor, we have spite of the gaining ascende libera; I challenge any or all the Cyclorama building and of that marvelous illusion, Ninth Regiment Band in a chooses to play, and not feel petitimess, and forgetful of "e uncharitableness," in that vis country set to the music of it have yet to see the person worth anything—that is, who sold to be moved out of the hot spoken of this marvelous addded effects of lifting gramilitary music. "I seem to sful student of history, "the rama of Paris, and, indeed," from its earliest days, up the revolutions, to the present hat this wonderful flusion."

this can hardly fall to be impressed to the music of the GALOP AND wafor, looking at the charge of

for, looking at the charge of I the wounded solder, or Emp his staff, and all the far-reac traditional monuments and most worldly-minded would ball-room, though the waitz-so gayly. The "Siege," I he going direct from Boston, a month, to San Francisco. If month, to San Francisco. If month, to San Francisco. It to turn out all its schools a for the sight that has held Bo instructed without satiety for months. Now I am on the suments, I must not miss the old South. He is called "hero of thirty-six battles, of Gen. Price declared—say the that he, "had rather capture whole brigade,"—a sentime whole brigade,"—a sentime which sounds very big, but w rather poor idea of sense wh flously.

of Government officers, but be in not generally observed. I ever, of several bouses in the which will open their doors to family and the eligible "mut disposed to present himself.

The approach of the New I up the question of New Year Iew houses. With the except two some dozen years ago, taken kindly to the custom.

and thence north until Mr

gone!

gone is tracks, he made his residence of one of the memresidence of one of the memresidence of one of the bell, no esteps and rang the bell, no see a light streaming through in a moment the door was ofessor himself. During the in which the situation was had entered the Professor's

a few minutes, returned from and when Dave rang was aggown and slippers begrate, with a fragrant red in the decoction of a hypich the thinly-shaved rind of as immonum, sacch. alb., egon'ents of a dark bottle beardlenlivat," played important

, and help yourself to a cigar,

tor, if you please, and don't at, for I'm thoroughly used done."
the draught was prepared see are the elastic resources of the same ingredients which, were intended to invite re-t dreams, were now adminis-stimulant.

ING THE ARGUS-EVED e steaming compound which it might have identified as sultation was held, the result ision to beard the lion in ssume the role of a poor ex-

hing and general " make-up" for the character,—un pauve to the Professor, to whom he

to the Professor, to whom he ais distress. Application was at police headquarters for e and wagon and complaint magnery thief.

To Wright & Currier's livithe Professor's buggy, with meet that gentleman at the that time in the old Northe how stands the County wide doors of the stable were first object which met Dave's g wagon, but, in keeping with frained from any recognition up to the station, he over or explaining matters to the oreplied:

or explaining matters to the or replied:

If you say it's all right he can But, he deserves a lesson for so long."

Seated in the venicle, and he Professor's simulated reme in pointing for the ceme of North avenue he meted at the long delay, had glimmer of the early dawn eastern horizon. Away from contrast with the flaring ga-ppeared snrouded in friendly

are noted to thrust them out is are noted with apprehension these of surrounding objects the heap of shapeless sacra gination supplied with every ror. R INTERRUPTION.

deous freight was already deeir efforts. the ground, seized a shovel pered to G—that he must d by the police, in which case

d by the police, in which case cless; but if it was interferdents they must fight.

It nearer, rapidly approaching with no attempt at concessor of these confident from sions of a iclon's cell, of the execration, of an ignominious sting of a promising profesernated with swift castings ible escape.

Let sus, ease had grown unermoving object showed around dome, and at the same incited against the sky-line the delosety-fitting driving-cap of self. He had followed Dave, not way, to see that no further tened.

Dove 'over-poor justice to Dave's over-

tened.

poor justice to Dave's over;

but he found some vent

abled exertions. In a few

ing was completed, and selveran his retreat from the

prhood.

keys of the college, which he

diness for Dave's reception,

the Professor's big brown

nervous strides soon carried

's heavily-weighted steed.

's heavily-weighted steed. PRAINS OF THOUGHT

It and slow through the soft, king of the laboring axles and ness—this silence, combined rative inaction of body mething like a reverie as the d stoutly on. After all, was Demonstratorship? Was this to pay for the honor of his to pay for the honor of his must Announcements? Was more savory, mode of prong than one which entailed erriences, the skulkings and fuges and outrages of manied the past night, and made riod incredibly remote? forced fuself into his mind, indeed past and the garish outroaching, he involuntally

strain, there was a sudden ring of stout leather; the a dead standstill, while the his burden, walked out of the impetus as dragged Dave andy beach with more haute

to hail the Professor and his be be could hardly hope to so far ahead were they addly were they moving that l. however: for this unlucky

pened immediately opposite ered by some of the inmantly he worked.

STUCK! st leave him for another week. in Owen McCarthy's wagon, efore hauled anything nearer e of the "b'yes,"-deadwith a case of compound frac thich would have puzzled the ty of the aggregate Faculty rity; and-worse than all aching footsteps of the tell-

n company.' -(Muss.) Remobican.

stupefied by drink and the ar the Fair Haven Rolling ht and taken in and resuscited glare of the molten from a machinery. As he slowly sked where he belonged, he in a fugnitiened manner and

in a frightened manner and hen I was on earth I hved in R GOODS. ame for an old article

an arrange her the "LITTA u the most elabartistie manner aid of a Hair

The approach of the New Year has brought up the question of New Year's calls in some few houses. With the exception of a year or two some dozen years ago, Boston has never taken kindly to the custom. There are always certain

of Government officers, but beyond this the day is not generally observed. I have heard, however, of several houses in the Mayflower circle which will open their doors to the friends of the family and the eligible "mutual" who may be disposed to present himself. In one of thege houses an accomplished daughter has painted in

water-colors a charming picture of the Old and New Year, and inscribed beneath is Tennyson's much-quoted poem of "Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky." Another young lady has bethought herself of sending New-Year's cards of her own designing to the elect of her friends. So the New Year brings something pleasanter in its train than the ominous envelope ornamented with the chalky-red portrait of Thomas. Jefferson. Her Majesty's Opera, "Carmen or No "Carmen." "Troyatore" to the Front-Biblical

BOSTON.

Dramas and the Wicked World.

Sunday Waltzes and Galops--- New-

Year's Calls and Cards.

in the newspapers of "Her Majesty's Opera

Conjoany" caused a flutter in the opera-going

circles of dear title-loving Boston. Her Majesty's

Opera! What a flavor there was in the smooth-

flowing syllables! What a suggestion of exclu-

siveness and the rarefled air of aristocracy! Th

prices, too, were up in a very rarefled air. The

orchestra, and orchestrz-circle, and balcony, \$3

the dress-circle, \$2.50; family-circle, \$1.50; admission, \$1.50; gallery, 75 cents. It is hard

times, and I don't suppose a person who bought

seemed to be no stint of the buying, and Mon-

day night, the opening night, when "Carmen

was to be presented for the first time here,-

"Carmen," which had made such a sensation in New York, with Minnie Hauk in the title-role,—

"CARMEN," WITH ITS SUSPICION OF NAUGHTI

that in Paris had been so very naughty, but

which, in the translation for our decenter sense

thank Heaven, had left only the suspicion,-

"Carmen," of world-wide fame, was to be giv-en by "her Majesty's company" for the fa-

Yored inhabitants of Boston.

Tickets taken? Of course the tickets were

taken. What opera-going creature, from the

Beacon street young woman to the Harvard student, would miss "Carmen" under such

circumstances! Let the pinch come somewher

else; a box of cigars less, a new gown ourtaile

of some of its extravagance, to pay for this fa-

mous "Carmen," with its interesting suspicion.

its scupcon of naughtiness. So the tickets were bought, and the leaden

hours dragged on towards the welcome

a soft tone, light and low." disturbs this serene atmosphere of promise and expectation. The little slang saying, "You pays your money

and you takes your enoice," turns out the deep-

est satire of slang. The money has been paid by the expectant ones to hear "Carmen," the

mysterious and semi-caughty, out at the

eleventh hour the heroine who can alone make "Carmen" a possibility is found wanting. Ill-

ness, says the management suavely; a business

querrel, roar the disappointed, eagerly. At the eleventh bour this springs upon the public,

the conflicting fate brought about by operatic strikes. The audience that held on to hear "Trovatore" were mostly of those who could afford to please themselves with the course; these found no fault with the representation of "Trovatore," but gave great praise to Signor Arditi's skill as conductor in beinging things to se satisfiance.

whole, Mr. Mapleson has not
LOSE MUCH IN PRESTOR

by what seemed so unfortunate a failure for the
first night, for his resources and the ability of
Signor Arditi and the rest of the company have

been most strikingly proven to be of the highest

order.

The city is very rich pow in entertainments of a high character. At the Music-Hall there is the musical drama of "Saul; or, the Witch of Eudor," for those who think that a Scriptural team.

prices of this nighty-moral Biolical drama and the regular opera is significant of the taste or the value that the public put upon their amusements. While the legitimate, worldy opera opens the purses at \$3 per head, the unworldly drama, with all the elegymen to the fore and the "Christiau matrons" to rally the rear, advertised reserved seats to any part of the hall for 50 cents!

for 50 cents!

Comment is unnecessary, for by this fact we are snown to be, spite of our Old-South sentiment,—which, by the way, some unsympathetic soil calls "sentimental nuisance,"—spite of our

our general stand-up for prosperity, godiess community, almost, if not quite, given ver to the world, the flesh, and the Devil.

agodiess community, almost, if not quite, given over to the world, the fiesh, and the Devil.

Among the other good things going, is "The Siege of Paris," which is now on its last month. To show how elastic have become the Sunday regulations, there is every Sunday afternoon and evening at the "Siege" what is called a grand sacred concert,—one at 2:30, the other at 8 p. m. Last Sunday the Ninth Regiment Band discoursed Rosari's March, the "Italian Prize," a selection from "Lurline," from "Macbeth," "Faust's" concert galop, a selection from "Donizett," a concert waitz, and other strains of that ilk, varied with plantation songs, or perhaps they called them hypous, from the Ala-

haps they called them hymns, from the Alabama Jubilee Singers!

A little Southern girl, who had passed a good deal of her life snoe the late unpleasantness in Continental cities, returning the other Sunday from the "Siege," remarked to a friend, with a heaving tase.

bearing face. "Why, Boston is a right jolly place after all; I thought it was so dreadfully proper and strait-laced."

BUT I CHALLENGE EVEN THE DREADFULLY

PROPER AND STRAIT-LACED,
which, like the poor, we have always with us,
spite of the gaining ascendency of the more
liberal, I challenge any or all of them to go into
the Cyclorama building and stand there in view
of that marvelous illusion, and listen to the
Ninth Regiment Band in whatever strains it
chooses to play and not feel litted out.

for, looking at the charge of French Zouaves, or the wounded soldier, or Emperor William with his staff, and all the far-reaching city, with its

traditional monuments and storied scenes, the most worldly-minded would scarcely fancy a ball-room, though the waltz-tune sounded ever so gayly. The "Siege," I have been told, is going direct from Boston, at the end of the month, to San Francisco. If Chicago ever entertains the wonder, I advise it to make much of it, to turn out all its exployed and Sunday exchectly

t, to turn out all its schools and Sunday-school or the sight that has beld Boston delighted an

for the sight that has held Boston delighted and instructed without satiety for the space of four months. Now I am on the subject of entertainments, I must not miss the old war-eagle at the Old South. He is called "Old Abe," and the hero of thirty-six battles, of whom the Rebel Gen. Price declared—say the advertisements—that he, "had rather capture that bird than a whole brigade,"—a sentimental declaration which sounds very big, but which gives one a riously.

The approach

Puritanic pride and

evening. But suddenly a whisper goes round .-

a ticket at these prices but feels the stress i some way and talks about it more. But ther

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1.-The advertises

GOSSIP FOR LADIES. THE MARIANA OF THE NEXT GEN-

ERATION.

New York World.

You come not—ah! you come not. I watch with a weary eye
From my window as the crowded. Balloons go floating by: But bears it from me aloof, Upon our lonely roof.

Along its rails of iron, An hundred miles an hour. The ex-steam-horse is hurried By the Keely-motor's power: It flashes past the station, And away, outspeeding the storm: But in the passenger-catche I do not see your form.

The trees are red with Autuma, But in the leaf-strewn mead I miss the old, familiar tracks Of your velocipede. Only the streamlet's sighing I hear, and the forest mean, Though the ears of love are keener Than any microphone.

When the children toy at twilight I hear again your well-known voice, Again your merry laugh;
Then I start up and listen,
But I catch no further tone,
Though north and south, and east and west
I sweep my megaphone.

The onal globe 'gins glow.
O my absent lover is colder
Than is the Alpine show!
Barriers more fell than oceans
Have severed us apairt.
And the tesimeter finds no warmth Within his icy heart. Upon the walf of my chamber The instrument I see
Through which in happier moments
You used to whisper me;
But never the call-bell ringeth—

The carbon-points are lighted,

Nay, so many days have flown That the silly spider has built her web O that we two were lying, That we in death might join, To impalpable asn cremating
In the furnace of Le Moyne;
That we from the self-same Brahmin's Identic finger and tnumb

Might be sprinkled upon the waters
Till the Great Pralaya come!

But, hark! what is that music Comes o'er the distant hill?
Hush, tunuit of my bosom!
My beating heart, be still!
Hark! nearer, dearer, clearer,
Comes the lamiliar tone:
It is my lord, my life, my love!
I know his xylophone!

A TENDER HUSBAND.

yet it is astonishing with what celerity in the brief time the tickets that have been bought for "Carmen" had been REDEEMED AT THE BOX-OFFICE.

More than half, rumor says. The opera substituted was "Trovatore," and only a very few hours before it was put upon the stage had it been deeded mon. So instead a Municipal Company. Danbury News.
When the news of the Auelphi's explosion hours before it was pat upon the stage had it been decided upon. So, instead of Minnie Hauk in the Gypsy role, there was Mile. Parodi and Mme Lablache in the well-known characters of the "Trovatore." The house that would have been packed for "Carmen" was only moderately filled for "Trovatore." Even for "Her Majesty's Opera Compane" the buyers of "Carmen" tickets, who could afford but one evening at the high prices, were not to be swindled out of their selection. They had paid their money, and they meant to take their choice, in spite of the conflicting fate brought about by operatic reached Danbury, a citizen, whose wife had sailed from New York that morning by way of the boat, took the first train for Norwalk. They had never at the best been a very loving couple, but they were eminently respectable. He had pursued his way and she had gone hers, each finding pleasure in characteristic channels. But now with the presence of her death upon him, the old tenderness with which he had won her came back to him, and during that long and dreary ride to the seaside his thoughts were busy with the past. He could recall with painful distinctness every help, he had refused her, every cross word he had given her, every coldevery cross word he had given her, every cold-ness he had shown her. All the little acts gov-erned by petty seifishness of which he had been guilty, and which had passed from his memory in the doing, now rose up before him as deeds of monstrosity at whose presence his heart sank trembling away.

As the last train reached Norwalk, he burried out on his westened search, asking here and skill as conductor in bringing things to so satisfactory a situation on so short a notice. And Mile: Parodi won much applause for her earnestness and the large quality of her voice. Lablache, too, made a strong impression upon critics and audience, and the chorus and orchestra fairly delighted the whole house. So, on the whole Mr. Manleson has not

out on his wretened search, asking here and there for intelligence of her, his white lips and remblio frame testifying most eloquently to his anxiety. At last his search was rewarded and he found her. Not dead and mutilated, but alive and unharmed. It was a happy meeting,—not demonstrative, because both were sorely out of practice in that, but he was relieved of a terrible weight on finding her as he

did.
"So you are all right?" he said.
"Yes," she answered; "I ain't hurt a bit, but I was terribly frightened." story will purge the dramatic represent-ation of all that is objectionable. The "Christian matrons" are out in full force to this, and various eleggymen have publicly ex-pressed their approbation. The difference in the prices of this highly-moral Biblical drama and You must have been .- horribly so. was a terribly narrow escape. Where's your satchel?"
"I don't know. I think it must have blown "Didn't you have it with you?"

"No; I left it on a bench, and had gone to the front of the boat to look out on the water when the explosion came."
"That was dreadfully careless. I don't see what you could have been thinking of to have gone off and left your satchel like that."
"Why I never had a thought the boat was "Why I never had a thought the boat was going to blow up, did I!"
"It dou't make any difference," he persisted. "Some one would have stolen it, as likely as not, if the boat hadn't blown up.

There was no sense in it anyway, and it was a foolish thing to do. I don't suppose there's any use to go looking for it now."

"I know there am't," she answered, "because I was sitting right where the boat blowed out, because it was warm there."

"Well, it can't be helped. I suppose, but it is too had. The next time you go away you." too bad. The next time you go away you'll show more sense, I hope, than to go gallivanting all over a boat without your satchel."

IT WASN'T HER HAIR AT ALL. Exchange.

Yesterday afternoon a couple of gentlement were walking down Main street, and a lady with one of these pitch-forward hats was walking ahead of them a few feet. Said one of the gents, "Did you ever see hair put up in that way before!"

"Upon my word I never did. It's enough to spoil the best hair in the trade,"
"And then the color—why, it is entirely off

style."
"Went out of fashion two years ago." The lady ahead looked mad enough to eat

ire-plug.
"And just think of charging \$7 for a lot of hair like that."
"If I had it in my store I wouldn't get rid of it in five years, unless some lunatic came along."
"It can't cost less than three hours' work

Ninth Regiment Band in whatever strains it chooses to piay, and not feel lifted out of any apetimess, and forgetful of "envy, mairee, and all uncharitableness," in that vision of a conquered tournty set to the music of the military score. I have yet to see the person whose opinion is worth anything—that is, who has a heart and a soul to be moved out of the ordinary—who has not stoken of this marvelous spectacle and its added effects of lifting grandeur during the military music. "I seem to see," said athoughtful atudent of history, "the winde past panorama of Paris, and, indeed, of France itself, from its earliest days, up through its bloody revolutions, to the present Republic, as I look at this wonderful illusion." Effects such as this can hardly fail to be improving, even though set to the music of the "It can't cost less than three hours' work each day to keep the miserable tousie in order. The woman's husband that—"
And then that lady in front turned around with fire and fury in her eyes:

"You miserable pupples, Pd just thank you to let my hair alone. If you dare to say another word I'll scream 'Police,' and have you arrested."

As soon as the gentlemen recovered breath As soon as the gentlemen recovered breat

the Pittston man exclaimed:

"Your hair, madam! your hair!"

"Yes, my hair. You just keep your impudent tongue off it."

"I positively declare neither of us saw you

or your hair."

"Then what were you talking about it for?"

"Talking about it."

"Then what were you talking about in that

"Why, madam, i do business in this town, and this gentleman deals in hair in Scranton, and we were conversing about a lot of hair we saw together in Philadelphia vesterday and on which the dealer tried to cheat him." "And is that all?"
"Upon my honor that is all."
The lady looked a little mollified, but remarked with a rather scornful accent:
"It may be so, but I don't believe one word. And is that all?"

And she sailed off with her nose well up in

the air, while the two greatly startled gentle-men stepped into the National House for some-thing to steady their astonished nerves. MOSLEM DIVORCES.

Among Moslems no "bill of divorcement" is ecessary, but only the short verbal formula of Veil thyself, take thy marriage portion, and A wife may thus be repudiated twice nd taken back, but, if the formula have been pronounced a third time, she can only be re-covered after a fully-consummated marriage with and divorce from another husband. This latter condition sometimes results in awkward outretemps. The person chosen to play the part of intermediatory husband is generally the oldest and feeblest poor man that can be foundally bappens that the faithless old sinner, having pocketed and earned his fee, refuses to surrender a pretty and wealthy bride, or only does so after a much longer usufruct than was bargained for and for a further considerable money ransom. As may readily be supposed, such a condition and its incidents have weight with even the hardest-tempered husbands, and co-act with other considerations to protect wives against the risk of talak (repudiation) except for grave and sufficient reasons. Certain it is that, barring in such cases, divorces are now quite as rare among the Moslems as among the Christian subjects of the Porte, and a hundred times less common than among our "more civilized" selves. Before the Cadi, however, as before Sir James Hannen, the law in this respect favors the wife less than the husband. The latter may brave social feeling and cut the conjugal knot when he likes, but the wife can only regain ner freedom on proof of positive ill-treatment or on one or two other grounds of complaint, and even then at the cost of abandoning her dowry and troussean to her peccant husband.

FAIR AMERICANS ABROAD.

Correspondence Paris American Register.

I was seated in a coupe at Dresden; it was two years ago. An American lady with her daughter got in just at the last moment before the train started for Prague. The mother was apparently 40, the daughter half her age. So soon as the train had started the daughter took a good long breath, and said, "Well, I think if anybody ever did Dresden thoroughly, we have." The mother replied, "I think we ought. Two whole days to a little town like Dresden!" The daughter said, "I think I saw Dresden!" The daughter said, "I think I saw every picture in the galiery." The mamma said, "I didn't miss a single thing in the 'Green Vaults." I copy verbatim from my note-book. Now, if one had given years of close study to art, and, besides, was an art-critic, he might see Dresden moderately well in six months,—provided he was very industrious. Last winter, when I was in kome, a wide-awake and agreeable American lady, with a typical, self-assertive, mother-domineering, but bright and charming daughter and a remarkably pretty niece were at our hotel. They would drive to a picture or a scuipture gallery or a church, rush in and rush out. Five They would drive to a picture or a sculpture gallery or a church, rush in and rush out. Five minutes did St. Peter's! Half an hour the Vatican! I was at the Villa Borghese when they arighted, and said, "I will wait and see them leave." They were off again in seven minutes and thirty seconds by the watch! They spent three-tourths of their time in shopping. At the end of three weeks they departed. At Florence I heard them say complacently, "If there is anything in Rome we did not see it is something not worth seeing." These were not ignorant nor stupid people. These stories are only interesting because their nathors were perfect types of ing because their authors were perfect types of a large class of "Americans Abroad."

A SPLENDID WIFE.

We once knew a man who was always praising his wife. On the corner, down the street, at the Post-Office, at the race-track, in the skating-rink, at the theatre, in the sal-that is, at the choir-meeting, he was always telling what a happy man he was, just because he had such a splendid wife, and he talked every man he met into a perfect frenzy of envy about her. Well, one winter morning when it was not yet too light to make one appear overly ostentatious, we sneaked into that neighbor's yard to steal a rence-board for kindling, and nad to wait before we could safely obtain it until that man's wife came out and sawed a couple of armfuls of wood, showeled out, three snow-paths, fed and wood, shoveled out three snow-paths, fed and groomed the horse, and cleaned out the cow shed, and then when she went into the hous

the operator told him to assume a pleasant ex-pression. "Think of something cheerful," he presson. "think of your girl." A terrible scow took possession of the young man's face, and jumping up hexclaimed. "Think of the dence She went nome with another fellow last night, and she can go to thunder, for all me!" He evidently thought of ner, but the pleased ex-pression was not forthcoming.

FEMININE NOTES. A prima donna is naturally a timid creature for her art is alawys in her throat .- Puck. Unless lovers bave passed to the fourth an

last degree, they find a fire in the parlor quite necessary now. Some graceless scribbler declared that the

Marquis of Lorne is the only man who ever swore allegiance to his mother-in-law. Mem. by an Old Maid-" what? L'Homme propose! That's nonsense, goodness knows.

The mischief is that man does not propose."-Punch. Extract from a remance: " With one hand h held her beautiful golden head above the chilling waves, and with the other called loudly for

The safest plan is not to kiss a baby of the feminine persuasion until it attains the age of 16 years. The cartilage of the nose is much 16 years.

A Western paper wants to know why a woman ways sits on the floor to pull on her stockings We suppose it is simply because she can't sit on the ceiling.—New York News.

Canada poets are cudgeling their brains for rhymes to Louise. "Sneeze" is too ussal, "grease" too plebian, "freeze" too cold, and "fleas" not to be thought of for a moment.

Many a man who is yearning in his inmost soul for buckwheat-cakes of a morning has found the simple statement, "My dear, I priced some sealskin sacques on my way home to day," to act like a charm.

A young couple were found out at the front gate one cold night this week locked in each other, arms. They said the combination was lost, and they ceridn't get it, because the janitor was asleep.—McGregor News.

Snodkins (who is escorting a meek maiden of the Port to her home): "Haven't we got most to your house?" Meek maiden of the Port: "O dear, no, Mr. Snodkins. We passed my house an hour ago.—Harvard Crimson. A very diminutive specimen of a man lately solicited the hand of a fine, buxom girl. "Oh, no," said the fair but insulting lady; "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, John, you are a little too big for a cradle, and a little too small to go to church with."

If the young ladies have the least lingering respect left for the elasticity of a young man's arms, they will summarily shoot those big leather belts that now encircle their waists. When the boys want to hug a horse-collar, they'll go out in the barn.—Exchange.

The fellow whose burning love shone through his eyes hadn't the ingredients of a paragrapher in his make-up, else he would not have felt grieved when his girl mischievously charged him with look-warmness. She was the better funny man of the two.—Fond du Lac Lieporter.

Sam recently got married, and told his wife that she might retain all the change which dropped on the floor out of his pockets. What was his astonishment, on Monday morning, to find no money in his pants. He has since ascertained that his wife hangs his pants upside

A school-girl of tender years thus writes to a A school-grif of tender years and writes to a boson friend; "Dear Susan: I shan't attend school agin until I Get some new cuffs, collars, and Jewelry—dear Mama agrees with me that it is my Dooty to take the shine out of that Upstart Mary Jones, and I'll do it if I never

Being recently asked by an elderly gentleman Being recently asked by an enterly gentleman of a matter-of-fact turn of mind what sort of a girl a certain young man, a mutual friend, was engaged to, Causeur answered that she was very highly spoken of by those who knew her, adding that he had been told that she and her future husband, instead of frittering their time ous amusements, were seeking to

gether. "Classics be hanged!" broke in the old gentleman, somewhat irate; "they'd better be hugging each other!" Which shows how little the generation that is passing away knows of the delights of "culture."—Boston Tran-

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. THE AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL RESI-London World.

You happen to have a friend among the per

sonal attendants of the Kaiser, who shows you the royal apartments. Those of the Emperor are simple enough. Two large plain rooms, covered with India mattler and simply fur nished in dark, sober-looking walnut. By his bedside stands, before a prie-deu, a silver cruciffx with ivory Christus, the gift of his father, the late Archduke Franz Karl, on his first com munion, as the inscription at its base tells you. and which always accompanies him on his travels. On his writing-table are lying some coarse Virginia cigars—for he is an inveterate smoker—and on a shelf above is a well-worn military cap, and a few books in several languages. Among them you re-mark two or three in English, for his mark two or three in English, for his Majesty is an accomplished linguist. A long corridor divides these rooms from the apartments of the Empress, still, in spite of her rising family of grandchildren, a celebrated beauty. Here is imperial splendor enough. Ante-chambers filled with choice exotics, Louis-Quatorze furniture in white and gold, rooms in rose and blue and pale-green silk, Aubusson carpets gilded mirrors, curious cabinets, and, what most stracks your notice, a very fine collection of water-color drawings of Tyroiese scenery. In one of the ante-rooms is lying, on stracts your notice, a very fine collection of water-color drawings of Tyroiese scenery. In one of the antercoms is lying, on a deer-skin mat, a huge full-blooded English mastiff, a great favorite with her Majesty, and her companion in all her journeys. He is supposed not to be pro-ficient in German, at least the Empress may of-ten be heard talking to him in English of the purest accent. This royal and imperial hound has a special attendant devoted to his service, a gavly-dressed Moor, sent as a present to the Empress by the Viceroy of Egypt after his last Empress by the viceroy of Egypt after his last visit to Vienna. As you leave the villa you notice a large swing, with which the royal chil-dren amuse themselves, and grazing in a pad-dock are some half-tozen Hungarian mares, who furnish the Kumiss for the Emperor's delicate chest.

The flash of a chasseur's white plume come

The flash of a chasseur's white plume comes in sight, and a moment after their Majesties drive past you on their way home, in a low open carriage, drawn by a pair of grays. A tall, spare man, of soldierly bearing, in the light-blue uniform of an Austrian General, who does not spare man, of soldierly bearing, in the light-blue uniform of an Austrian (seneral, who does not look much over 40, though he is nearer 50, with sandy hair cropped close to the head, and turning an iron-gray regulation military whiskers and mustache, small, restless eves, and the blunt features and heavy lips which distringuish the Hapsburg family. This is the man whom, thirty years ago, a bloody revolution called to the throne of Austria. His uncle, the late Emperor Ferdinand, forced to abdicate, named his nephew, then a youth of but 18, as his successor. That he has so long held in cleck the clashing elements and bitter jeal-ousies of the half-dozen nationalities which compose his dominions, says much for the patience, tact, and dogged spirit of hard work which have carried him through difficulties and dangers where a man of more brilliant ability and impulsive character would have failed. He is master of six European languages, and wins the nearts of his subjects by addressing deputations from Hungary and Bohemia, from Austrian Poland and Cretta, each in their mother tongue. In spite of his almost proverblal misfortune in war, he is personally very popular all over the In spite of his almost proverbial misfortune in

shed, and then when she went into the house shed, and then when she went into the house in when the went into the house in if he wanted to get up now, we were so an maxed that we forgot what we were walting for, and on one who witnessed the enthusiastic welcome he received as he drove through the brillianity illuminated streets of Vienna on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession could doubt as to the place he holds in the hearts of his people.

A list is people.

At Isoli the Emperor rises with the sun, and, after a cup of coffee and a Kupte. At Isoli the woods, Towards 8 the imperial courier arrives from Vienna, and some time is spent in attending to dispatches and passent more pleasantly than in promenading be spent more pleasantly than in promenading it is halls in her company. One evening,—it was rather late,—just in the midst of a most interposition in the shape of a messenger from the young lady's mother, bearing a summons to come upstains whented the sumple saying, "Mother's as mad as she can be, and we may as well walk round the hall once more."

A PLEASANT EXPRESSION.

Norristoen Herald.

A young mau from the country was in town yesterday, and he entered a photograph gallery to have his picture taken. After seati

and Hungary.

Chamois-hunting and deer-stalking are the chief out-door amusements of the Court at Ischl. The beaters start long before dawn, and the game is driven past the Emperor and his party, game is driven past the Emperor and his party, stationed at given spots in the woods. The courters, courter-like, always yield his Majesty the pas and leave him the first shot, which may perhaps have something to do with the numerous trophies of the chase which adorn the Kaiservilla. With a good glass the chamois can often be seen clambering high up on the rocky patches among the pine-covered mountains round Ischl. But a solitary hunting expedition, with no companion but his favorite Jager, rifle in hand, deep into the wooded mountains and solitary valleys which stretch round the Imperial domain in every direction, is more! to the Emdomain in every direction, is more to the Em domain in every direction, is more to the Emperor's taste. Dressed in the rough costume of the Tyrol, they will often make excursions of two or three days' duration, staying the night at some distant chalet, where the only fare, but the game they bring with them, is goat cheese and milk, with black-looking bread, the rank of

their guest being sometimes quite unknown to the peasants who give him shelter. On a wet evening, when the little theatre is opened, you may often enough see the Emperor there. And a quaint sight it is: the Director of the small provincial company receiving the Royal party at the door with a pair of lighted candles, which shake rather visibly in his hands, and an apology for evening dress. There the Emperor, still honored with the lighted candles even in his box, will sit for an hour or two listening to screaming farces and renderings of "Trapezunt" and "Gerolstein" which would amaze M. Jacques Offenbach if he could but hear them. Sometimes he will drive with one of his equerries, or the Crown Prince Rudoiph,—the late Archduke Franz Karl, his father, was often his c-mpanion at such times,—to some little rector of the small provincial company receiv late Archduke Franz Karl, his father, was often his companion at such times,—to some little out-of-door cafe, a mile or two from Ischl, and sit for half an hour under the shady trees, sipping his coffee and smoking his long Virginia cigar, among the little throng of chance visitors, with all the Genuthhichied in the world. He is saluted with quiet respect; for the Austrians never mob Royalty like an English crowd. On Sunday the Court always attends mass in the pretty village caurch, and none more devout than his Catholic and Apostolic Majesty. the pretty village caurch, and none more than his Catholic and Apostolic Majesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' COUNTRY-

HOUSE.

London Vanity Pair. The Prince of Wales' country-house is a pretty two-mile drive from Wolverton, in Norfolk, through a quantity of young plantations, in which the Prince takes much interest. On the left you pass a picturesque building called "The Folly," furnished with great taste, and where shooting parties lunch once or twice during the season. The entrance to Sandringham is through the famous Norwich gates, and so through fine avenue of limes. The house is a model of comfort. The large hall which you enter on arriving is fitted up as a dining-room with a pianoforte, easy-chairs, and two large writing-tables, at one of which the Prince usually writes his letters on his return from shooting. Benind the piano are a quantity of toys for the children to amuse themselves with at the "children's hour" after tea. Here at 5 o'clock the tea-table is placed in tea. Here at 5 o'clock the tea-table is placed in the centre of the hall, and is presided over by the Princess in the lovehest of tea-gowns. It is a pretty sight to see her surrounded by her three little girls, who look like tiny fairies, and who run about to put "papa's" letters in the large pillar post-box at one end of the hall. There are generally four or five large dogs to add to the circle. In this same hall the balls take place. The floor is excelient, and the nuisic is up-stairs in a gailery. At the balls the supper is served at a number of round tables, with one long one down the side of the room.

At Caristmas the ball looks like a large with one long one down the side of the room. At Caristmas the ball looks like a large bazar, being then filled with the most costly and beautiful tables, with a large Christmas-tree in the centre, and objects all around the sides of the hall full of presents for the household and visitors. Their Royal Highnesses arrange these presents all themselves, and no one is permitted to enter till the evening. Some few years back the gentlemen of the household gave the Prince on his birthday a handsome weighing-machine, which has ever since been honored with a conspicuous place in the corridor passing alongside the hall; and regularly during each party, generally after tea, the guests are requested to come and be weigh-ed, a proceeding to which some seriously object. They then in their own handwriting have to re-cord the full details in a book kept specially for

cord the full details in a book kept specially for the purpose; they write their names, date, weight, and costume worn at the time. Thus you read: Heavy walking-dress, tea-gown, velvet dress. The heavy ones generally attribute some of the fault to the garments. It is an interesting book, containing as it does autographs of many long since passed away.

Lac drawing-room is a particularly pretty room, full of furniture, and every available corner is filled with gigantic flower-glasses full of Pampas grass and evergreens. Here the guests assemble before dinner. The dinner-table decorations are noted, and are all arranged by the gardener, whose taste is very good. The bowling-alley, in close proximity to the billizardroom, is most popular. The Princess plays very well; while those who have no taste in this way sit in a little ante-room, comfortawell; while those who have no taste in this way sit in a little ante-room, comfortably furnished with two long low settees and rocking-chairs, and from which vou command a good view of the game. Out of the drawing-room, on the opposite side to the dining-room, is a small sitting-room fitted with bookcases. Beyond this is the Prince's own room, quite full of beautiful things. Here he and the Princess always breakfast, and here, on the 9th of November and the 1st of December, are laid out all the numerous birthday presents. Of the Princess' private apartments up-stairs it will suffice to say that a pretifer room than H. R. H.'s own boudoir, or sitting-room, was never seen. All the visitors' rooms are perfect, nor are the servants' comforts neglected.

Immediately after tea and coffee (when there is a party staying in the house), the Princes aid journs to the bowling-aller, where two little boys, atured in appropriate cosume, are in attendance

to send back the heavy balls and set up the bowls.

The gardens are of considerable extent, and the Princess' dairy is a thing of beauty, with a lovely room luxuriously furnished for tea parties. The usual Sundav-afternoon walk, with all the guests, nousehold, and children, comprises visits to the gardens, the dairy, the farm, and the kennels, and always finishes up with the stables. The company consist of very much the same set each vear, with occasional additions of foreigners. There are also generally one or of toreigners. There are also generally one of two very good whist-players.

DYING IN PARIS.

Battimore Sun's Paris Letter.

I have, and indeed many others have, pictured comething about the expense of living in Paris. Few of us say anything about the expense of visitors here to postpone their dying until they get further on in the world. A man is "ruined for life" if he dies here. It is the most expensive place in Europe to shuffle off this mor-tal coil. Don't do it. Live and spite the tal coil. Don't do it. Live and spite the doctor and his aids-de-camp, the verifacateurs des deces, the funeral furnishers, the cemetery-vampires, and the epdless accessories that demand endless francs. The expense to bury one dead mas in Paris in a day would comfortably support a whole family of four persons in America for six months, "alive and kicking." The red tape, the black cloth, the fuss and the feathers, in the most modest style will absorb nearly \$500. From the hour that Death comes in the house until he goes out Death comes in the house nutil he goes out again, Mammon is actively dancing attendance upon him. I am not surprised people dread to die. I begin to feel that way myself the longer I live here. The details of these expenses, however here. The details of these expenses, however serious the subject may be in every respect, present nevertheless some amusing traits. For example: When in the bill of items you see "tears, 15 francs," "weepers, 10 francs," and "regrets, 25 francs," you are inclined to laugh. When you see a sliding scale of grief represented by social classes, and pomp and show, empty carriages, and much mournful shams, you are forced to smile. When you get those big sheets of letter-paner, lettre de faire part, with solemn black borders and the polite sentence of invitation done in rolendid flourishes of lively lithographic letters, and commencing: "Vous ets pre d'assister aux convoi locument being so hysterically verbose, humordocument being so hysterically verbose, numorous and jokishly inclined, for frequently some of the possessors of these names are thousands of miles away, and perfectly ignorant of the death of the mourned ones. I could fill a couple of columns of the Sum with the deaths of "Lee Pompes Functional Control of the Sum with the deaths of "Lee Pompes Functional Control of the Sum with the deaths of "Lee Pompes Functional Control of the Sum with the deaths of "Lee Pompes Functional Control of the Sum with the deaths of "Lee Pompes Functional Control of the Sum with the deaths of the Sum with the deaths of the Sum with the death of the Sum wi bus," a wholesale and read—made burying and burial-furnishing establishment at Villette that has a monopoly of doing "the dead business." It does "a roaring trade." and divides handsome annual profits to the shareholders in sums of millions of france. It is an availant institution combining extens and excellent institution, combining system and promptness to a marvelous degree, and employ-ing thousands of professional "mourners," tearful personages ready-made or to order. The building alone at La Villette is larger than any public edifice in Baltimore, and has every appli-ance, from nearly one thousand saddened black horses to millions of immortelles, that may be required for every grade of funeral. The men are trained by periodical lessons in the various expressions of "the depths of grief" suitable for funerals of high and low degree, and, though they are proverbial talkers amon and, though they are proverbial talkers among themselves, a smile or cheerful expression of face while on duty would involve immediate dismissal. The master of ceremonies, or ordon-nateur, is a dramatic personage, dressed like the Speaker of the British House of Commons, or a

everything,—the grave being the most ex-pensive item of all. The only commendable feature of these ceremonies is celerity, and the sooner such are got rid of the better. THE PRINCESS ALICE AT HER FA-

Speaker of the British House of Commons, or a suberb flunkey, in black, with a massive steel chain and round cape, in addition to his black, silk stockings, patent-leather shoes, and bright steel buckles, cutaway coat, and the general Court costume. He moves about with more ease and grace, and more importance than the famous prince of pew-openers in New York—Brown. He figures largely in the bill, as does

THER'S DEATHBED.

In the notices in foreign papers touching the sad death of Princess Alice of Hesse we find some toughing incidents concerning her tender care of her father in his last moments seventeen years ago. She was beside his dying bedhis nurse and comforter-during the last four days of his existence. On the last Sunday of days of his existence. On the last Sunday of his life, while he urged all the rest of his family to attend Divine service, he begged this favorite child to stay beside him. He made her place the sofa upon which he lay so that he might look out of the window at the clouds, and said he wished her to play for him upon the oilano. She obeyed, and knowing he loyed certain hymns, she sang them without his asking her. When she turned round she saw him lying with his head back on the oillow. His eves were closed, and his hands round she saw him lying with his head back on the pillow. His eves were closed, and his hands folded as If in prayer. He remained some minutes in this position, the Pricess thinking he had fallen asleep. Suddenly he opened his eves, and smiled as he looked at her. "Were vou asleep, dear father?" said she. "No, my love; but I had such happy thoughts, I could not bear to disturb them." During his illness he was anxious to talk of his condition, well knowing from the first there was no hope of his recovery. He had many last wishes to express, and many directions to leave behind him; but—he could not talk freely to the Queen, who refused to believe he was in any danger. His daughter felt that the task of receiving his last wishes must be hers. Never, in his presence, did she permit herself to shed one tear, nor to speak in a broken voice. She sat peside his pillow, listening earnestly to all one tear, nor to speak in a broken voice. She sat peside his pillow, listening earnestly to all he said to her, often smring him the hymn be loved, and, when she could bear it no longer, she would quietly withdraw, without visible emotion, and, having closed the door of the sick-room, would seek refuge in her own chamber to relieve herself by sobs. Soon, however, she would be again beside her father, the only sign of her late outburst being her increasing sign of her late outburst being her increasing pallor.

"Ah, wo is me!" saith Mother Earth;
"The ever thus since my day of birth:
I've been warmed and petted in Summer's glow,
Then caill'd and folded in Winter's snow.
The leaves of the forest have gone to rest.
But they'll find no warmth in my try breast,
For the Frost-King holds me with bolt and chai
Ah me! wi'll I ever look young again?"

"Wo, wo is me!" saith the murmuring Stream;
"My ripples are silent, as in a dream.
I try to move and perform my part.
But a hand of ice is holding my heart—
It holds me close in a fond embrace;
And the willows with singuish are interlaced,
For they draw their life and strength from me.
Alas! aias! will I ever be free?"

"Ah, wo is me!" saith the dying Year,
As the snows fall fast on a sable oler.
"The flowers are dead, the birds have flown,
The light and warmth of the Summer's 200e;
But the Earth will wake to its youth again,
The stream be free with the Summer's rain,
The flowers bloom, the willows weep,
While I, enroll'd with the ages, seen."
S39 LAKE STREET. EDDIE ARTZ,

Treatment of Small-Pox in the Olden Tim A curious old custom still lingers in some of the more secluded parts of the country of placing a patient suffering from small-pox in a bed with red hangings. It would be interesting to know the origin of this custom, and how long it has been in vogue. The tradition that red is good for small-pox is at least five centuries and a balf old, for we read that John, one of the sons of Edward II. was treated for the disease by being put into a bea surrounded by red hangings, covered with red blankets and a red counterpane, his throat being gargled with red mulberry wine, and the red juice of pomegranites being given him to suck. This was the boasted prescription of John of Gaddeaden, who took no small credit to himself for bringing his Royal patient safely through the disease.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

RHYMES WITHOUT REASON. New York World.

A Hunter, who was a Waylarer,
In the desolate Plains of Sahara, To feed his Wife Moll, And carried the Gnus unto Mary.

A Widower-Mule, with a tear, Said. "Won't you trust me for a Bier?" But the Undertaker On tick wouldn't enter, And bade him walk off on his ear.

A Lion proposed to lie down
With a Lamb; but the Lamb, with a frown,
Said, the mill-en-ni-um
Up to date had not come,
Besides, he had Business Up-town.

A Boa-Constrictor espied
A Popular Preacher, and tried,
His Gestures to copy,
But, when ready to stop, he
Was in knote that could not be untied. RUBIES.

London Cours Journal.

The ruby is so called from the redness which commonly characterizes this exquisite gem. Like the sapphire and the oriental topaz, it belongs to the class styled corundum, the memers of which are alike in composition, though different in color and quality. The true ruby, or red sapphire, is said to be the most valuable of gems when of large size, good color, and free from fault, so that it exceeds even the diamond in value. It is harder than any other known substance except the diamond, which is susceptible of electricity by friction, and re-tains it for some hours; it also possesses double tains it for some hours; it also possesses double refraction in a slight degree. Occasionally specimens are asteriated, as in the case of what are known as star sapphires. Though it cannot be fused by itself, in combination with a flux it may be melted into a clear glass. Mr. Streeter describes its color as carmine, cochineal, or pigeon's blood, and rosebud, often with a play of violet.

The finest rubles are found in Ava, Siam, and Pexu; others are found in India. Caylon. Bra-

The finest rubies are found in Ava, Siam, and Pegu; others are found in India, Ceylon, Brazil, Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, and some places on the Continent of Europe. The Burmese mines have long been famous; the working of them is a Royal monopoly, and the King has, among other titles, that of Lord of the Rubies. The Brazilian ruby is declared to be a pink topaz, inferior to the true ruby, yellow in its natural state, and colored artificially. It is, unfortunately, beyond the power of ordinary chasers to pronounce any critical opinion upon rubies, except as regards their appearance, size, and color, the best being that known as pigeon's blood, which is a pure, deep, rich red, quite free from blue or yellow.

and color, the best being that known as pigeon's blood, which is a pure, deep, rich red, quite free from bine or yellow.

Speaking of the value of the ruby, Mr. Emanuel observes that the rare occurrence of the desired vivid pigeon's-blood color in a ruby of any size causes the price to increase in an even greater proportion than the diamond. For stones of the finest quality he supplies the following valuations: One carat is worth £14 to £30; three, £200 to £250; four, £400 to £450. Under one carat the price ranges from £2 to £3 per carat, and over four carats what is called a fancy price is commanded. After all, perhaps it may be said of rubies in general, that when they exceed one carat in weight no definite price can be given as a guide to the purchaser.

Mr. Streeter states that when a perfect ruby of five carats is brought into the market, a sum several times as great as that offered for a diamond of the same weight will be bid for it; if it reaches seven carats it is almost invaluable.

Tet rubies of a much greater size are in existence. An Indian Prince had one of near twenty-four carats, and it was bought for 156 pounds' weight of gold. Catharine of Russia had in her crown a ruby as large as a pigeon's egg; and there is said to have been one in Paris which weighted 106½ carats. That of Catharine appears to be still in the Russian Treasury. Others might be mentioned, especially that among the French crown jewels, which is cut into the form of a dragon with outspread wings. The first specimens, of course, are the monopoly of Princes and persons with princely fortunes. Even these may, nevertheless, be sometimes deceived, for we are told that two large stones shown as rubies among her Majesty's jewels at the Exhibition of 1862 are simply spinels, and therefore neither rare nor precious.

Rubies may be faulty,—in other words, may

the renowned pigeon's-blood hue.

The best rubles are usually cut in the mixed or half brilliant style, but when sikky, imperfect, or asteriated, they will be met with en cabochen, or with a rounded top, like carbuncles.

Imitations of the rubles are made, and for a time look well, and even real rubles of small size have been produced artificially.

time look well, and even real rubles of small size have been produced artificially.

The ruby may be set either alone or in groups, or in conjunction with other precious stones. Few jewels have a more admirable appearance than those in which a large ruby is surrounded by diamonds. When set round with pears of fine quality the affect is also admirable, though some object to it, as they say that the red of the rubles detracts from the more quiet lustre of the pearls. We do not think they look so well in connection with the emerald, the sapphire, or other colored gems.

A PIMPLE ON THE NOSE.

Denver (Col.) News.

It is a sad thing for a man to lose a character for sobriety and steadiness, after spending half a century in acquiring it. But an amiable citizen of Denver-a gentle, peaceable man, who reads the News every day and goes to church on Sunday-unfortunately finds hunself in that predicament. About a week ago a pimple com menced developing on the tip of his nose, and to that soul-harrowing affliction he owes all the troubles of his life. It has bereft him of the public confidence, converted his happy home into a howing wilderness, and made him the miserable object for soon to point her slow, unmoving finger at. The origin of pimunmoving finger at. The origin of pimpies is a curious phenomenon; they develop slowly. The first indication of their presence—especially on the nose—is a taint cardinal color delicately diffused over the glutinous muscle on the tip of the olfactory apparatus. Unless closely examined it might be mistaken for a whisky blossom, and it is from this very natural mistake that the gentleman in question is suffering so severely. It was first noticed by his wife, who called his attention to it with the remark that a man who had a helpiess iamily and an amiable wife could not afford to spend his time and money in hanging around saloons and in beastly dissipations.

"But, my dear, what are you talking about?"
"That's right, sir; get mad,—fire up and beat me!"

"But, my dear—"
"On, I knew it would come to this. I was

"On, I knew it would come to this. I was warned against you thirty years ago, and if I had heeded it then I should not now be a drunkard's wife."

"What is it you say?. Confound it, madam, I don't understand you at all!"

"That's it, Mr. S.—go on—complete your cruelty at once—strike me down at your feet—smash the furniture—abuse the children. Oh, I knew k would come to this after a white," and the poor woman gave herself over to an agony of weeping.
Stunued, bewildered, and half insane, Mr. S. seized his hat and rushed out of the house. At

Stunued, bewildered, and half insane, Mr. S. seized his hat and rushed out of the house. At the door he met the minister. The good man was startled by the apparition of the angry man dashing past, and heard a muttered curse, the purport of which he failed to distinguish. It might have been a groan of despair, or it might have been a groan of despair, or it might have been an oath. But he saw the inflamed countenance and the angry pose and his suspicious took definite shape. Proceeding with his call, he found the weeping wife, who confirmed his worst forebodings. Mr. S. had been drinking to excess of late, and had commenced to abuse his family.

drinking to excess of late, and had commenced to abuse his family.

The minister at once convoked an assembly of deacons and laid the matter before them. It was all done in the strictest confidence, but in an hour the news had spread through the town. Mr. 8. was a marked man, and that awful nose, growing angrier in its crimson hus, confirmed the rumor and sealed his fate.

That was a week ago, and ever since he has been busily engaged in picking up the stray threads of his character and making a public spectacle of his nose, in proof that it was only a pimple after all.

BROTHER GARDNER'S VIEWS. Detroit Free Press.
"Gen'lem, if you see a pusson rushin' 'roun

de world enveloped in a diamond pin' an' an ulster, am dat any sign dat he pays taxes, rents

a church pew, an' brings his chil'en up in de war dey should go?"

Brother Gardner looked down upon the sixty-

four faces in the orchestra chairs, but not a "When you see a pusson seated in a sky-blu cutter, pushin' de lines over a fast horse an'

cutter, pushin' de lines over a fast horse an' lookin' outer his left eye as if he had de bulge on all de co'ner lots in town, am dat enny sign dat a single grocer would trus' him for a box of sa'dines or a peck of carrots!"

The eider Toots heaved a deep sigh, and Huckleberry Jones silently scratched his off leg below the knee.

"When a man takes up fo' seats in de kyar, pushes folks aroun' on the market, elbows pushes folks aroun' on the market, elbows

"When a man takes up fo' seats in de kvar, pushes foiks aroun' on the market, elbows aroun' de City-Hail, ap' gits de fust place at the stamo-window in the Post-Offlee, am dat enny sign dat when it came to the pull he'd give half a dollar's worth of wood ter keep an orfun assylum from freezin' to death! Doan' you black folks git dust in yer eyes! Dar's a heap of sand an' sawdust in dis woruld dat passes for sugar to de man walkin' by, but when you come to de pinch de sugar ain't dar. De sawdust bulges up an' the sand creeps out, an' you am dis'pinted an' discusted. It's kinder hard to hev to eat cold turnip when you know dat de fam'ly nex' doah am luxuriatin' on sweet cake an' turkey, but it de turnin am paid for you needn't fear for your digestion. I expeck dat de h'arafter am de biggest fing enny of us hev got to work fur: an' I toie you, brudders, dat big seal rings an' pants cut twenty-two inches across de kuil am nowhar' 'longaide of a kin' word an' an honest heart."

A "CHRISTMAS JUBILEE."

A rather rough joke was perpetrated Christ-mas Eve upon a citizen who had been attending a turkey-raffle, and after frequent efforts finally succeeded in winning a turkey. He had, mean-while, been getting into a good fix for a "Christmas jubilee," as he expressed it, and by the time he was ready to start for home it an open question whether the turkey was not an open question whether the turkey was not fully as able to carry him as he the turkey. However, he started, throwing the fowl over his shoulder and holding on to its legs. A seamp in the party, seeing an opportunity for deviltry, took out his knife and stole up behind the carrier of the turkey, as he constructed a rali-fence along the sidewalk, and cut off the un-fortunate fowl's head. Of the course the bird fluttered and struggled, but its owner, not sus-pecting anything wrong, merely changed his fortunate fowl's head. Of the course the bird fluttered and struggled, but its owner, not suspecting anything wrong, merely changed his manner of hoiding it, and finally hugged it close to his breast, and thus conveyed it home. Arrived there, he carefully placed the turkey in the enicken-coop, and got to bed as quietly as possible. Yesterday morning his wife happened to notice blood upon his hands and face; a glance at his clothing snowed that it was in a terrible plight, and she aroused him hastily, fearing that he had been wounded in a fight. Not more than half awake, and the other pretty boozy, he could not comprehend her inquiries. He insisted that he had not been in a difficulty, but had spent the evening decorously and pleasantly, and returned home early and perfectly sober. But the blood! It was beyond his comprehension. Still, he had to say something, and he declared that his nose had commenced bleeding just about the time he got home, and probably in the darkness his garments were soiled. His wife thought it very singular, but she could not see that there was any other way it could have happened, if he had not been in a fight. He effected adversion just then by telling what a fine turkey he had won at a raffle, and advised her to go and feed it and be careful it didn't get out. Anxious to see the prize she hastened to the chicken-coop, but when her eyes fell upon the headless fowl, frozen soild, she went back to the house and commenced an orstion to her husband with the expressive words, "You drunken beast."

FOREIGN VISITORS TO ENGLISH

SHRINES,
Almost immediately after her arrival in London Mme. De Stael is said to have determined to visit the tomb of Richardson, for whose works she entertained an enthusiastic admiration. "Richardson, the great Richardson," the head waiter of her hotel, to whom she applied, said to himself; "the lady supply." be given as a guide to the purchaser.

Mr. Streeter states that when a perfect ruby of five carats is brought into the market, a sum a several times as great as that offered for a diamond of the same weight will be bid for it; if it reaches seven carats it is almost invaluable.

Yet rubies of a much greater size are in existence. An Indian Prince had one of near twenty-four carats, and it was bought for 156 pounds' weight of gold. Catharine of Russia had in her crown a ruby as large as a pigeon's egg; and there is said to have been one in Paris which weighted 106½ carats. That of Catharine appears to be stul in the Russian Treasury. Others might be mentioned, especially that among the French crown jeweis, which is cut into the form of a dragon with outspread wings. The first specimens, of course, are the monopoly of Princes and persons with princely fortames. Even these may, nevertheless, be sometimes deceived, for we are told that two large stones shown as rubies among her Majesty's jewels at the Exhibition of 1882 are simply spinels, and therefore neither rare nor precious.

Rubies may be faulty,—in other words, may have flaws, specks, a silky or milky appearance, or a tint which is too dark, or too light. But fashion goes for something, and voite to rale-colored rubies may sometimes rise very much in value. The least liable to fluctuate are those of the renowned pigeon's-blood hue.

The best rubies are usually cut in the mixed or half brilliant style, but when silky, imperfect, or asteriated, they will be met with each colored, or with a rounded top, like carbuncles. Imitations of the rubies are made, and for a time look well, and even real rubies of small interpolation, and at length gained it. In the right hands, the scene would make a good picture. A somewhat similar inded and to course a made, and for a time look well, and even real rubies of small interpolation. kissed it. In the right hands, the scene would make a good olcture. A somewhat similar incident occurred much more recently at Wakefield, in Yorkshire. The servant of a clergyman there told him that some nighly-respectable looking people desired permission to see the house. "What on earth do they want to see the house for! There's nothing whatever to see; but by ail means, if they wish it." They entered, bowed, looked around, seemed immensely interested, and presently he heard something said as to wondering whether it was much the same as in Goldsmith's day. They were, in fact, traveling Americans, who had imagined that the house was the scene of the "Vicar of Wakefield."

Bar silver-" Sample-room" change. Absolutely false-A set of artificial teeth. France doesn't need any Rhine, because she

" Into the chaws of death," said the man who fell among the teeth of a buzz-saw. If you want to know what new books are out,

has per Rhone.

"A Ripe Old Drunkard" is the title of a new temperance novel. It must be something of a mellow drammer.

By the use of the microphone you can hear the rope walk or the butter fly.—Boston Globs. Or the gum drop. "Keep your patients alive," said an old doctor to a graduating class of students; "dead men pay no bills."

"I presume you won't charge anything for just remembering me." said a one-legged sailor to a wooden-leg manufacturer.

A man was boasting that he had an elevator in his house. "So he has," chinned in his wife, "and he keeps it in the cupboard in a bottle." A manufacturer of artificial flies had a fine exblost at Paris. Thus a long-felt want at the summer boarding-house will be supplied by man's genius.

man's gentus.

"There is no mistaking a real gentleman," says the New Orleans Procupune. "When he approaches a free-funch table he always wants a napkin and a chair."

The civilized Indians of the Cherokee Nation are organizing a brass band; so there will be no further use for the quotation, "Lo, the poor Indian, whose un-toot-ored mind." A sybarite is already ecstatic at Prof. Edison's electric-divisibility discovery. He thinks cigars will be made with the spark in them. When you nip the point off they will light.

A Michigan farmer writes to the Faculty of Yale: "What are your terms for a year? And does it cost anything extra if my son wants to learn to read and write as well row a boat?"

A Western paper apologizes thus: In place of "Mayor N. was tight last evening beyond a doubt," please read "Mayor N. was right," etc. The compositor that did the mischief has been asked to remove himself.

Just while we think of it, why didn't the in-dividual who invented button-holes get up something equally durable to fit into them? We have yet to run across the first button that would hold out with half the persistency that the hole would.

The clouds are ships of snowy mist Upon a waste of amethyst. Slow drifting to the distant West: Their freight—my thoughts—are bord Over the smiling Summer-sea, Unto your realm of perfect rest.

The burning sunset's glory pales
In rosy blushes on their sails,
As far the stately squadrons ride.
Waft safe, O perfumed breezes fair,
Those precious carroes through the sir,
To where the maider doth node.

should she wish nand simple, still nd comfortable. ligivea lady such Luction as the DMPSON'S, 10 Wabash-av.

Marriages and Other Events of the Week.

Olub Parties, Receptions, Personal Notes, Surprises, Etc.

How to Dress the Hair-Novelties from Paris-

CHICAGO.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLING. id states that there was a marked falling off in New-Year's calls this season, and gravely which, he says, "with a lack of knowledge which comes of long practice, declare that there was quite as much as usual"; also, that the ladies received very generally this year, but declined to have their names announced, "pleading that some of the papers in the city had made the practice distasteful by publishing lists which had little to recommend them except their length," etc. In the first place, THE TRIBUNE insists that the calling was general—that is, nearly all the ladies received, and nearly all the gentle-

men called, but by common consent appeared to have dropped the disgusting fashion of striving to see how many calls each could make in a given time, which is decidedly tedious and out of taste, and they merely made "visits " among their more intimate friends. This was especially the case on the West and North Sides. Where a gentleman made North Sides. Where a gentleman made from one to two hundred calls two years ago, this year he confined his list to a tozen, and enjoyed himself much better. It is hard to come across a gentleman who did not make "visits" on New-Year's Day, and ail seem to like the plan well. In regard to the habit of the daily papers of pubsning a general list, any sensible person will ays claim to respectability has as much right to a place in the list as the most aristocratic, and should not be barred out simply because she is poor, or does not receive in a brown-stone front: and, the list being general, no aristocratic lady is compromised by having her name appear in it by the side of one less favored, any more than a good lawyer is compromised by being placed in juxtaposition with a poor one in the roll-call of the Bar Association, or than a lady would be in occupying a seat next to a plebeian at the theatre or opera. The Tribune carefully revised its list, and discarded everything that lacked the appearance of respectability, and the advertisement of the resident of Forquer or Burnside street was only of interest to the immediate friends and acquaintances of that individual. There is no denying the fact that the ensuem of New Year's calling has been grossly abused, but this has been done by the ladies' acquaintances. It would be done nearly or dute as much if their names were not published, and the daily papers are in no wise responsible. and should not be barred out simply

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Mrs. Augustus M. Eddy and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton gave a grand reception to their friends at No. 574 Michigan avenue, last Monday evening. It was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The house throughout was draped with evergreens and decorated with flowers and smilar. The supper was bountiful and the toilets of the ladies exquisite, some of the handsomest costumes of the season being observed.

MRS. PULLMAN'S RECEPTION.

of the ladies exquisite, some of the mandomest costumes of the season being observed.

MRS. PULLMAN'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. George M. Pullman gave 2 grand reception on New Year's night at her residence, Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, at which not less than 500 péople were represented.

Mr. John M. Squire and adiss Nellie Smith, daughter of Charles J. Smith, Esq., were married at the residence of the bride's parents, on Circle avenue, Norwood Park, on Christmas Day, the Rev. A. V. Gulick officiating. Mr. Charles Squire acted as groomsman, and Miss Lastan, Miss Gracie Low, and Miss Roste Knelsly as bridessmaids. There were many beautiful presents bestowed upon the happy couple. They will reside in the city.

Friday evening, Jan. 3, occurred the marriage of Miss Inex B. Angell, of Chicago, to Prof. DeForest M. Hyde, late of Appleton University, Wisconsin. The ceremony took place at the residence of Dr. E. P. Ward, No. 281 Park avenue, in the presence of the bride's relatives and a few intimate friends. The Rev.

Park avenue, in the presence of the order's relatives and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Summer Ellis, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, officiated in a beautiful and impressive service. Congratulations and presents followed, of which the former were sincere and

deener, officiated in a beautiful and impressive service. Congratulations and presents followed, of which the former were sincere and the latter handsome and appropriate. The happy couple and company then retired to partake of an elegant supper, which was followed by a morry time, enjoyed by all, and after a round of good-byes, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde took the train for Appleton, their future home.

Monday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Youker united in bonds of holy matrimony Mr. William F. Emery, of Chicago, and Miss Florence M. Farnham, of Georgetown, Mass., at the residence of George H. Cook, No. 56 North Leavitt street, in the presence of a great many relatives and friends. The parlors were richly decorated. The presents were many, elegant, and useful. The supper was not an unwelcome part of the programme.

The marriage of Miss Hermia J. Morton, daughter of Charles H. Morton, Esq., and Mr. Philip W. Hollingsworth, of Mobile, Ala., occurred in a quiet and elegant manner in the presence of only relatives and more immediate friends of the bride, at Mrs. M. J. Boardman's, No. 243 Michigan avenue, Saturday evening, Dec. 28 (the birthday of the bride), the Rev. W. W. Eyerts officiation. After the customary congratulations, an elegant wedding supper, and the receipt of many rich and costly presents, Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth bade farewell to their friends and departed on the 9 o'clock p. m. train to their future home at Mobile.

At 5:30 o'clock, Sunday evening last, the Rev. Father Downy, at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, united in marriage Mr. John J. Keily to Miss Cornelis Courten, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Coulten, of Baraboc, Wis. After the cersmony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. Joseph Keily, brother to the groom, where a very enjoyable evening was spent. At a late hour the company separated with the best wishes for the success and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Keily.

Christmas eve was chosen by Mr. William Garner and Angusta M. Crahe as the time to celebrate their wedding at No, 312 West Washington street

Married on New-Year's Day at the residence of the bride's parents, Manchester, Ia., Miss Bertha Bailey, daughter of the Hon. Joel Bailey, an old and respected citizen of that place, and Mr. J. E. Hall, a prominent young society gentleman, formerly of Chicago, but at present a journalist of Fargo, Dak. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and ornamental gifts. They left on the evening train for their future home in Fargo.

New-Year's Eve, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 52 Fry street, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. J. G. Heggie and Miss Kate Fraser. The Rey. James Maclaughlan officiated. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy pair received it he congratulations of many friends. Both bride and bridesmaid (Miss Jessie Keaud) were handsomely and appropriately attired. Mr. T. M. Meldrum did the honors of best man. After a grand supper given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Heggie, they departed on an extended Western tour, after which they will repair to their new home at Joliet.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

The marriage of Miss Alice M. Swan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Swan, to Mr. Lyndon C. Lawton is announced for Jan. 14. The ceremony will take place at St. Paul's Universalist Church at 6 n. M. A reception will follow the reremony from half-past 6 to 9 p. m. at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 37 Twenty-fifth street.

Last Thursday evening the guests of the Mat-teson House gave a hop, at which about sixty couples took part. The committee in charge was composed of McSrss. J. P. Wheadon, W. P. Penhallow, George M. Munger, and C. S. Berk-holder, who ably performed their duties. A grand private masquerade was given last-Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Henry Sayrs, No. 875 Indiana avenue, by the young ladies of the Church of the Messiah, for the benefit of the church debt, which they have as-

benefit of the church debt, which they have as-

sumed. Socially and financially it was a success.

A delightful party was given by Mrs. E. B. Harris, No. 1201 Prairie avenue, last Monday evening, at which dancing, to the music of Fitzgerald's orchestra, formed the principal amuse-

ment.
The Occidentals gave their fifth reception last:
Friday evening at Prof. Russell's Academy,
thirty-two couples participating,
Mrs. William A. Giles gave an elegant recep-Mrs. William A. Giles gave an elegant reception last Friday night.

Miss Booth gave a party New-Year's night at her residence, No. 607 Michigan avenue.

A brilliant party was given at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Streeter, No. 30 Aldine square, New-Year's evening.

Thursday evening the Misses Taylor entertained a number of their friends at their home in Kenwood.

The F. A. C. Club met at the residence of Miss Mattie Spain, No. 53 North Sheldon street, last Friday evening. The Club will meet next at the residence of Miss Susie Thompson, No. 14 St. John's place, Jan. 17.

A delightful party was given by Mrs. P. H. Du Vernet, No. 634 Michigan avenue, Friday evening.

Mrs. John M. Clark gave a reception last even-

Vernet, No. 634 Michigan avenue, Friday evening.

Mrs. John M. Clark gave a reception last evening, from 4 to 9 o'clock.

Last Monday evening the members of Company A, Sixth Battalion, and a few friends, surprised Lieut. Robert Vierling, by Comrade F. L. Chase presenting him with a fine sword and belt, neatly engraved.

The Roamers gave the first of their series of parties Thursday evening at the residence of Charles Caswell, Esq., No. 182 Vincennes avenue. It was an enjoyable affair. Fitzgerald furnished the music. The next party will be given on the evening of the 16th at the residence of Abner Smith, Esq., No. 15 Aidine Squarc.

The N. M. Club gave a very pleasant party last Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Cleary, No. 339 West Monroe street.

Tuesday evening Mrs. J. W. Skinkle entertained a select company of friends at her residence, No. 543 West Monroe street. Fitzgerald's orchestra provided music for the occasion.

Last Friday evening a jolly sleighing party, known as "Father Tarbukkyt's Old Folks," left Centenary Church at 7 p. m. and arrived at the Winter Street M. E. Church at 8:30 p. m. when they gave a concert, after which they repaired to the supper room. The party arrived in Chicago about 1 a. m.

A surprise party was given Thursday evening at the residence of 1. P. Rumsey, Esq., on Rhodes avenue. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Miller, prominent members of the Sixth Presbyterian Church in this city, are about removing to Minneapolis. They were invited to take tea at the Rumsey manslon, and a host of friends came along afterwards, a very fine silver tea set coming in mysteriously among the party. The presentation was made by the pastor, the Rev. Henry T. Miller.

Miss Josie Newell, a sparkling and vivacious brunette, read to a large and cultured company, New Year's evening, at the residence of Mrs. M. R. Davis, No. 858 West Madison street, New Year's Eve.

The Utalpha Social Club assembled Friday evening at the residence of Miss Mamie Rawleigh, No. 727 Washington street, the occasion being their fourth p

by all.

A very pleasant "coffee" was given to the members of the B. O. N. S. last Friday by Miss Clara B. Miller.

Clara B. Miller.

The third Masonic reception of Oriental Consistory will occur Thursday evening at their rendezvous, No. 76 Monroe street.

The opening reception of the second series to be given under the auspices of the First Regiment, I. N. G., will occur Saturday evening, Jan. 11, at the Armory, on Jackson street. The marked success in every particular of the first series of parties will assure the success of the second.

second.

The annual charity ball of St. George's Society will take place at the Sherman House next Wednesday night.

The Mignon Club will hold its third reception next Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. C. F. Periolat, No. 387 West Adams street.

The reception of Company th of the Sixth

C. F. Periolat, No. 357 West Adams street.

The recertion of Company D, of the Sixth
Battalion, which takes place at the High-School
Hall, Englewood, Friday evening, promises to
be a very fine affair. A special train will convey
guests from the city to and from the reception.
The regimental pand will be present and discourse music. Kretiow will furnish music for
the dancing. he dancing.
The Neighborly Club will give its third reception of the present series at Campbell Hall, next

Wednesday night.

The ninth dramatic entertainment of the Far-The ninth dramatic entertainment of the Farragut Boat Club will be given at Standard Hall on the evening of Monday, Jan. 13, this date having been absolutely fixed after one or two enforced chauses.

Lady Washington Chapter, No. 28, O. E. S., will publicly install the officers who have been elected for the ensuing year, Thesday evening next at their hall, Nos. 220 and 222 South Hallsted street street.

The H. S. C. will give their fifth reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McLean, No. 503 West Adams street, Thursday evening

brary Association was held Friday evening, at which it was decided to hold a bazaar for one week, commencing Feb. 5, the object being to raise funds to enlarge the library. Committees of ladies and gentlemen from the three division of the city were appointed to make necessar PERSONAL.

Miss Jessie Conant, of Geneva. Ill., is the guest of Miss Helen Heath, 433 Fulton street. Miss Dixie Thaw and Miss Mamie Tutt, of St. Louis, are visiting Mrs. Harry McClelland, of No. 965 Indiana avenue.
Miss Spotts, of Indianapolis, is visiting Miss Callie Bonney, of No. 424 Fulton street.
Miss Belie Bennett, of Geneva. Ill., will spend the remainder of the winter in Chicago.
Miss Marston, of San Diego, Cal.. is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Talbot.
George W. Stanford, Esq., and family, of Ashland avenue, have engaged rooms for the winter at St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

FASHIONS. HAIR-DRESSING. The preference this season is for low coiffures

n the daytime and for the street, while fulldress coiffures for evening are high and low at the same time. Two loops, each made of a broad plaited braid, drooping low on the nape of the neck, torm the present modification of the chatelaine coiffure which has so, long been popular. Each of these braids is plaited in five tresses, making what is commonly known as "five plait;" an effort has been made to introduce the still broader basket braid, which consists of many fine tresses passed back and forth as in weaving, but this does not adapt itself readily to the shape of the head, and hence has not met with favor. The ends of the chatelaine braids are reversed across the top to make the hair high enough on the crown, and to conceal the string that ties the back hair. The front hair is parted in the middle, and this parting is shown provided the hair is thickly set; the hair is then smoothly brushed and crimped very slightly, or else worn in waves, or perhaps there are water scallopson each side; if these scallops are used they must be large, as the small ones look too 'stiff and unnatural to be becoming to most faces. Aithough it is ap object once more to display the white parting in the middle of the hair, many ladies cannot do this, as they have shortened the front hair by crimping it, so they brush the natural hair as flatly as possible, and wear over it a scalplette of short invisible curls and creped hair made on an invisible foundation; he scalplette is made of bair that curls and waves naturally when moistened slightly, and costs from \$7 to \$10.

waves naturally when moistened signity, and costs from \$7 to \$10.

Crown braids are very fashionable again, and there are many double braids in crowns; these are liked by short ladies, as they add to their height, especially when made of the light fluffy crimped braids; tall ladies use the heavy smooth braids that lie close to the head. Hair-dressers arrange a crown braid of hair slightly crimped, and fluished on each end with a little cluster of five or six short curls that meet low at the back, making the pretty Psyche coiffure. The cripped braids remain permanently crimped after having been plaited when moist and baked dry in an oven. Such a crown braid with Psyche curls costs \$30.

oven. Such a crown braid with Psyche curls costs \$20.

Finger puffs are not much used; they have been arranged in stiff set rows, or else stuck about on the head so negligently and in such impossible places that they have lost favor. In their stead are knots of hair, or else a bow, or a single long loop; for instance, instead of illing up the crown braid with puffs, the wearer's own hair is tied very high, and brushed forward to form a single long loop that fills up the crown. A tuft of small curls that are little more than a bunch of the short creve-ceur locks in rings and halr rings is sometimes used inside the crown braid. Of course there is no chatelaine with the crown braid; the back hair is combed straight up from the nape of the neck, and the short Greek curls complete the back. Several pretty ornamental, pieces to take the place of finger puffs may be made of a short switch of hair. Thus it may be tied in a knot with round ends somewhat like the figure 8, and is then strated on one side of the head; or sleet it may be bair. Thus it may be tied in a knot with round ends somewhat like the figure 8, and is then stuck on one side of the head; or else it may be Tyler's, 101 Madison street, at popular prices.

tied tightly in the middle, and the hair drawn back over it to make it resemble a Pompadour roll: this is then placed straight across the head just behind front hair that is turned upward from a low forehead. Another way is to crimp the small braid in long loose waves, and place it as a tress of "undulated hair," as dealers call it, inside the crown braid; sometimes this waved tress is formed of the lady's own back hair when tied very high, instead of the long loops just described. The hair bow of several loops at each end, instead of the single stiff loop formerly used, is on full-dress cofffures. The general object of the hair-dresser is to follow as nearly as possible the outlines of the head; for this reason many ladies use only a single looped braid as a chatelaine, and reverse the other braid across the top or crown in the shape of a letter S. Invisible nets made of real hair of the exact shade of the natural hair are worn across the front to keep crimped hair in brown or black hair; gray nets and those of very light blonde hair cost a triffe more. Many young ladies continue to wear the thick clustering Montague locks of crescent shape on the forehead and temples; these are very becoming to youl faces, but they shorten round faces un-Montague locas of created shape of the bead and temples; these are very becoming to oval faces, but they shorten round faces unpleasantly. Long curls at the back and sides are not used; the short Greek cluster of curls for the back and a tuft for the side or centre of

the crown are more fashionable.

"RAINBOW" COSTUMES.

New York Herald.

Varying the fancy for dresses of black, there varying the lancy for dresses of black, there are striking and attractive creations in which several colors are introduced. A beautiful dress is composed of sath, faille, and very fine camel's hair. The basque of corp-colored camel's hair is cut away above and below the waist, showing is cut away above and below the waist, showing a vest of carcubier satin; a deep coilar and tabs in the back, also of satin. The "Evadne" train has a beautifully shirred front of corn-colored faille, crossed low down by a draped sash of camel's hair. Long, handsome revers down the sides are of caroubier satin, and the back, of camel's hair, is gracefully draped and finished with a plaifting of faille, headed with satin.

A charming combination of velvet, satin, and faille is in the Princess style, with a basque in front and square train in the back, the dress

faille is in the Princess style, with a basque in front and square train in the back, the dress being principally of black velvet. The vest and cuffs are of old gold skin, and handsome panels of the same material extend down each side of the skirt in front, and are crossed by three small sashes made of double-faced ribbon, black velvet on one side and red silk on the other. Two large bows of the same ribbon are placed down the middle of the train. A ruche of red faille, faced with old gold satin, extends round the neck and down the fronts in a line round the neck and down the fronts in a line with the edges of the vest, and covers the front seams of the panels. Another similar ruche borders the train and is continued up the side, simulating a manteau de cour.

An exceedingly stylish and ladvilke costume is in lavender silk and garnet velvet, and a very the ladvilke costume is in lavender silk and garnet velvet, and a very the ladvilke costume.

rich and snowy dress is of black velvet, bright olive satin and brown silk, richly embroidered in a variety of bright colors. A very genteel dress is of velvet, moire antique, and satin, gar-nitured with a rich fringe, each material being of the exact Bordeaux shade.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

In these cold days a man who has a full grate should be grateful. A new synagogue, said to be one of the finest of its kind in Europe, and costing \$220,000, exclusive of the ground, has been opened in Warsaw. Instead of the Jews flocking to Palestine,

they are said to be gathering in large numbers

in the Russian cities. Mitts still hold their place, and are worn at the opera, and particularly for afternoon and evening receptions at home. The most elegant are very long and fine black and white Chantilly

The new altar at the Church of the Ascension (the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, Rector), finished as it was in time for the Christmas ceremonies and festivities, is a marvel of art in marble, and the thousands who have gazed upon it since its completion have admired and praised its many completion have admired and praised its many beauties without stint. The people of the North Side are quite proud of having the finest altar in the city or in the West, especially as it was all the work of home talent, the design being new made by the eminent and popular architects. Messrs. John Tully & Son. It was built by the Barlington Marble Company, whose name is a guarantee of the best work in the country. The altar is of the finest marble in four different colors, all from the quarries of this Company. this Company.

this Company.

Recently on a visit to a very fashionable store on Union square, New York, I saw many very handsome designs in bracelets, and was informed that inshionable gentlemen in the United States and Canada are now also wearing bracelets, as a matter of septiment—as an engagement memento or pledge for the fulfillment of any promise to a ladv.

promise to a ladv.

The unprecedented number of young men who have entered the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College during the past week is evidence of the increasing popularity of this widely-known and influential institution. Over 230 new students have entered since Sept. 1, an increase False friends are like our shadow-keeping close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but eaving us the instant we cross into the shade. The fact that Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co., 263

and 265 Wabash avenue, sold more planos than any other two houses in Chicago during holiday week is the strongest kind of indorsement for the celebrated "Knabe" and the favorite Bauer" pianos. "Bauer" planos.
The peculiarity about the fashions of to-day is, that they may be made either very costly or very economically. The fine soft woolen fabrics are no less desirable than the richest silk and

Ladies who desire comfort during this cold weather, and wish to save money, should visit McCabe & Converse, the popular West Side fancy goods and ladies, and gents furnishing house, corner Madison and Peoria streets. This house have started thus early to close out their immense stock of cloaks, knit-goods, and, in fact, all winter goods at prices from 35 to 50 per cent less than they have been selling. They also make a specialty of Dr. Price's celebrated perfumes, keeping the choicest selection and the largest variety of these perfumes of any house in the city outside of the general office.

President Lincoln once listened patiently while a friend read a long manuscript to Mm, and who Ladies who desire comfort during this cold

a friend read a long manuscript to him, and who then asked: "What go you think of it! How will it take!" The President reflected a little while, and then answered: "Well, for people who like that kind of thing, I think that that is just about the kind of thing they'd like." At the recent Paris Exposition the Wheeler & Wilson was grandly triumphant over eighty competitors, receiving the only grand prize awarded sewing-machines. They sew anything from gauze to heavy leather, and have an absolutely silent feed. J. L. Flannery, 155 State. Heavy gold chains and pendant lockets have been discarded and the newest exposite fee

been discarded, and the newest sets consist of a tiny bar with perhaps a tiny padlock suspended from the centre, the earrings corresponding, only small. We would call attention of the public to the

fact that we have leased for a term of years stores Nos. 229 and 231 State street, and shall continue to keep in stock every article ever made in rattan goods. Wakefield Rattan Com-False modesty frequently deters women from their share of love-making. From fear of being considered over-bold they are apt to be overshy, and thus discourage attentions which they secretly desire. Women are as well entitled as men to express their love, only each sex has its

own way-men with words and women with own way—men with words and women with manners.

"No place like home" when you have an Akam \$15 billiard-table, 22 East Adams.

Never was the croscent used as now for an ornament. It is to be found even in bonnet-ornaments. It appears in brooches, ear rings, bell-clasps, hair-clasps, bracelets, and even on sloe-buckles, the shape being one which beautifully displays the luster of the jewels set in it.

Ladies, see the "kitta Braid" advertise-

Ladies, see the "Litta Braid" advertis A clergyman in Illinois who had been marry a corryman in lillings who had been marry ing several parties of young folks was asked by a brother who called on him how he was get ting along. "On, finely, thely," he replied. "I'm sailing right along at the rate of thirteen knots an hour." knots an hour.'

Chapin, the leading book dealer, 95 Madison The present style of dressing the hair in Paris shows two extremes. One of these carries it up to the top of the head, leaving the back of it flat, as was the style seven years ago.

Every one has his own idea of amusement. At a railway depot, an old hady is taking a nap as the ticket office is opened. A traveler seeing her asleep approaches. "Madame, the train is her asleep approaches. "Madame, the train is about to leave," "Oh, that is all the same to me." "Why?" "I am not going. I come here every evening after my dinner to see the faces people make who miss the train."

Pekin is used for trimming all kinds of costumes made in plain goods. It has alternate stripes of satin and velvet, or velvet and silk, in usually contrasting colors. The ex-Empress Eugenie is not in positive destitution, having just sold for \$472,300 three of her houses in the Rue de l'Elysee.

Attend Sowder's Business College, 278 and 280 West Madison street. Tuition, \$45 to \$60 per year.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

change and Stocks. The Produce Markets Steady---

Grain Firmer, with More Doing-Wheat Strengthened by Rumors of

heavy in Chicago. Four-per-cents were the favor te security, and were sold in large quantities at 19%. The disbursements of dividends and profit here at the close of the year put affoat large sums to be reinvested. Capitalists have looked through the list of securities inviting their attention with out apparently funding much of anything better than a 4-per-cent Government bond, which rans thirty years, and is free of taxation. No doubt a large part of these investments is temporary. It was so during the past summer. There were a great many purchases of 4-per-cents made then by capitaliets and business men who could find temporarily no use so profitable for their money. But when the fall season brought with it an improved demand for money there was an im-mediate realization on these temporary invest-ments. At present it is difficult for investors to find attractive securities. There are few or no railroad bonds of the first-class being issued; those already on the market have been pushed way up in price. The same is true of local and municipalities. There are not to-day \$50,000 of Chicago City or Cook County bonds on this market to be had at present quotations. Business paper does not come within the boundaries of investments. The choice of capitalists is for the present a very limited one. But it is not to be expected that this will continue to be the state of things. As the year goes on business will increase, and with it the demand for money which will lead to large sales of Government bonds. Greenbacks were at 14 of 1 per cent discount in

of bills. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 480 in currency, and French bills 525% in gold. Actual transactions in bankers' bills were at 482 and 486%. Posted rates were 482% and 487%. Consols continue to advance. The quotation was 95 5-16. The Bank of England gained \$550,000 in bullion. For the week the Imperial Bank of Germany lost the large sum of \$3,385,000.

The Chicago banks had an active day on acco

\$19,682,938 for the corresponding week of 1877. The demand for loans was only moderate. Currency was shipped to New York.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the weel

follow the example of the banks, and charge better The brokers are now buying scrip at 96 and sell-

35%. Rock Island 4, to 119%. consolidated sinking funds 90%.

l	COIN QUOTATIONS.	-1-1
t	The following are the quotations in cu	rrency in
•	this market of coins, bought and sold:	
;	Bid.	Asked.
,	Trade dollars \$ 97	\$ 983
	New (412% grains) dollar 1.00	******
	American silver, halves and quarters,	- 1
•	14 per cent discount in currency	******
٠	Mexican dollars, old and new 82	*****
	English silver 4.79	4.80
٠.	Five france 91	54
	Thalers 65	70
	English sovereigns 4.84	4.88
	Twenty francs 3.83	3.90
	Twenty marks 4.70	4.77
	Spanish doubloons 15.60	15.90
	Mexican doubloons 15.55	15.60
	Gold and silver dollars were 100% in cur	rrency.
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	1 1

Holland	40 4054
Austria	46
Norway	2734
Sweden	2736
Denmark	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
	lid. Asked
United States 6s of '81 (ex. int)	
United States 5-2's of '67. (ex. int) 1	
United States 5-20s of '68 (ex. int)	1856 10129
United States 10-40s 1	7 1074
United States new 5s of '81	10/26
United States new 4les	1496 10556
United States new 4 percent coupon 8	100
United states currency 6s	374
LOCAL SECURITIES.	
	Bid. Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)*1	07% *108%
Chleago City 7 per cent sewerage (long). "I	0726 10-16
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)*1	0856 10959
. Chicago City 6 per cents, long 1	02% /103%
Chicago City 6 per cents, short	0119 102
Cook County 7 per cent bonds	0774 1108%
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	0236 103
City Railway (South Side) 1	64366
City Railway (West Side) 1	70 17250
City Railway (North Side), ex. div 1	17 121
Chamber of Commerce	5856
Chicago Gas Light 1:	2:16
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's, *1	4 *105
City Scrip	96 97
Traders' insurance	102
West Park bonds	100%
manufacture of the contraction o	THE PROPERTY.
*And interest.	

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. New York, Jan. 4. -Bar silver, bere, 108%; subsidiary silver from %@1% discount. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong.

and common, respectively. The market closed strong at a recovery of 140% per cent. Among the speculative shares Michigan Central and North-western common exhibited the greatest firmness.

Heavy Chicago Business in Government Bonds. The Local Money Market --- Foreign Ex-

Provisions a Shade Easier.

Smaller Crop Yield.

FINANCIAL.

The business in Government bonds was very

Foreign exchange was steady, with fair offerings

of the business naturally accumulating on the 4th of the month. The clearings were \$3,700,000. For the week they were \$23,058,223, against

are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hule, of 279, 043 378, 912 676, 814 686, 130 304, 600

Total \$23,058,223 \$2,325,536 orresponding week last year \$19,682,938 1,943,302 There is little prospect now that the rates of ex-change adopted by the Chicago banks will be modified. There has been a meeting of the banks to consider the changes proposed, but it did not find itself able to accept them. With regard to the complaints of Board of Trade operators that the new rates of exchange take away all their profits, the statement of the banks seem to be that the brokers are now where the banks were a few years ago. There are too many of them for the business. They have competed by cutting rates.
Their rates were based on the similar conduct of the banks in cutting down rates on exchange. The proper reform is for the Board of Trade now to

ing at 97.

The stock market was dull, with a decided down ward movement in prices. Stocks are suffering from a lack of appreciation on the part of investors of their attractions. Very little of the money now seeking investment appears to go through the hands of stock-brokers. New York Central de-Lake Shore %, to 67%, Northwestern, preferred, %, to 76%, St. Paul 1%, to 34%, the preferred 1%. to 75, Illinois Central %, to 80%. Union Pacific 1/2, to 6814, Erie 1/4, to 21 1/4, Wabash 1/4. to 21½, Ohio & Miss. ½, to 7½, C., C. & I. C. 1, to 5, St. Joe, preferred, ½, to 34½, Delaware & Hudson 1½, to 38, Lackawana 1½, to 43½, Jersey Central 1½, to 33½, Western Union ½, to 94½.

The gains were: Atlantic & Pacific 1, to 29½,

St. Joe, common, 14. to 1314, C., C., C. & I. 16, to Northwest gold bonds were 103%, and St. Paul

The following are the quotations in	currency in
this market of coins, bought and sold:	
Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars \$ 95	
New (412% grains) dollar 1.00	
American silver, halves and quarters,	
4 per cent discount in currency	
Mexican dollars, old and new 82	
English silver 4.79	
Thalers 65	70
English sovereigns	
Twenty marks 4.70	
Spanish doubloons	
Mexican doubloons	
Gold and silver dollars were 100% in o	urrency.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	1 1
Sizty de	avs. Sight.
Sterling482	
Belgium522	511194
Act.	1.0 1 2

Austria	46
Norway	2734
Sweden	2736
Denmark	27%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked
United States 6s of '81 (ex. int) 106/6	10656
United States 5-2 s of '67. (ex. int) 102	10254
United States 5-20s of '68 (ex. int)104%	10:50
United States 10.40s	Itinetà
United States 10-40s	10734
United States new 416810496	105%
Chiled Status new anda	100
United States new 4 percent coupon 9:14	
United States currency 6s	4 ***
LOCAL SECURITIES.	1.
Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)*107/4	*10836
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long). 10726	*10-16
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)*108%	*10950
Chicago City 6 per cents, long 1025	10336
Chicago City 6 per cauts, short 101/9	102
Cook County 7 per cent bonds 10714	*10854
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds 10234	*103
City Railway (South Side) 1645	16
Cuv Kailway (West Side)	17250
City Rallway (North Side), ex. div 117	121
Chamber of Commerce 5816	
Chicago Gas Light 12-16	******
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's, 114	*105
	97
	102
Traders' Insurance	10096
West Park bonds 99%	100/8
*And interest.	
And interest.	2 1

State bonds were steady. The stock market was strong in the early dealings at an advance of \$4@1% per cent, except for coal stocks, which declined \$4@1% per cent. During the afternoon the general list fell off \$4@1 per cent, and St. Paul 11/201% per cent for preferred western common exhibited the greatest firmness. Investment shares were strong throughout the day, with only small amounts of Rock Isiand. Harlem, Panama, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy offered. The announcement that Judge Harlam had decided in favor of the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Road caused an advance in bonds, but the stock declined.

Transactions aggregated 162, 000 shares, of which 25, 000 were Eric 14, 000 Lake Shore, 21, 000 Northwestern common. 7,000 preferred, 17, 000 St. Paul common. 8, 000 preferred, 33, 000 Lackawanna, 4, 500 New Jersey Central, 2,500 Morris & Essex, 2, 800 Cleveland. Columbus. Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 2, 700 Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, 2, 400 Western Union. 1, 700 Missouri, Kaosas & Texas, 1, 300 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.

The money market is easy at 3 per cent. Prime

The money market is easy at 3 per cent. Prime

The money market is easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.
Sight exchange, sixty days, 487.
The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$1,574,400; specie, increase, \$472,100; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,065,500; deposits, increase, \$2,963,300; circulation, increase, \$272,-100; reserve, increase, \$796,775. The banks hold \$11,275,550 in excess of their legal requirements.

| New 4568 | STOCKS |

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Consols for money, 945-16; account, 85 7-16. account, 95 7-16.

American securities—Reading, 12%; Erie, 22%; Erie preferred, 37%;
United States bonds—'67s, 104%; 10-40s, 110%; '4%s, 107%;
PARIS, Jan. 3.—Rentes, 110f 67%c.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotation	s for	Januar	r deli	very o	n the
leading articles fe	r the	last two	buein	ess da	ys:
	1077		iday.	Satu	rday.
Mess pork		8	7.42%	8	7.42%
Lard			5.45		5. 4259
Shoulders, boxed		312 20 21	2.57%		2.5759
hort ribs, boxed			3.60		3,60
Whisky			1.66		1.08
Wheat			824		823%
orn			2944		t 2994
Data	*******		1199		1994
(ye			43		4354
Barley			95		9679
ive hogs			2.95	2.65@	
attle		2.000	5.00	2,000	5.00
The following w	ere the	e receipt	s and	shipp	nents
of the leading artic					
ng the twenty-for	ir hou	re endin	g at 7	o'clo	ck on
aturday morning					
	and C	orrespon	aing c		
nonthe ago:					

	BECEL	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
114	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
our, bris	8,570	10,385	8,918	9,90	
neat, bu	63, 475	53, 972	47,909	27,08	
rn. bu	117,762	9, 145	78,829	1,89	
ts, bu	42,170	13,002	27,060	11, 26	
e. bu	3,1150	700	500	**** ****	
rley, bu	8,038	11.607	9,035	3, 79	
ass seed, 1bs	37,450	48, 045	48,000	32.87	
seed, Iba	66, 150	74.650		69, 959	
corn, lbs	20,000	20,000	28,010	12,52	
meats, Ibs	360,060	643, 136	3,746,560		
ef, tcs		23		424	
ef, bris			631	28	
rk, bris	301		710	1.71	
d. lbs	467, 759,	434, 723	902, 319 1		
low, lbs	75, 130	22, 3 15	23,800	48,630	
tter, lbs	79, 174	77, 397	104, 385	106,033	
hogs, No	877	793	275	254	
e hogs, No.	23, 809	30, 209	1,018	4,518	
tle. No	2,034	2, 251	2,112	3,64	
еор. Хо	692	1,333	334	771	
les, lbs	174.423	173, 276	196, 450	238, 213	
o!. lbs			250 .	*** *****	
chwin's, brls	27,007	120,399	****	120,98	
stoes, bu		334		40	
il, tons	2.319	2,962	1,154	1,059	
v. tons	50	100		. 10	
mber, m ft.	25.5	79	1, 267	570	
ngles, m	160	80	160	85	
t, bris	910	320	1,071	713	

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city

consumption: 759 bu wheat.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 7 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars No. 2 hard, 43 cars No. 2 soft spring, 49 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars rejected (131 wheat); 26 cars high mixed cora, 13 cars new do, 13 cars new mixed, 56 cars No. 2 corn. 4 cars rejected (112 corn): 8 cars white oats. jected, 1 car No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars extra do, 1 car feed (8 barley). Total, 274 cars, or 113,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,020 bu wheat, 53,544 bu corn, 1,535 bu cats, 11,717 bu barley. The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	Jan. 4,	Dec. 28,	Jan. 5.
.Receipts-	1879.	1678.	1878.
Plour, bris	60,509	64, 334	62,974
Wheat, bu	560, 468	443, 380	522,013
Corn, Du	726, 838	3 84, 720	60, 230
Oats, bu	255, 380	163, 407	81,670
Rye, bu	28,840	23, 405	8, 890
Bariey, bu	82, 183	70, 158	53, 647
Dressed hogs	2,024	3,248	1,242
Live hogs. No	118,688	162, 404	163,940
Shipments-	15, 620	16,036	16,408
Flour, bris	61,553	46, 391	62, 645
Wheat, bu	296,740	130, 940	229,748
Corn. ou	257, 578	151, 1960	34,034
Data, bu	137, 474	97,863	43,411
Rye, bu	3,861	5,577	392
Barley. bu	74,749	71,013	46, 425
ressed hogs	1,460	1,3:48	502
Live hogs, No	9, 332	13, 246	14,619
Cattle, No	13,043	8, 409	11,683
The following were t	he ernor	ta from N	aw Vork

The report wes telegraphed from New York Saturday that the current issue of the Produce Exonly 360, 000, 000 bu, instead of 425, 000, 000 bu, The latter are the pigures of the Agricultural Bu rean at Washington, and are based on an estimate of 13 bu to the reported acreage. It was stated that the New York Produce Exchange Weekly esti-mates that only 46,000,000 are now left available or export from the United States.

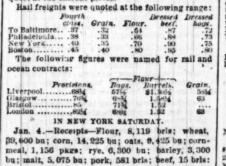
Sacramento Bee of a late date says of the cold, dessicating north winds then prevailing on the Pacific Coast: "If they continue a fortnight longer they will destroy all [the wheat] that has so far been planted in the great vaileys of the inte-We reported a few weeks ago that a shipment of 500 bris pork was being made from this city to California via Cape Horn, that route being cheaper

than the one "across the continent." That ship-ment is now being followed by one of 500 tcs lard, the order for which was received here Saturda The new Produce Exchange Building at Toledo, O., is spoken of very highly as at once elegant and commodious, being well adapted to the large

and increasing business of that city.
The leading produce markets were firm Saturday, with more business doing than is usual the were generally light, owing to continued cold eather, and there was a good demand for futures in provisions, wheat, and corn. Wheat was, strengthened by the report that recent estimates nake the crop about one-seventh smaller than the hitherto accepted figures.

Dry goods met with a light demand for reassort-ment, and ruled steady. The grocery market was without important change. For the season the demand is liberal, and the tenor of prices remains fairly firm. Coffees and rice are the firmest articles in the list. Nothing new was noted in con-nection with the fish, dried-fruit, and cannedgoods markets. Butter was fairly active and firm. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. There was only a light movement in oils, and prices were not sub-jected to any change. Coal continues active and firm. Bagging was dull, as were also leather and

The lumber market was unchanged. The demand was moderate and unevenly distributed among the yards, and prices were uniformly steady. The wool, broom-corn, and seed markets were quiet. Hay was firm, the supply being light, with au improving inquiry from the local trade. All grades of domestic salt were quoted higher. The stock here is said to be light, and the receipts all come now by rail at increased cost over sum-mer rates. The hide market was steady. Poultry and game were plenty, and in only fair local re quest at the current prices.



bu; malt, 5,075 bu; pork, 581 brls; beef, 15 brls: cut meats, 4, 135 pkgs; lard, 2, 110 tcs, whisky, 455 brls. Exports-Twenry-four bours-Flour, 8, 000 brls; wheat, 79,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu. PROVISIONS IN LIVERPOOL

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

of wheat at points named Saturday:

The following shows the receipts and shipments

The following were the stocks of pork, lard, Pork, bris. 1, 100 8, 299 6, 377 2, 508 Bacon, Doxes 28, 000 31, 515 40, 641 25, 361 and bacon in Liverpool on dates named:

312,863 GOODS RECKIVED at the Port of Chicago, Jan. 4: Field, Leiter & Co., 1 case cotton goods and 10 cases dry goods; Cavanagh & Bodle, 5 casks brandy; Crerar, Adams & Co., 3 cases dry goods. Collections, \$2,500.37.

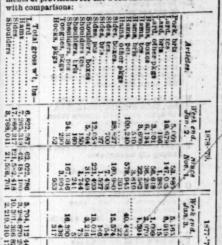
PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were somewhat less active, and averaged easter, though the market was generally firm after the outset. There were more buying orders from outside for futures than on previous days of the week, but local purchasers were not quite so numerous. Liverpool telegrams were unchanged, and our receipts of hogs rather light.

of hogs rather light.

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed at the points named since Nov. 1, 1878, as compared with the returns of previous seasons, and the total packing of the season of 1877-'8:

To date. To date. To date. Points. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1 The following is a detailed statement of the ship-ments of provisions for the week and since Nov. 1, 1878, with comparisons:



tons at \$7.2567.50 per ton on track, and \$7.50 free on CORN-MEAL—Sales were 20 tons coarse at \$10.00 per

OTHER MILL-STUFFS-Were inactive.

SPRING WHEAT-was fairly active and stronger, advancing \$5c, and closing \$6c above the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were quiet, but steady on cargoes, and our receipts were amail, with relative, but more firmly held, and some interior markets were stronger. The chief cause of our increased firmness seemed to be the report from New York that the wheat crop of the United States last year was some \$5,000,000 but less than the previously published estimates. This led a good market were used to be the report from New York that the wheat crop of the United States last year was some \$5,000,000 but less than the previously published estimates. This led a good market was some \$5,000,000 but less than the previously published estimates. This led a good market and the property of the states and the states are supposed to a good and the states of the states are supposed to a good and the states are supposed to saying demands on order grades, and little No. 2 offered. Seller February opened at 834c, improved to 834c. Seller March soid at 844c/84c; closing at 845c. Seller the month was quiet at 825c. Spot. sales were reported of 94,000 but No. 2 at 825c/85c; closing at 85c/700 (Central nominal a about 69c): 10,000 but rejected at \$663.25c; and 4,400 but by sample at 525c/867ac. Total 125,600 but.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull, with very little demand, but advanced about ½c, per bu, in symmathy with spring. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 red at 85c/85c. Total, 2.87 bu.

Winter WHEAT—Was dull, with very little demand, but advanced about ½c, per bu, in symmathy with spring. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 red at 85c/85c. Total, 2.87 bu.

Winter WHEAT—Was dull, with very little demand, but advanced about ½c, per bu, in symmathy with spring. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 red at 85c/85c. Total, 2.87 bu.

There was not much demand for shipment, but the offerings were light, and futures were in fair request, but the offering were light, and futures were in fair request.

bu rejected at 17002756; 14, 400 bu by sample at 2306
230 on track, and 2,000 bu ears at 31560356. Total,
76,000 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and about 16c firmer. The receipts were light, other grains higher, and there was
a rather better inquiry for cash and futures, with few
ofierings. The deliveries were liberal, but these oats
were taken to carry against next month, hence did not
press, on the market and weaken it. Selior Japuary soid at 1956c, and May at 2346c. April sold at
2046c. No. 2 soid at 1956c, and No. 2 white at 2046c.
March at 204204c, and May at 2346c. April sold at
2046c. No. 2 soid at 1956c; and No. 2 white at 2046c.
Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 write at 2646c;
11, 200 bu No. 2 at 1956c; and No. 2 white at 2646c;
11, 200 bu No. 2 at 1956c; and you but you sample at 2046c.
As the stronger under a better demand for futures, with light offerings. No. 2 sold at 43c, and a
round lot at 434c. January was quiet and firm at 436
434c, and February at 44c asked. Oash sales were reported of 7, 400 un No. 2 at 4366434c; 1, 700 bu by sample at 336665c on track; and 8.00 un do at 445c free on
board. Total, 9, 900 bu.
BAKLEY—Was in better demand and higher. The
offerings were very light, and several orders were received for No. 2 which sold at 3868956c, and A. D. &
Co. 's at 36627756c; January was firm at 36c and februarry at 694c, both opening at these figures and closing
with higher prices asked. Changes were made at 36c
difference. Extra 3 was nomunal at 50656c, and 4 futures were quoted at 5063050c for January and 51c for
next month. No. 3 was steady at 3864376c; Sou bu.
No. 3 at 38cc. 3,200 bu by sample at 40586c. Cash sales
were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 18062776c; Sou bu.
No. 3 at 38cc. 8,200 bu.
BORNING CALL.
Sales were: Mess pork, 250 bris at 764c for March.
Lard—560 tos for March at 55. 60. Short ribs—50,000
lbs at 53.575 for February.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4-11:30 s. m. -FLOUR-NO. 1, 1

Special Dispuses to The TITUME.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-NO. 1, 228;
No. 2, 184.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 38; No. 2, 38 6d;
spring, No. 2, 83 3d@68 10d; white. No. 1, 28 3d; No.
2, 88; club, No. 1, 38 8d; No. 2, 38 3d. Corn-New,
No. 1, 228 3d; old, No. 1, 228.

PROVISIONS-POTS, 498. Lard, 308 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4 - COTTON-Market easier at 5 7-16
(5) 11-16d. Sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export,
2,000; Amer Can. 5,500,

LONDON, Jan. 4 - REFINED PREDILEUM-95/694d.

LINERRO OIL-238 10d.

ANTWERS, Jan. 4-PETROLEUM-224c.

The following were received by the Chicago Board
of ITade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 18@228; winter, 86 64.353; No. 2 spring, 63 10d,488 3d; white,
88 11d,688 3d; club, 68 3d;628 8d. New corn, 228 3d; old,
258. FORE, 608. Lard, 38 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Prime Mess Park—Eastern. 448;
Western, 48. Bacon-New Cumberlands, 248 6d; short
risk, 36s; hams, 33s. Lard, 33s. Cheese, 43s. Tailow,
269 5d.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn quiet.

LARGOS off const-Wheat sheady; corn quiet. Cargoes
on passage—Wheat inactive. Weather in England—
Frooty.

NEW YORK. New York, Jan. 4.—Corron—Market dull; 9 7-180 9-16; futures firm; January, 9.50c; February, 9.69c;

March, 9.85c; April, 10c; May, 9.12c; June, 10.20c; July, 10.29.

FLOUR—Steady: receivts, 8,000 bris; super State and Western, 83,0063.50; common to good extra, 23.50 4,00; good to choice, 84,0564.50; white wheat extra, 84,5565,23; extra Ohio, 83,7065.00; 85, Louis, 83,60 1.5505.25; extra Ohlo, \$3,70e55.00; 8f. Louis, \$3,20e5.15; Minnesota patent process. \$5,5068.00.
15; Minnesota patent process. \$5,5068.00.
16nain—Wheat quiefs in 0.3 Chicago spring, 9ic. No. do., 95c; ungraded red. \$1.08:1 No. 3 do., \$1.00.
1054; No. 2 do., 9i46; No. 1 do., \$4.0.
1054; No. 2 do., \$1.00.
1054; in 0.2 do., \$1.00.
10.10; extra do., \$1.00.
10.10; extra do., \$1.00.
10.10; extra dimensional total and unchanged.
10.10; in 10.10; extra dimensional total and unchanged.
10.10; in 10.10; in 10.10; in 10.10; extra dimensional total and unchanged.
10.10; in 10.10; i

Hors—Quiet and unchanged.
GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Buggr in good demand; fair to good refining. 6% 66%c. Molanes dui and unchanged. Hice quiet but sicady.
PERSOLEUM—Firm; United, \$1.01/401,08%; crete.
754.6846; refined, side.
TALLOW—Steady at 66/664c.
RESIN—Market dull at \$1.5501.374.
TUAPRATICE—Firm; Western, 17628c.
Listries—Demand fair and market firm; hemlessole, Buenos Ayrea, and Rio Grande, light, middle, so heavy weights, 22c.
WOOL—Defressio firms. 30043c; pulled, 17638c.
unwashed, 10625c; Texas, 13625c.

bote, niceos Ayrea, and oranue, ann. middle of heavy weights, 226.

Wool-Dofficatio fisces, 30243c; pulled, 1733c; unwashed, 10225c; fexas, 1325c.

Provisions-Pork quiet but steady; mess, 37.25; old. \$8.50; new, duil and unchanged. Cut means quies; long clear middles, 45c; short do, 45c. Lard quies; prime steam, 55.87463b; io.

Butter-Nominally unchanged.
Whitsxy-31.13.

Marals-Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; fingot Lake, 15%616c. Pig-iron stull and unchanged; fingot Lake, 15%616c. Pig-iron stull and unchanged; and the country to the country of t

Nails-Cut, \$2.10@2.15; clinch, \$4.25@5.25

BUEFALO. Burrale, Jan. 4.—Market was at a standard at the live-stock yards to-day. No stock received or shipped the last twenty-four hours. Unly a few sales of carlots of grain made. The uncertainty of shipments restricts trade. Prices nominally unchanged.

CENTRAL PARK'S SWAN. The Death of "Joff," the Children's Pavis

the Death of "Joff," the Children's Paverite, at an Advanced Age.

Six young swans sat in a circle on the ice in the reserve pand at Seventy-second street in the Central Park yesterday. Other swans, black red, white, or yellow-beaked, were gathered about them, and the smaller varieties of water. fowl were scattered around. The little swans

Central Part y vesterous, voters shan, out, and there is a superior of the control of the contro

mate torn to pieces and dead. Jeff moursel her loss deeply.

Three years ago the Park police observeds Three years ago the Park police observed a young and pretty woman, dressed in mourning, who daily sat at the edge of the lake and fel Jeff with cake and bread for hours. She welld remain talking to Jeff, who would allow her to caress her. Sometimes the young woman would begin to sing in soft, low tones, and then Jeff showed the greatest pleasure. The police, curious to know who this strange-acting young woman could be, followed her home one day. They saw her enter a house on Madison avenue, and then learned that the young woman's mind was affected by the grief caused by her lower having been killed in the War. Her family knew of her visits, and, unknown to herself, had her closely followed.

Superintendent Conklin vesterday sent Jaff's remains to the museum of the Brown University, in Providence.

FIRST LOVE.

Down amid the buttercups,
'Mid the crimson clover,
'Mid the creamy daffodils
Which the sun shines over,
You and I together met—
Bo you still remember?
Which was it—I quite forget—
August or September?

Love at first sight, was it not?
How we bushed that morning.
And formality despised.
Introductions scorning.
'What's your name?'' you said, and I
Answered, 'Jack. What's yours?''
'Nellie.'' you then made reply;
And we happy wooers Spent an hour in loving looks

And you told me I was far Nicer than your brother. Sticky caudy, too, we ate: Adieu, O youthful Heaven:
(Though, 'bon my word, to us 'twas sweet)
You eight, and I eleven. K. S. M.

[TO BELLE.]

If I could only have my way,
Commencing from this very day,
There's not a dream, desire, or hope,
That can within your mind find scope,
But what I'd have you realize.
No tears should ever dim your eyes,
Nor trouble, sorrow, cares, or pain
E'er wound your teader heart again.
Your life one long, sweet dream should be,
"Them's my sentiments"— "You near me."
Cuicago, Dec. 31.

A. C. Basss.

In His Stocking. Detrait Sive Press.

They shoved along on a window-sill in the post office to give WickedJack room to sit dows, and then resumed their conversation about their claus gifts. One boy got a knife, another a pair of skates, and the third stammered a little as he stated that he received a diamond pin.

little as he stated that he received a diamond pin.

"And you traded it for a deg?i inquired one.

"Well, no; I gave it to the baby to play with and he swallowed it."

"Diamonds is good buff for common butt-blacks," observed Jack as he cleaned his usid with his a tooth-pick, "but you orter seen the gold watch I got! I tell you the fourteen dismonds and twenty-one pearls in the cases made me scream right out when I hauled it from the stocking! I was so weak in the knees I could hardly get down town."

"And is it to home i"Inquired theboy with a frost-bitten ear.

frost-bitten ear.
"Up home! Do you think I'm 'lasses candr!"
scornfully replied Jack as he got down. "Not
much! I rested it to a member of the Legisleture at two dollars a day."

The London Missionary Society have received a letter from the Rev. J. B. Thomson, dated from Ujiji, announcing the safe arrival on Ass. 33 of the main body of the Society's expedition at its destination on Lake Tanganyika. Though, at its destination on Lake Tanganyika. \$3 of the main body of the Society's expedited at its destination on Lake Tanganyika. Thours, as will be remembered, this expedition met with a long series of disasters and delays in the construction, they have now been successful in performing one of the quickest and most prosperous journeys from Mowapwa to Ujiji, having been but seventy-three days on the road Messrs. Thomson and Hore have already found an apparently healthy site for their station close to Kinegoma Bay, and about three miles from Ujiji.

SPOR'

THE T RECORDS P The trotting-horse br ularly those of Kentuci this pet theory regarding to colts when trotting horses, the fallacy and already been exposed in ? hoped when this matter ward, something like a disposed of, that those would see the idiocy of the from a further exhibition extensive cheek. But suc case, for the colt luna working with a will to their peculiar views. The cessful hardly seems asmuch as their championed by the Kenta a paper which advertises of the breeders," some notions put forward in journal will not be out of the colt-breeders and o That all horses under 5 ye to take part in such rices choose, and that all reco less obtained by beating a hosball go for naught, so far in future races of the san The only noteworthy a about this scheme is its su by any hitherto unsuspectmental organization of the ing the National Associate be sanctioned by that bo

be a blow to the best inter turf from which it would Suppose, for instance, ment had been in force las of Cincinnati, owner of Maud S, could, under i tered his mare in numero these by trotting in about then have been started the cuit in the 2:34 class, that provided for by the progra-event, provided she remain she could have gone throu comprised the Associati St. Louis in the three-m the season at Chicago, whit would have been plain horse. .
It may be argued by old could have made sue one marked out above, but this argument would hold

one marked out above, but this argument would hold the merits of the case we thereby. In 1876 the Bl Good came out as a 5-y her first race at Peru, In then went through the M quiring a record of 2:28; Grand Central Circuit, willowered to 2:28/4, and the where, on Sept. 16, and de Albert, and Susie Parker.

Gov. Sprague is anothe have found it very convall tear of a record rend-war-old form he 2:20. Elaine, who obtained a record of 2:28, vered to 2:244, would also benefitted by such a mile aby the breeders and their another. Jenule C. and Str. 4-year-olds that stood first 2:40 race at the meeting in would also look better (to the figures that now stand Secretary's books blotted of But it is of no use to extra body who takes the slighest ting turf knows that any 3- and 4-year-olds to compeobtaining a record unless whorses of their age, could injustice to the owners of preseders want to advertise injustice to the owners of injustice to the owners of abreeders want to advertise colts by public performance go into the business as othe an equal chance with them and the more substantial belsim that because a horse better at 4 years of age, if why it should be permitted put up in entrance fees by horses not gifted with p matter of speed, is a guerr will not win, and the soone don a position which can

don a position which can the contempt and ridicule

light of animals whose affilth is only equaled by the their noses as instruments tom of the same.

In the current numb appears an article on name contains so many good id duced here. It reads as for

NAMES OF

contains so many good is duced here. It reads as fo The National Association is to educate ignoramuses, or tharians; July, having outly should make its rule effective horses entered for its pure tinetive name. A mare may tered under "no name" as Mollie or Neille; for those Jennie, Kitty, Susie, Bil Johnnie, and the like, do bearers from the multitud Johnnies, etc., of all color fense ranking next to this eregulation is the initial do horse T. A. or A. I have they winner in a 3:00 class, diggs the next track as W. R., to wary pool-onyers. Akin to the initial with some comm John H.; John B.; John E. is by Clark Chief, and has a who can tell off-hand whis sides these three instances of plain Johnnies, a single gives John C., and John S.; ine only bearers of their resthan I know. These three, Johnnie, the John plus an initials, all belong to the no-The imitativeness which human nature has its obtidential economy; but when is some trotting scrub to filch transith Maid to stick it upon regret the relationship betwe I rejoice to say that the lates distanced in 3:01, that a min eighth horse in every one of piuchbeck Silversides was a best time, 2:44. Dexter, bilk, m., have this season stolen colors to the rear. On have been pained to read of George Wilkes, Jr., and Can The most deplonable redup in the case of Edwin Forrest the under the factor of the started of the sum of half a drawn of half a drawn of half a drawn of half a drawn of the drawn Georce Wilkes, Jr., and Can
The most deplorable redup
in the case of Edwin Forress
the name of half a dozen ne
identical name of a famous
day. Thirty years from no
chronological tables and a g
one Forrest from another, c
Adelaide and the man. I con
Wallace can tell one of the
another now!

Phil Sheridan I know, an
heard cf, but who is John Hs
ting horses should be nam
Major-General, a magnate
press, a tricky-jockey, a
phemeral defnagogue, anote
minstrel? Waich of these is
far and near aspire to be his
Derby is John Hall?

There was a son of Mambr
mond—an excellent name;
Ritchmond in the feld, and
at any rate, two Richmonds
know not which is which, a
know not which is which, a
heard.

which.

Between the horse sharps a nomenclature of trotters abo in the there be any General in the had a horse named after him, rectified on sending his name and doscendant's of General ancestors. I do not understoper and control of General ancestors. I do not understoper and control of General ancestors. I do not understoper and the control of the control of General ancestors. I do not understoper and the control of the c

which.
Between the horse sharps a

anged.
hatged.
hatged.
pages but firm. Sugar in good
effining 6% 60%c. Molaries duit
quiet but sacady.
United, \$1.01% 21.08%; crade, 54@654c. 8 \$1.85@1.3734.

n, 276:28c. fair and market firm; hemlock d Rio Grande, light, middle, and ecs. 30@43c; pulled, 17@33c; as, 13eatic. flet but steady; mess. \$7.25; old unchanged. Cut meats quiet; c; short do, 4%c. Lard quiet; 5.50.

ed copper quiet and unchanged.
Pig-iron dull and unchanged.
American, \$15.00017.00; Rus-15; clingh, \$4.25@5.25 FFALO.

arket was at a standstill at the No stock received or shipped surs. Only a few sales of car-euncertainty of shipments re-minally unchanged. PARK'S SWAN.

ff," the Children's Favor. Advanced Age.

Fork Sup.

It in a circle on the ice in Seventy second street in the day. Other swans, black, ow-beaked, were gathered

smaller varieties of water-around. The little swans mournful, and their web-oparently sympathized with minutesjone of the cyanet of its toes, stretched out its

of its toes, stretched out its any vent to a mouraful mote, spondency. The six young s. Their mother, "Jeff," rk swans, lay dead beside dawned last Sunday. Couklin spoke in terms of swan.

all over the country," he sented to the Park by the pring Grove Cemetery of She waddled so funnily, he in her disposition, that hed her Jeff. She soon won the children, who came there night Jeff some luxury. She th any English swan, and its Jeff had with any swan as on the lake. Jeff was and disikes; she loved are many that will moura

Mr. Conklin succeeded, after e paternal African blew his Jeff swam quickly to the g and landed them on the she returned she found her and dead. Jeff mouri

the Park police observed a coman, dressed in mourning, a edge of the lake and led bread for hours. She would feff, who would allow her to etimes the young woman in soft, low tones, and then atest pleasure. The police, to this strange-acting young ollowed her home one day, a house on Madison avenue, at the young woman's mindrief caused by her lover have War. Her family knew of known to herself, had her

onklin vesterday sent Jeff's eum of the Brown Univer-

ST LOVE. e buttercups,
mson clover,
ny daffodils
un shines over,
ether met—
remember?
-I quite forget—

ight, was it not? hed that morning. name?" you said, and 1 Jack. What's yours?" a then made reply;

in loving looks
another.
me. I was far
too, we ate:
mitful Heaven!
my word, to us 'twas sweet)—
nd I eleven.

K. S. M.

WAY. BELLE.] this very day,
m, desire, or hope,
our mind find scope,
you resilze,
er dim your eyes,
w, cares, or pain
ender heart again,
sweet dream should be,
iments "— "You near me."
A. C. Barra.

a stocking.

If the Prose

g on a window-sill in the
ckedJack room to sit down,
cir conversation about sanboy got a kuife, another a
the third stammered a
hat he received a diamond

t for a dog?i inquired one. it to the baby to play with d 'nuff for common bute-

ack as he cleaned his usils ack as he cleaned his usils in the you orter seen the tell you the fourteen discepears in the cases made t when I hauled it from weak in the knees I could a." P'Inquired theboy with a

think I'm 'lasses candy!"

a member of the Legisladay."

nary Society have received Rev. J. B. Thomson, dated of the ase arrival ou August the Society's expedition ake l'anganyika. Though, this expedition met with ters and delays in the coast w been successful in perfekest and most prosper-Mowapwa to Ujiji, having tree days on the road, at Hore have already found by site for their station ay, and about three miles

SPORTING.

and load on Gen. George H. Thomas unabridged, is to tax needlessly the strength of writers, the purses of cataloguers, the patience of all, and to advertise the vulgarity of the namers. I humbly advise that no more initiatory commissions be issued to horses, here being now Generals enough in American stables to officer as the totaling armies of the Old World. The popular tongue is apit to "curtail the already curtailed cur," and will abide no splicing of long tails. Buzz and Wilzz are short but trivial, and were promptly rendered Burga and Wigg by the daily press. It is an irremediable misfortune that two numerous families should beat the names of Blackhawk; and there are sporadic cases, like Whitesides, outside of both. A case of grand larceny is that of home blood in his veins; and the fraud is being perpetrated in his progeny. Wny should he, with such a sire and such a siter, purfoin the prestinge of Patchen even! Mambrigano, or Mambrigan, would have been indicative of his breed, instead of being misleading and mendacious. Taste as well as equity is crucified on that rance, as winess these gens or goos: Industrious Boy, Pure Good, Belle of Jessamine, White-Legged Girl, Girl E, Queen, Belle of Queens. Stylish Queen, Big Queen! Let me surgest, also. Bug-Guiper and Squat-Squaw. Of the breeders, perhaps, Mr. Backman names as wells as any; Mr. Goldsmith's selections range from very good to indifferent, Col. Russell's and Col. Withers' are systematic and creditable. Change of name is an evil in itself, and more regrettable when the change is from a distinctive name to a stale and lackadaiscal one, as Nashville Girl to May Queen. Jenne Perry may have been a very sensible girl, but sharing her name with a very sensible girl, but sharing her name with a very sensible girl, but sharing her name with a went and his name has been changed back.

All names may be divided into four classes: the intolerable, the undesirable, the indifferent, and the commendable. The best hames are short, seemly, and euphonie names of specia BECORDS FOR COLTS. The trotting-horse breeders, and more partie ularly those of Kentucky, are again advancing this pet theory regarding the giving of records to colts when trotting in races against aged horses, the fallacy and injustice of which has already been exposed in The TRIBUNE. It was hoped when this matter was first brought forward, something like a year ago, and speedily disposed of, that those who promulgated it would see the idiocy of their course, and refrain from a further exhibition of their massive and extensive cheek. But such, it seems, is not the case, for the colt lunatics are abroad again working with a will to convert the public to their peculiar views. That they will be successful hardly seems possible, but in-asmuch as their course has been championed by the Kentucky Lives Stock Record, a paper which advertises itself as "the organ notions put forward in their behalf by that journal will not be out of place. The scheme of the colt-breeders and owners is simply this; That all horses under 5 years old be permitted to take part in such races as their owners may choose, and that all records made by them, unless obtained by beating a horse of equal or less age, shall go for naught, so far as their being barred in future recess of the same class is concerned.

Generals.

The exclusive use of Chief has been earned by the Mambrinos; of Champion by the Champions; of Star by the Stars themselves; and may all treapassers fail into hands as ruthless as "York's."

The eagle is nobody's private bird; but sy him

shall go for naught, so far as their being parred in future races of the same class is concerned. The only noteworthy and interesting point about this scheme is its sublime brassiness. If, by any hitherto unsuspected weakness in the mental organization of the gentlemen composing the National Association, it should ever be sanctioned by that body, the result would have hear to the host interests of the trotting. be a blow to the best interests of the trotting turf from which it would not soon recover.

Suppose, for instance, that such an enactment had been in force last season. Mr. Stone, of Cincinnati, owner of the wonderful filly Maud S, could, under its provisions, have entered his mare in numerous three-minute races through the West in the spring, and, having won these by trotting in about 2:85, the Uly could then have been started through the Central Cir-cuit in the 2:34 class, that being the slowest one provided for by the programme, and won every event, provided she remained in health. Then she could have gone through the circuit which comprised the Associations at Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dubuque, and St. Louis in the three-minute class, and finished the season at Chicago, where, in the 2:40 class, it would have been plain sailing for a 2:17%

It may be argued by some that no 4-yearold could have made such a campaign as the one marked out above, but it is not certain that this argument would hold good, and if it did,

one marked out above, but it is not certain that this argument would hold good, and if it did, the merits of the case would not be affected thereby. In 1876 the Blue Bull mare Elsie Good came out as a 5-year-old, and trotted her first race at Peru, Indiana, June 13. She then went through the Michigan Circuit, acquiring a record of 2:28; then through the Grand Central Circuit, where therfigures were lowered to 2:23%, and then to Philadelphia, where, on Sept. 16, she defeated Gov. Sprague, Albert, and Susie Parker.

Gov. Sprague is another horse that would have found it very convenient to have had all lear of a record removed, since in his 4-year-old form he could trot in 2:20. Elaine, who at 3 years obtained a record of 2:28, which at 4 was lowered to 2:24%, would also have been greatly benefitted by such a mile as the one proposed by the breeders and their organ. Midnight is another. Jennie C. and Star Duroc, a pair of 4-year-olds that stood first and second in the 2:40 race at the meeting in this city lest fall, would also look better (to their owners) were the figures that now stand against them on the Secretary's books blotted out.

But it is of no use to extend this list. Everybody who takes the slighest interest in the trotting turf knows that any rule which allowed 3- and 4-year-olds to compete in races without obtaining a record unless when contending with horses of their age, could not but work an injustice to the owners of aged trotters. If the breeders want to advertise the speed of their colts by public performances for money, let them go into the business as other men do, and take an equal chance with them in the fight for glory and the more substantial benefits of purses. To claim that because a horse cith trot fif 2:25 or better at 4 years of age, is a sufficient reason why it should be permitted to steal the money put up in entrance fees by the owners of other horses not gifted with precociousness in the matter of speed, is a guerrilla-like policy which horses not gifted with precociousness in the matter of speed, is a guerrilla-like policy which will not win, and the sooner its advocates abandon a position which can only expose them to the contempt and ridicule of sensible men, the quicker they will be looked upon less in the light of sensible men, the dicker they will be looked upon less in the light of animals whose affection for mud and filth is only equaled by their propensity to use their noses as instruments for seeking the bottom of the same.

NAMES OF HORSES.

In the current number of Wallace's Monthly

appears an article on names for horses, which contains so many good ideas that it is repro-duced here. It reads as follows:

appears an article on names for horses, which contains so many good ideas that it is reproduced here. It reads as follows:

The National Association is under no obligations to educate ignoramuses, or to teach taste to barbarians; Jout, having outlawed "No Name," it should make its rule effective by enacting that all horses entered for its purses should have a distinctive name. A mare may almost as well be entered under "no name" as under the name of Mollie or Nellie; for these names, and Annie, Jennie, Kitty, Susie, Billy, Charlie, Jimmy, Johnnie, and the like, do not distinguish their bearers from the multitudinous other Mollies, Johnnies, etc., of all colors and kinds. An offense ranking next to this evasion of the no-name regulation is the initial dodge, the naming of a horse T. A. or A. I have this season seen M. R. the winner in a 3:00 class, disguised the next week at the next track as W. R., to the confusion of unwary pool-buyers. Akin to this style of name is the initial with some common name prefixed; as John H.; John B.; John E. One of these last two is by Clark Chief. and has a record of about 2:28; who can tell off-hand which of them it is? Besides these three instances of Johns, and the herd of plain Johnnies, a single page of performances gives John C., and John S.; and whether these are the only bearers of their respective names is more than I know. These three, the ancient and empty Johnnie, the John plus an initial, and the pair of mitials, all belong to the no-name series.

The imitativeness which is so strong a trait in human nature has its obvious use in the providential economy; but when it leads the owner of some trotting scrub to flich the good name of Gold-smith Maid to stick it upon his dunghill, we may regret the relationship between man and the ape. I rejoice to say that the latest Goldsmith Maid to stick it upon his dunghill, we may regret the relationship between man and the ape. I rejoice to say that the latest Goldsmith Maid was distanced in 3:01, that a minune Lady Mand was the e

far in the future as ever.

-Spirit.

Quite a number of road riders visited the Jockey-Club grounds yesterday.

Budd Doble has been driving Clementine single on the snow during the past week.

2:28% last season, is 21 years old. Better late

Of the entries to the Trotting Budget published in these columns list Sunday, all but one are descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Mr. J. A. Warren, of New York, who recently secured Sadie Bell and John C. Heald as a pole-team, drove them a half-mile over Fleetwood Park last week in 1:121/4.

Dan Mace will have charge of the trotters belonging to the Hon. C. M. Reed, of Erie, Penn., next year. Among the lot is Midnight, whose record as a 6-year-old-9:18½-is the best.

Six Smuggler colts-Havana, Humbug, Hay-

Wallace can tell one of the Phil Sheridans from another now!
Phil Sheridan I know, and John Smith I have heard of, but who is John Hall that three fast trotting horses should be named for him? Is he a Major-General, a magnate of the "sporting" press, a tricky jockey, a public plunderer, an ephemeral demagogue, a noted gambler, or a negro minstrel? Which of these is he, that trotters from far and near aspire to be his namesakes? Who the Derby is John Hall?
There was a son of Mambrino Pilot named Richmond—an excellent name; but there is another Richmond in the field, and yet a third, I believe; at any rate, two Richmonds in the 2430 list, and I know not which is which, nor whether either is which.

at any rate. two Richmonds in the 2.30 list, and I know not which is which, nor whether either is which.

Between the horse sharps and the horse flats, the nomenclature of trotters abounds in abominations. If there be any General in the country who has not had a horse named after him, the oversight shall be rectified on sending his name to this office. Heirs and descendant's of Generals can act for deceased ancestors. I do not understand why imp. Messenger's name was not changed to Gen. Washington or Alexander Hamilton. His daughter. Fancy, ongat to have been named Abagail Adams, and Young Bashaw called De Witt Clinton. What a hatriotic line of horsefiesh we should then have had, starting with Alexander Hamilton, formerly, Messenger, and leading down through Abigail Adams and her son. DeWitt Clinton, to Andrew Jackson, then Henry Clay, then Cassius M. Clay, then George M. Patchen, Jr., and culminating in Harry W. Genet. I wish I knew what the central "W. Stands for in that name. I don't know how big a horse Cassius M. Clay was. If not overgrown, I should suppose Cassius might have satisfied him, without the two additional words. Let us be thankful he and Patchen were not named Hou. Esquis M. Clay and George Mattison Patchen, Jr., to the how the mane, and has only Star of the West, Jr., to show for it. Somebody owning a real old-fashioned mane and tail joined together, hyphen-like, by its if none name for a horse, ca winner, -of Palmer, Mass. One Western man has used up five words in a name, and has only Star of the West, Jr., to show for it. Somebody owning a real old-fashioned mane and tail joined together, hyphen-like, by it is all one name for a horse, ca winner, -of Palmer, Mass. One Western man has used up five words in a name, and has only Star of the West, Jr., to show for it. Somebody owning a real old-fashioned mane and tail joined together, hyphen-like, by ittle, fronty "Perfect Horse" in the midst, could fit him with a desirable five-story name by calling him Rev. W. H. H. Murray.

In horse names, to

Jr., to determine which can travel the greatest number of miles in fifty-two hours, will begin next Thursday evening at the Exposition Build-ing. The novel character of the race will un-doubtedly insure a large attendance.

The most important lowering of running turf records during the past year are the following: Harkaway, two miles, second beat, 3:35½; Himyar, mile heats by a 3-year-old, 1:43½; Lottery, two-mile heats by a 3-year-old, 3:35; Bonnie Wood, five furlongs, 1:62¾; Bushwhacker, three heats at two miles, 3:36, 3:36½; 3:36½; 3:36½.

The Turf, speaking of the death of Taggart's Abdallah, says: "He was considered a good sire for road and ordinary draught stock, but none of his progeny ever equaled him in speed." As Abdallah's best performance was 2:28, and two of his get beat those figures, the Turf only makes a second display of its matchless ignorance in again alluding to the subject.

Mr. William Emmett, of the Academy of Music, has bought of C. E. Bennett, Jackson, Mich., the bay mare Nettie Morris, that can trot close to 2:30. This is the mare that was traded by the late Commodore Vanderbitt for Small Hobes. Mr. Emmett has also bought of O. B. Dickenson, this city, the rear, gelding. Clifton Dickerson, this city, the roan gelding Clifton, record 2:314. Both his recent purchases will be used by Mr. Emmett on the road.

A prominent member of the American Jockey Club, whose name is kent a secret, has purchased of D. Swigert, the well-known Kentucky turfman and breeder, the 2-year-old colt Spend-thrift, and his full yearling brother, Miser. Spendthrift was by odds the best 2-year-old of the past season, and his owner refused \$10,000 for him last fall. The present owner of Spendthrift and Miser proposes to use them as the nucleus of a stable of large proportions. Among the borses in Ferguson's stables, New

York, are: Don Carlos, that has trotted in 2:25's; Frank, in 3:20; Billy Lambert. in 2:27; Richard, in 2:21; Breeze, in 3:24's. Also Mr. William H. Vanderbilt'a son's team, Dickets and Arthur Boy, and Rival. Ion, Topgallant, and Charles Deforest, all very fast horses. Mr. W. Vigetius also has his borses there. These are Hannah Moore, Gertrude (full sister of Frank Wood), and Johann Robinson, a Vigetius also have been been as the control of (tull sister of Frank Wood), and Johnny Robinson, a "dark one," about which there is much talk among the men who go the road. At J. D. Brown's American club stables Mr. A. de Comeau has his fast brown stallion, Mr. John Satteriee his team Harry and mate, and Mr. J. J. Kelso his fine bay mare. Mr. George H. Allen has here his recent purchase—a team of bays; Mr. James Wallace's fast bay horse, Ben Daniels, has mare full starts to the well known.

len has here his recent purchase—a team of bays; Mr. James Wallace's fast bay horse, Beu Daniels' bay mare (full sister to the well-known trotter Beila), Mr. George Jarvis' bay gelding, Mr. Gumbleton's sorrel horse, Mr. Harrington's bair of fine carriage-horses, and J. Fountain's bay gelding Charies Nolan, John S., and several other fast "green" ones.

Horse-traders were surprised in this city a couple of days ago because a horse which they refused to buy at \$25 trotted under 2:50, and made a couple of hundred dollars for his impecunious-looking owner. Graves and a few others were standing out at the corner of Third street when a rustic-appearing chap drove up in a rickety rig, patched-up harness, and banged wagon. Two horses were hitched in, and one of them seemed about ready to lie down under a load of years and short grass. This horse the lellow tried to sell. He was very hard up and wanted to dispose of him the worst way. In his recommending he did not forget that the old horse had "go" in him. But the lookerson didn't think that plug could go, and some of them were rash enough to bet he couldn't go a mile in four minutes. They put money on it, and kept betting on time clear down to 2:50. The owner then wanted to bet \$500 his horse could make a mile on our track in 2:25. The exceedingly willy horsemen in the crowd got scared about this time and refused to invest any more money, preferring to see how the old mag could go. They all adjourned to the fair sparingly.

THE DUKE AMISS.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Newmarket, has the following to say concerning Mr. Lorillard's colt Duke of Magenta, shipped to England last fall, and of whom next, season so much was expected:

On the occasion of a recent visit to Kewmarket, your correspondent noticed Mr. Mat Dawson's long string of horses taking their daily constitutional in this way, and among them were Wheel of Fortune, the crack 2-year-old of 1878; Ringleader, Charibert, High and Mity, Muley Edris, and Marshall Scott, all of whom are likely to figure to advantage in the 3-year-old events of 1879. Mr. Lorillard's horses were also out taking road exercise, but Duke of Magneta was not with them. It will be a matter of great regret to all Americans to hear that this grand colt has gone dead amiss, as they say here. He never seemed to recover thoroughly from the effects of the voyage, and when he arrived at Newmarket he was deadfully light and tucked up. Indeed, it would be difficult for any one not a good judge of the conformation of the horse to imagine he was entitled to the respect his performances claimed for him. The Duke of Magenta has capital girth, and when filled out his quarters should show great development, while his legs look like steel bers and as straight and free from blemish as the day he was foaled. When he was being walked prior to the development of his present sickness he showed great liberty of movement, and if a horse is a good walker he is almost invariably a good mover when extended. Before the close of November the Duke was sufficing from a slight cold, and what with the bad weather since then and his weakened condition it has developed in a most serious manner, and at this time great fears are entertained that the horse may never be fit to gallop again. It is to be hooed that such will not prove to be the case; for, beyond the pecuniary loss to Mr. Lorillard, the opportunity of matching a really good American-bred horse against the English cracks will be text. These s scared about this time and refused to invest any more money, preferring to see how the oldinar could go. They all adjourned to the fair grounds, where Rustieus hitched to an old sulky, drove around a few times to limber up, and then got the word "go." Away he went, like the wind, in a cloud of dust, by the stand and down the first quarter, past the half-mile in 1:22, and never skipped as he came down the home-stretch and passed under the wire in 2:50. The boys haven't got so much money as they had, but they found out something.—Des Moines Leader.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A READER, MILWAUKEE.— 'To decide a bet, please state Goldsmith Maid's age at the time she was withdrawn from the track." Ans.—Goldsmith Maid's last race was at Toledo. Ohio. Sept. 27, 1877, against time. She trotted three heats over a half-mile track in 2.23½, 2.21½, 2.22. She was at that time 21 years old.

BASE-BALL.

THE NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE. Pursuant to a call published in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago, a meeting of representatives from various ball clubs in the Northwest was held at the Holland House, Rockford, last Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organdeplored.

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club have arranged for a special meeting July 4, for trotting coits and filies and 2:20 class. The programme is as follows: izing a Northwestern League,-Mr. James F. McKee, of the Rockford Club, in the chair, After some discussion it was resolved that a Northwestern League be formed, consisting of the associations at Rockford, Dubuque, and Peoria, and that Davenport, Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown be invited to join. On motion of Mr. Sullivan, Manager of the Dubuque Club, the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows: President, James F. McKee, Rockford; Vice-President, W. E. S. Bunn, Peoria; Secretary and Treasurer, F.

coits and fillies and 2:20 class. The programme is as follows:

First Rack—Purse, \$1,000, for 3-year-olds; \$500 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to fourth; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

SECOND RACK—Purse, \$1,250, for 5-year-olds and under; \$625 to first, \$315 to second, \$185 to third, \$125 to fourth; mile heats, three in five, in harness (Maud S. barred).

THIRD RACK—Purse, \$1,500; 2:20 class; \$750 to first, \$375 to second, \$225 to third, \$150 to fourth; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

CONINTIONS.—The above purses will close March 1. Entries must be addressed to U. Rowe, Secretary, 111 Madison street, Chicago. Five per cent must accompany each entry, and if the other 5 per cent is not paid on or before Monday, June 2, it will be treated as a declaration of forfeit. Five or more entries in each cot race required to fill, and three or more to start, make the accompanied with an accurate description of the animal, pedigree, date when foaled, and breeder's name. The Club reserves the right to postpoine on account of inclement weather or bad track, and to alternate heats of different races. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, shall be entitled to first-money only.

TRACK TALK.

That Philadelphia Jockey Club seems to be as far in the future as ever. P. Sullivan, Dubuque.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, of the Rockford, the National League playing-rules were adopted, and it was also ordered that the Spaiding ball be used in all games played by the League. Messrs. Sullivan, Bunn, and McKee were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and arrange a schedule of games. The neeting then adjourned until April 1.

THE MILWAUKEES' DEATH-SONG. The various phases of the trouble through which the Milwaukee Club passed before being kicked out of the League have been fully set forth in these columns from time to time. THE TRIBUNE predicted the death of the organization as soon as the past season closed, and, although hooted at by papers in all parts of the country, its diagnosis of the case proved correct, and the Tom Britton, record 2:26, is said to have been purchased by Philadelphia parties for road use. corpse was on band at the time this paper predicted it would be. The funeral was delayed A jockey calls his two horses Kerosene and Petroleum, because they are a paraffine steeds. twenty days, but the interment has finally been twenty days, but the interment has finally been made by Secretary Young, who has forwarded the following notice to members of the League:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—W. A. Bulbert, Esq., President Chicago Base-Bail Club—Sin. At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National League of Professional Base-Bail Clubs, held in Cleveland, O., on the 3d inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Key West, a stallion that obtained a record of A Midway (Ky.) paper says that Ten Brocck is ridden into town every few days. He weighs 1,205 pounds.

Innocent Sam, a pacer well known in Philadelphia, has been purchased by Mr. Robert Steet, of that city. How did the renowned Harry Percy warm up the sluggish blood of his war-horse? With a Hot-spur.—St. Louis Paper.

Dan Mace is driving Darby (record 2:23) on the road in New York. His trip to California seems to have been given up.

Clubs, held in Cleveland, O., on the 3d inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That if, within twenty days from date hereof, the Milwaukee Base-Bail Club shall have naid all just claims against said organization it shall be allowed to withdraw honorably from the League. But if said claims are not paid at the expiration of said time, and astisfactory evidence furnished to the Secretary of the League of the liquidation of the same in full, then, and in that case, said organization shall be declared expelled under this resolution.

Having received no evidence of the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Milwaukee Club, you are hereby notified that the said Club stands expelled from the League under the terms of the above resolution. Yours, etc.,

N. E. Young, Secretary, square of the League there was some talk of amending the rule concerning pats by striking out the word "round." This would allow the batter the privilege of using a square or flat bat. The idea was originally put forth in the Boston Hera'd, the base-ball department of which is understood to be "inspired" by Harry Wright. In view of this latter fact, the following from that paper is of interest as showing what harry's views on the subject are, and how he proposes to test their value: subject are, and how he proposes to test their

interest as showing what harry's views on the subject are, and how he proposes to test their value:

While this may not be the best plan that can be devised,—in fact, it is not so claimed by its advocates,—yet a great deal can be said in its favor. That there would be more good batting than under the present rule every one must concede who has studied the proposition. More surface would be gained upon walch the bail would hit fairly, and with a greater certainty of going forward. Under the style of bats now in use, in order to send the ball to the out-field, the ball must strike the bat at its very centre; otherwise a ball striking the bat either side of the centre causes it to glance or roll off, and a foul is the result. On innumerable occasions have fouls been caused in this manner, sending the ball over the fence or back of the grand-standon many of our ball-grounds, which has tended to greatly lengthen the game and tire the spectators. All this would be remedied by the substitution of the fast bat, inasmuch as the ball, even if striking the bat on either side of the centre, would still have a flat surface, which would, in nine cases out of ten, cause the ball to go forward, instead of right, or left, or behind. In other-words, less fouls and more fair balls would be struck, and thus the greatest defect of the game remedied. The proposed change would also mapping greater confidence in the battenen, and thus introduce more scientife batting. The batter, noticing an uncovered space in the field, would be enabled much more accuratelly to send his ball to that spot, instead of 'foul-ing out' in attempting to do so, as has been too frequently the case in the oast. Of course it would not be just or fair to make a change in the rale, as suggested, without at least a year's notice in advance, in order that players might practice at leisure moments and become accustomed to the first weeks of the season. This will not, of course, be carried to such an extent as to interfere with were recently sent to Kentucky to help advertise their, sire, now in that State. The second one on the list appears to be well named. "Getting Monotonous" is the head the Sportsman has over the following dispatch: "San Francisco, Dec. 21.—At the Oakland Trotting Park to-day Rarus trotted the first heat in 2:14, and the second heat, with running mate, in 2:14. Mr. Pierre Lorillard recently purchased in En-Mr. Fierre Lorniard recently purchased in England the stallion Gienlyon, sire of the 2-year-old colt Falmouth, recently sold for \$30,000. Glenlyon is by Stockwell, out of Glengowrie, by Touchstone; second dam Glencarne (sister to imp. Glencoe), by Sultan. Bill McGuigau is out with a prophecy to the effect that next year Edwin Forrest will trot a half-mile in one minute. This desertion of Small Hopes for Edwin Forrest indicates that William must have taken a ride with Mr. Bonner during his recent visit to New York. The Utica Park Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Hutchinson; First Vice-President, Thomas R. Proctor; Second Vice-President, M. G. Thomson; Secretary, Benjamin J. Clark; Treasurer, M. G. Thomson. It is related of the wife of a well-known driver, that when "the Rarus hat" was advertised by a Chicago firm not long ago, and her husband asked her how she would like one, she replied that nothing could be more appropriate, as new hats were about as Rarus anything abe had.

The contest between George Guyon, the pedestrian, and the Ethan Ailen stallion Hesing.

There is a Club at Cincinnati recently organized with a capital of \$3,000, that proposes to play games on Sunday. In Chicago that sort of husiness is atopped by the police.—Chicago Tribune. Bunko, however, flourishes as in days gone by—Sundays not excepted.—Enquirer. Yes; once in a while a sucker from the Paris of America comes along and is taken in.

The players who sever their connection with the Boston Club this year depart to other fields of victory or defeat with the best wishes of the base-ball fraternity in this vicinity for their prosperity. Their gentlemanly deportment both on and off the field has won for them many strong friends and admirers, who will watch their career in the future with as much pride as they have in the past.—Boston Hera.d.

the past.—Boston Heraid.

Harry Wright says: "It is conceded there should be more batting, but all the clubs are looking for pilchers that can't be hit. A pitcher is no good when batted. I would favor reducing the number of unfair balls allowed the pitcher, take the warning strike from the bataman and give the histogram an extra change he pitcher, take the warning strike from the bataman, and give the listsman an extra chance by doing away with 'out on the bound.' These changes would have a tendency to distribute the play, and not confine it to the pitcher and catcher. Some change should be made that would permit of more men getting on the bases. The interest in the game commences when a base is made. That is the objective point; there should be more base running. Some favor should be shown the bataman to offset, in a measure, the improvement—or rather the liberty allowed the pitcher in delivering the ball. Thirty to thirty-three per cent average batting would make games interesting."

batting would make games interesting."

It would seem to outside parties that the League would do well to choose its eighth member without any more preliminary fuss. With seven clubs matters would be very badly mixed indeed, and it would be necessary to have one of them tide all the time, since but six could play at once, and each organization would be obliged to take turns at loafing. Even on holidays one of the clubs would be in a bad fix, since it, would hardly be able to make arrangements with any outside town for a paying game, and the League gules would not permit of its inviting a foreign organization to a League city. Messrs. Neff of Cincinnati, Root of Syracuse, and White of Providence, are the gentlemen appointed by President Huibert to pass on the admission of the Troy Ciub, but no report has been received from them. A hitle more expedition in the matter would do no harm.

A movement has originated in Springfield,

dition in the matter would do no harm.

A movement has originated in Springfield, having for its object the formation of an Eastern league, to consist of clubs east of Buffalo, and Capt. Ferguson has been authorized to negotiate with the Boston and Providence Clubs to that end. We fail to see wherein any advantage is to be gained by such a project. The Boston and Providence Clubs certainly could not join such an organization, unless the League rules were changed, which is entirely out of the question. The League clubs uext year will be obliged to play three and four games a week, which will not allow them much time for outside opponents. We presume the League managers find one pennant sufficient to contend for, and will hesitate long before they enter upon such a disastrous course, as did the International Association last season, when its clubs were allowed to play international and State champiouship and exhibition games during the championship season.

recent crawling match there was a bona fide stake, but this cannot alter or disguise the fact that the public was deceived and defrauded of the money which it paid at the box office to see these men walk. People had a right to expect, from the previous performances of O'Leary, that he would do something worth seeing, and it was this confidence in him that induced the press of New York to indorse and advertise the exhibition which resulted so favorably for those who took part in it. If the match was made in good faith, as the friends of O'Leary claim, the least he could have done was to have gone on and won the \$1,000 which it is claimed the backers of Campana put up, and having done that retired from the track. By the articles of agreement which both men signed, and which appeared in these columns, it was stipulated that in case the loser did not complete 450 miles he should be entitled to no part of the gate money. Several days before the time set for the termination of the contest it was apparent that under no circumstances could Campana cover the required distance. When this fact dawned upon the minds of "Sport" and his backers, a consultation was heid. The time for making a strong bluff nad arrived, and the bluff was made. The O'Leary end of the scheme was told that, unless matters were "fixed" to the satisfaction of the "Sport" crowd, their man would be taken from the track. Of course, with but one contestant, the race would amount to nothing, and the attendance ditto. Consequently a settlement was made, the terms of which, as nearly as can be ascertained, were that Campana should receive \$2,000 of the gate-money in consideration of remaining on the track in some shape or other until Saturday night. He managed to hobble along the required time, and O'Leary completed his "victory" at the close of the 400th mile. This is the plain truth of the matter, and does the Chicago man no credit. Heretofore he has claimed that in no shape would he be a party to, or in any way encourage, hippodromes, but he can make the claim no longer. It now looks as if there never was a match, and most people will incline to the belief that the "contest" was gotten up as a speculation, the parties to the scheme being well aware that the public was ripe for a humbug.

The testimony of the men themselves on the point of how much Campana received is interesting and as follows, being from the New York Herald:

"How much of the gate money does Campana reand won the \$1,000 which it is claimed the backers of Campana put up, and having done that

Hera'd:

"How much of the gate money does Campana receive, Mr. O'Leary?"

"He gets a pretty good little pile, —about \$2,000, I think."

"Well, Campana, did you make as much as you lost in this match?"

"I lost the stake of \$1,000, but I made ten times that. I made enough any way to buy a house and lot for my wife."

The New York Weel'd expresses its opinion of

The New York Wor'd expresses its opinion of the scheme as follows:

Considering that the times are alleged to be hard, and that the sport was execrably bad, the fact that at the recent crawling-match over \$20,000 gatemoney was extracted from the pockets of New Yorkers does not inspire one with much respect for the average wisdom of the community. There are some thousands of wetthy, honest, and educated men doing nearly as much walking in this city every week in search of the work they caunot find, and, so far as the attraction of physical suffering is concerned, it is furnished by their families. If we are to have any more pedestrian matches let the competitors start at Sandy Hook and go due east.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

Jimmy Eiliott, who is soon to meet the wellknown prize-fighter Johnny Dwyer in a twentyfour foot ring, had a benefit at Gilmore's Gar-den, New York, New-Year's Day, when several exhibitions of skill took place. The first bout of the evening, and one in which a good deal of interest was manifested, was that between Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers, as the latter is hought to be "the unknown" who is matched to fight John Clark next Friday 600 miles from Philadelphia. He seemed to be in good trim, and succeeded in giving Edwards a little the worst of it. When Elliott and Ryan transcriptions of the wind up." they were in appeared for "the wind up" they were in fighting costume. The appearance of the beneficiary was a disappointment to the crowd.

their efficient practice with the round bat, and thus weaken them when the time arrives to face their Lague opponents, but certain hours in the week in the direction stated will show whether the flat bath "e the increased facility for good batting that is cis m d for it.

DAISY-CUTTERS.

McVey has recovered from a long filness, and will soon begin training for next season's work.

Al Spalding, of the Chicagos, who is East on a business trip, will return the latter part of this week.

It is now understood that Wheeler will be the change pitcher of the Cincinnatis next season.

President Hulbert does not think that the Boston team was weakened by the withdrawal of Wright, Leonard, ** al.

If Pettit attempts to start a Club in New York its admission to the League will be resisted by the Cincinnati Club, although for what reason is not apparent.

The action of the Troy Club in entering the League seems to have been unsatisfactory to some persons in Troy interested in the game, and they are at work organizing another Club, to be called the Haymakars. With a name so suggestive of everything that is disreputable the concern will hardly last one season.

There is a Club at Clincinnati recently organized with a capital of \$3,000, that proposes to play games on Sunday. In Chicago that sort of husiness is stopped by the police.—Chicago Trisuns. Bunko, however, flourishes as in days gone by—Sundays not excepted.—Enquirer.

Yes; once in a while a sucker from the Paris of America comes along and is taken in.

fighter than he is a sparrer it will be well for ulim to keep out of the ring with Dwyer.

On New Year's Eve a grand main of nine matches between cocks from Syracuse and Troy, N. Y., came off a few miles from the latter city. Troy was particulary confident, as her birds had often demonstrated their ability to cut into mincemeat everything that had come before them, added to which very wealthy Trojans were willing to stake their last dollar on the dead game qualities the dominicks were boastfully said to posseas. On the other hand, Syracuse came to the fighting place with an unbroken record of victories, and naturally felt confident the present occasion would add another 'to her great list of successes. It was half-past 10 o'clock when the fighting commenced, and nearly 5 o'clock this morning when it terminated, nine battles being fought, as with that number Troy bravely acknowledged that they had quite enough. The cocks put into the pit by the Trojans were the hitherto considered dominicks of that city, while the Syracuse men pluned their faith on a breed of brown reds, which rejoice in the soubriquet of "Greek Fires." The prettiest fight of the night was the second, in which Troy showed a black-red and Syracuse a brown-red, both having been borrowed for the occasion. The rates ruled \$20 to \$16 on Troy. They went together fairly, and gave two or three hits, when Syracuse shot his steel deep into Troy's body, which changed the betting, and \$10 to \$7 was offered on the brown. Troy came again, and knocked out an eye from Syracuse's head, and, then slapping him two or into Troy's body, which changed the betting, and \$10 to \$7 was offered on the brown. Troy came again, and knocked out an eye from Syracuse's head, and, then slapping him two or three times more on the throat and back, Syracuse was "pounded." A minute's rest brought the latter around, and with desperate exertion he staggarered to his feet. Then he closed Troy's eyes, when the "pound," which means betting \$20 to \$1, looked in great jeopardy, as it had been taken. Again and again Syracuse slammed his opponent, and offers were made of \$5 to \$10 that even with damaged back he might pull through the winner. "Troy's got a wing burt," shouted one. "Well, never you mind, he's winging — out of us," was heard from Syracuse's handler. Both fell side by side. Troy managed to stand on his legs before the other, when, with one blow which sent Syracuse across the pit, a soft spot was found, and the brown was hunting for a place to put his head. "He's a rank dunghili," cried his owner, and his squealing showed that the punishment received had made him quit. Time, 18m. 5s. The final result of the main was that the Troy birds won but three battles out of nine, and their backers went home disgusted and broke.

Wallace Ross, the American oarsman, is enjoying himself in England, and doing nothing in the way of work.

George Tarrar, who is matched to row Spenger tarrar, the Marthele and the stall search and stall search and stall search and stall search and search and search and stall search and se

typical of the three-ball billiard championship of the world, to be contested for in the New York tournament this mouth, has been awarded to Tiffany & Co. The design of the emblem conveys, in a general way, the idea of an urn, surmounted by a full-length figure. The base is about seven inches in height, with a rectangular space four and one-half by two and one-half inches for the inscription. The urn proper is of circular form, measuring eight and one-half inches at its greatest diameter. At the foot of what may be termed the cover of the urn is a sphere of the size of a regulation billiard ball. From the back of this, and projecting upwards almost to the figure, is a plumous leaf, not unlike a fern, but representing, perbaps, a species of palm, as indicative of victory. The ball is parily covered by a ribbor, which falls in graceful folds over the stem of the leaf. The crowning figure stands in shirt-sieeves, the right hand resting upon a billiard cue. It is eminently suggestive of a player watching his opponent at a run. The emblem complete stands pearly twenty-six luches high, and is most symmetrical in its proportions. in its proportions.

REAL ESTATE.

Encouraging Reports of Chicago Building for Three Years—Sales, Loans, and Build-ing Permits of the Week—Real Estate and Resumption-Millionaires' Houses The report issued during the week by the

Building Superintendent is the most encouraging indication of the DEVELOPMENT OF REAL ESTATE INTERESTS

in Chicago. The number of buildings put up in 1878 was 1,019, with a frontage of 31,118 feet; in 1877, 1,398, with a frontage of 35,038; and in 1876, 1,586, with a frontage of 43,222. The total cost was \$7,419,000 in 1878, \$7,552,649 in 1877, and \$8,270,600 in 1876. The aggregate for the three years was \$23,342,349. Of the buildings erected, fifty-nine were stores, 167 stores and dwellings, and 574 dwellings proper. The ex-tensive additions to the houses, stores, and public buildings of Chicago in the last three years are the best evidence that can be given of

years are the best evidence that can be given of the vitality of our real estate interests, and the best promise for the future. When an average of over seven miles a year is added to the improved streets of a city it must be acknowledged to have the seeds of growth in it.

THE WEEK HAS BEEN A QUIET ONE in real estate, on account of the New Year's holiday and the intense cold. The successful resumption of specie payments has brought the same buoyancy of expectation for the future to real estate dealers as to other business men. The immense accumulation of capital in this The immense accumulation of capital in this country, as shown by the present active demand for Government bonds, is encouraging to real estate men, who know that a fair share of this accumulating capital will seek investment in

real estate.

In the

SALES OF THE WEEK

were 33x161 feet on Michigan avenue, near
Twenty-ninth street, \$4,200; 50x161 feet on the
same avenue, adjoining the above, \$6,500; 100x
161 feet on Indiana avenue, near Forty-first
street, \$5,000; 22x120 feet on Robey street,
northeast corner of Bryson street, improved,
\$3,000; 20x30 feet on Canal street, between
Ewing and Polk streets, \$3,000; 20x120 feet on
West Adams street, near Loomis, improved,
\$5,000; 243x35 feet on Aberdeen street, \$7,000;
two acres on Western avenue, southwestern
corner of Fullerton avenue, with improvements,
\$8,000; one and a quarter acres near the
above, with improvements, \$5,000; 27x
100 feet on West Taylor street, northwest
corner of Miller, improved, \$8,250; lot on the
northwest corner of Loomis and Lumber streets,
105x243, for \$5,000; jot, 57x124, on Washington
street west of Robey, for \$10,000; an improved
lot, 30x124, in the same neighborhood, for \$10,000; lot, 20x34, on Groveland Park avenue,
north of Thirty-first street, for \$6,000.

Among the building permits issued during
the week were those-to Mrs. M. Hazeman for a
three-story dwelling at 281 Indiana street, to
cost \$4,200; to Drake & Messersmith for six
two-story dwellings, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets, for \$3,200 each; Erasmus Garratt
for a two-story store and avelling, corner of
Lake and Sheldon streets, for \$3,500.

LOANS ARE INACTIVE,
and Will remain so while building is suspended
by the winter cold. There were loans of \$58,000
on the Union Park Congregational Church at 6

per cent, of \$1,000 at 7 per cent on lots in Laffin's subdivision, of \$7,000 on lots in Block 124, School Section, at 10 per cent. In speaking of

124, School Section, at 10 per cent.

In speaking of

UP-TOWN CHANGES IN NEW YORK,
the Evening Mail says;

Between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, on
Fifth avenue, on the West Side, William H. Vanderbilt has himself bought twelve lots, at a cost of
half a million doilars. If the railway prince should
inctine to erect a mansion, whose magnificence
shall equal the magnitude of his colosal fortune,
and his rich rival on bonievard and drive of Central
Park. Mr. Bonner, should choose to build for himself a residence on his unoccouled property between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, on
the east side of Fifth avenue, the changes is the
appearance of the most famous street on the continent would excite much attention. The sons of
Mr. Vanderbilt are known to purpose the erection
of new residence at no remote date. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has bought the houses 742 and
744 Fifth avenue, at a cost of \$335,000, and it is
rumored that he will remove the buildings and
erect on their site a single residence, and one
which may possibly rival what has been known as
the first stevens, just across the way. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has bought five lots at the corner
of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, for \$200,
000 cash, and it is said that he will begin to build
upon the property within a few months.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday. Jan. 4:

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Jan. 4:

MR. LEWES.

Personal Character and Appearance and
Mental Peculiarities of the Man.

London Truth.

Those who had the happiness to know Lewes
intimately could say much more of these personal characteristics of delightful sincerity and
trankness of neture which and exact him. frankness of nature which endeared him friends. His scute powers of mind, and his profound knowledge of all subjects he spoke of, riveted the attention, and made his conversation instructive and charming in its unaffected truth-fulness, in the desire of the speaker to be exact, and in his tolerant indulgence of the opinions of others. He was always brave; he stood the fire of any severity, calmly awaiting every fresh onslaught, never loaing his head, and generally replying with some home thrust that, that end. We fail to see wherein any advantage is to be gained by such a project. The Boston and Providence Clubs certainly could not join such an organization, unless the Legue rules were changed, which is entirely out of the question. The League clubs cert year will be obliged to play three and four games a week, which will not allow them much time for outside opponents. We presume the Legue managers find on pennant sufficient to contend for, and will hesitate long before they sufer upon such a disastrous course, as did the International Association last season, when its clubs were allowed to play international and State championship season.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE RECENT CRAWLING MATCH.

During the recent pedestrian contest in New York between O'Leary and "Sport" Campson, TEE TRIBUNE gave to its readers by telegraph full reports of the allered match as it. progresses. Now that the matter is a thing of the best, this paper feels called upon in the interest of the populate. It may be true, as claimed by the friends of O'Leary and "Sport" Campson, the friends of O'Leary and Campsons, that in the recent crawling match there was a bona fide to the friends of O'Leary and Campson, that in the voice of the allered match as it. progresses. Now that the matter is a thing of the international content in the same and the properties of the allered match as it. progresses. Now that the matter is a thing of the properties of the allered match as it. progresses. Now that the matter is a thing of the properties of the allered match as it. progresses. Now that the matter is a thing of the properties of the allered match as it. progresses. Now that the matter is a thing of the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of the p if it did not settle the controversy, was pretty credulous, and, looking in his face, exclaimed, "Oh, but he was a very handsome man." He was not only a very masterly esthetic critic in art, whether of the drama, the lyric stage, music, or painting and sculpture, as many will remember by those charming papers in the Leader signed "Vivian," but he could sing with all the verve he threw into his acting, and, though not endowed with the voice of a Graziani, yet his perfect feeling for music, and his dramatic power, made up for his modest vocal gitts, and to hear him join in the famous trio in "William Tell," or sing one of his favorite songs of Salvator Rosa, or Beethoven's song of "The Flea," was a thing never to be forgotten. He was a devoted lover of classical music, and for years mast, in company with his dearest friend and companion of his life, he enjoyed the music of the great masters at the St. James Hall concerts, where two familiar figures in the front row of the sofas will now be missed forever. Lewes always regarded Goethe as his ideal, and perhaps it was his own wonderfully many-sided nature that led him to feel and write with such earnest sympathy for his great model. It was a singular and interesting coincidence that Carlyle, to whom he dedicated his Life of Goethe, should have reached his 83d birthday on the very day that the friend of his earlier years was laid in the tomb. It is known that he sent a most affectionate message, but that for his extreme weakness he should have certainly joined the mourners at the grave of his cead old friend. The story of George Lewes' lite is not yet to be told; that will be a sad page if ever it should be written. But this much may be anticipated of that which will be said—that, beyond his great intellectual endowments, he was a character of noble, almost heroic, gener-

beyond his great intellectual endowments, he was a character of noble, almost heroic, gener osity, forgiving the basest treacheries that car befall a man, and trying to forget the poignam sorrows of the heart in the pursuit of literature of the problems of science and are and the problems of science and art, "THEY LEARN IN SORROW WHAT THEY TEACH IN SONG."

A song, you ask in merry way,
That shall the gloom destroy,
And bid my fingers lightly play
Some old-time tune of joy.

But gayer hearts must sing for you.
The merry, lilting tune.
Of hope, and love, and morning-dew,
And golden glows of June. Even my childhood seemed too stald To those who loved its mirth; The tragedy of life was laid Upon me from my birth.

My friend, no thought of pain, to you, Is in a skylark's throat; The very sunlight trickles through Each soaring, liquid note.

But ah! rude feet are all too near Her younglings in their nest; She sees the spoiler, and wild fear Throbs in that tiny presst.

Those wondrous cadences which thrill The listening air along Are bern of anguished art, which still Lures danger off with song.

The finest harmony may hold
A subtle minor strain;
The noblest lives are those which fold
Around some hidden pain.

Fret not because thy harp of life
Mass often be ajar;
Its melody may still the strife
In sadder souls afar.
MINIAN BRATRICE DEANS.

The Eucalyptus.

The Government is giving remarkable proof of its faith in the eucalyptus tree as a means of destroying the malaria which exists in the neighborhood of Rome. It appears that it has made a concession of 500 hectares of land to the monks of La Trappe, who reside a short distance outside the walls of the city, on condition that the monks undertake to plant a certain number of the above tree every year. They are growing at Tre Fontana no fewer than fifty sorts of the eucalyptus, but it seems that the variety known as the blue-gum tree of Australia has thus far proved the best, specimens only eight years old having grown to a height of fifty feet, and measuring a yard in circumference at the stem. There is every reason to believe that great benefits will result from the extensive planting of this tree is and around Rome. As our readers are aware, a

similar experiment is being made in Cyprus, but we do not yet know whether on an equally ex-tensive scale.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-at. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

d—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

d—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAD,
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.,
and Canai and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarkst. and at depots.

Leave. | Arrivo.

Mendota & Galesburg Express ... * 2.25 a m * 2.20 p m Ottawa & Streator Express ... * 7.25 a m * 2.20 p m Reckford & Ergenort Express ... * 10.00 a m * 2.20 p m Partice Past Express ... * 10.00 a m * 2.20 p m Partice Past Express ... * 10.00 a m * 2.00 p m Partice Past Express ... * 10.00 a m * 2.00 p m Partice Past Express ... * 10.00 a m * 2.00 p m Partice Past Express ... * 10.00 a m * 2.00 p m * 2.00 Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and the Pacific Exress.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES,
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... *12:30 p m * 3:25 p m St. Louis Springfield & Texas... *9:00 a m * 7:55 p to Mobile & New Oriosas Express ... \$9:00 a m * 7:55 p to Mobile & New Oriosas Express ... \$9:00 p m \$7:50 a m \$7:00 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot. corper Madison and Canal-sta. Ticke Office, 93 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Milwankee Express.

Milwankee Express.

Wisconsin & Minpesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express.

Madison, Frairie du Chien & 10:10 am 4:00 pm
Idwankee Fast Line (daily).

Milwankee Fast Line (daily).

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Faul
and Minnespolis are good etiber via Madison and Frairis
du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wipons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BATLROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-segond-Ticket Office. 121 Randelph-st., near Clark. St. Louis Express. 8:30 a m 6:35 p m 8:30 a m 6:35 p m 6:30 a m 6:35 p m 6:30 a m 6:30 m 6:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of tan dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Mam and Atr Line) ... 7:00 a m 6:55 a m
Day Express
Kalamazoo Accommodation. 4:00 p m 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily) 9:05 p m 7:40 p m
Night Express (ally) 9:05 p m 3:45 a m PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAIL WAY. Depot, corner Canal and Maulson-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel

rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Moures st., Ticket Offices, & Clark st., Palmor House, Gran Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva

Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. P. Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. KANKAKEE LINE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
Office, Se Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive. Davenport Express. 7.50 a m 7.25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Ateh. Ex 71.30 a m 7.25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Ateh. Ex 71.30 a m 7.25 p m
Feru Accommodation. 5.00 p m 70.70 m
Night Express. 10.00 p m 16.15 a m
All meals on the Omaha Express are served in distage
cars, at 75 cents canh.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. "' Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 123 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. Arrive. Day Mail. 9:00 a m 4:20 p m Nashville & Fiorida Express. 7:30 p m 3 7:15 s m

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and every case of
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and Weakness. remut of Indiscretion,
excess or overwork
of the brain and neryous system: is perfectly harmless, act Before Taking like marks, and he After Taking, the marks, and he After Taking, used for over thirty years with sreak success of the marks of the second free by mill drust give to send free by mill drust give the send give to the soney by addressing

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Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who
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KNOW A new Medical Treatise, "Trast Science of Life, or SELFTHYSEL Fergood, Frice, St. sans by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of its book, Gold Medical awarded the succupr by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life to be book of the most extraordinary work on Payablogy ever published, The London Lancot says: "No serson should be without this valuable book. The author is a notice of the success of the succe Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private He pital, '62 South Clar Ste, Chicago, Ill. Everybody fru Oin's skill as a specialist in treating all Chemic. Nerves Disease of mon and women. Stores in morie, his part been by thousands. Consultation for and configura-get his opinion first. Send two 2 cost clamps for "Guida Large work, 10 costs—a weath or choice information a terret to both same. Hoors 9 a to 10 8 m.m.

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MILWAUKEE.

Suffering Among the Poor--Health of the City.

Local Legislation-No Fear of a Metropolitan-Police Measure.

Sports of the Season --- Social Events-Personal and General Items.

THE SUFFERING POOR.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 4.—The unexpected severity of the winter thus far, after an autumn season remarkable for its mild character, causes whole fering among the poorer classes. This fear is augmented by the fact that the opportunities for steady employment during the working sea-son out of doors were few and the wages with this danger staring our people in the face, little has as vet been done toward affording rewith unusually mild weather, the benevolently disposed established a soup-house where the hungry were fed by the hundred daily. This scheme had its advantages and disadvantages. Through it bundreds of families from one exreme of the city to the other were furnished with soup on several days in each week. Through it, also, a vast horde of idling tramps wer coaxed in this direction, and remained with us all winter, many of them sleeping in the suburbs and hanging about town during the daytime. A large number found comfortable quarters nightly at the gas-house connected Bay View Rolling-Mills. They were disposed to be orderly, and, for the purpose of maintaining discipline, elected a Captain and subordinate officers of the camp. Each new at ival, for several months after the establishment of the soupery, decided upon remaining, for the reason, tersely stated, that Milwankee was "the best place they had struck yet." This winter there is no soup-house, and the tramps are gone. Still the poor we have with us always, and the question is, How shall their necessities be met? That our people are generous in charity cannot be doubted; but their generosity is often manifested in ways that must be considered peculiar, to say the least. For instance, there is the class who will respond to an appeal through the medium of the charity ball, to attend which \$1,000 are expended for dress where \$100 are actually contributed to the fund for the relief of the distressed. Then there is another class that will contribute only in connection with extensively advertised relief committees composed of a string of names a yard long, and which persist in boring newspaper people with demands for the publication of the names of countiess contributors, even though the contributions do not, as is often the paper people with demands for the publication of the names of countless contributors, even though the contributions do not, as is often the case, exceed the pairry sum of 25 cents. There is mother class also who insist upon obtaining a \$100 advertisement for a \$10 contribution in the shape of a buncombe communication to a leading daily, which is printed in every other daily of the city at the particular request of the contributor. The sitent workers and givers are never heard from; in fact their charitable deeds are never known to any but a few immediate friends perhaps, and most of them sink into their graves with the reputation of baving lacked the virtue of liberality. The writer can point to the names of a score of persons who bore with them to their silent graves such a reputation as this. And yet there are hundreds of people in this city who cherish the memory of these departed ones for sweet charity's sake. Their deeds in this direction will continue to live after them as long as memory remains with those whose dire distress was relieved at an opportune moment by these silent workers. True, this class is by no means numerous; yet they are with us, and their charity is daily being manifested in various ways and directions while other classes are a waiting an opportunity to advertise themselves in the same connection. The worthy poor who appeal to them never go away empty-handed, and never will so long as they have the means to give.

These thoughts were suggested in the course of a visit to the Central Police Station last-evening, when Chief-of-Police Kennedy exhibited to the writer an order, just received from a well-known citizen, for \$25 worthof meat, to be distributed to the really needy ones in such quantities and at such times as the head of the Police Department may direct. Now, how many more of our wealthy people will follow this example in an equally queet, unostentations manner? We shall see.

THE CITY'S HEALTH. has been 487 less than the preceding year, although the season was sicklier than the former the best sanitarians, represents an expenditure on account of sickness, doctors', druggists', and undertakers' bills, together with a loss of pro-

ident, on the coldest statistical calculation, that the present Commissioner of Health of Milwau-kee, by his trenchant and efficient administration, has saved the city \$427,000; and yet he has been in office only eight months. The most practical things in this world are brains and adonly a few sporadic cases of scarlet fever; diob-theria is thoroughly under control, while it is

control while it is evidence in the country round about. The Commissioner is prosecuting an undertaker for violating his order not to open a diphtheria culting at a funeral, and will hang to his throat like a hull-dog until the heedless fellow is punished for his temerity. The Commissioner is a lawyer as well as a doctor, and prosecutes his own cases without fear, favor, or mercy.

CONCERNING LEGISLATION. day of next week, and public interest is beginning to centre in that direction. The first and is the election of a United States Senator; but upon the subject, and speculation has been so generally indulged in, that it would be mere waste of time to awell thereon in the limited waste of time to dwell thereon in the limited space of a Sunday letter that is calculated as much as possible to eschew politics. Next to the Senatorship, the session proves of consequence to our citizens because of the great demand for local legislation that is annually made. A number of bills are already in course of preparation. Some of these will be submitted to the Common Council for approval; others, assuming the nature of hobbies with their originators, will be introduced without such preliminary submission. The most important, perhaps, of all these measures now contemplated will be a law applying the present system of State registration to the municipal elections of the city. Experience has demonstrated the usefulness of the system in preventing the introduction of linegal votes, and inasmuch as the floating voters are manipulated by both parties, the bill cannot meet with streamous opposition from members of either. There is a lurking fear among Democrats that the recent decided Republican triumph in this city will lead to an attempt to secure the passage of a bill to reorganize the police force of the city lead to an attempt to secure the passage of a bill to reorganize the police force of the city under the meta politian system, now so generally operative in all large cities of the country. any operative in all targe cities of the country. The writer he is safe in conveying an assurance to these danger-learing Democrats that nothing is at present farther from the intentions of the Republican majority than the introduction of a metropolitan police hill. That the system has advantages and disarrantages is palpable to every thinking person, but that Milwaukee stands in need of it only petty place-hunters will claim. As at present organized and constituted, our police force is as perfect as it can well be made under existing circumstances, it would not require any particular effort to point out inefficient men whose names can be dropped from the roll with every chance of improving the force thereby. There are men occupying subordinate positions above the rank of patrolinen who do not possess sufficient timber for even ordinary police service; and there

tions on the force men who have had much to do with the demoralization that marked the later years of Chief Beck's administration.

SEASONABLE SPORTS. New-Year's Day was selected by the members of the Milwaukee Rifle Club for a contest over the 200-yard range. The score stood: Drake, 56, out of a possible 75; Berry, 57; Markham, 52; Simonda, 51; Yale, 57; Murray, 52; Welles, 64; Fielding, 63; Hawley, 56; Hill, 61. The riflemen were divided into teams, Fielding capturing a team composed of Hawley, Hill, Yale, and Markham, and Welles one composed of Drake, Murray, Berry, and Simonds. The Fielding team

Won by nine points.
On the morning of the same day the curlers mustered six rinks for a contest at Kroeger's skating-park. The play lasted from 10 until 1 o'clock. At the close the score stood: C. H. M. Tobey's rink, 15; F. F. Adams' rink, 12; J. P. McGregor's rink, 30; J. B. Hill's rink, 12; E. H.

McGregor's rink, 30; J. B. Hill's rink, 12; E. H. Stone's rink, 20; S. R. Brigham's rink, 15. Correspondence is now in progress between the home Ciub and the Thistic Club of Chicago, with the view of having the latter to visit this city to play for the medal. The matter may be determined in a very lew days.

This evening hasbeen fixed for another cocking main, but the hour and place of meeting are kept secret, through fear of a raid by the police. Bobbing is a decided real ure among the lovers of the sport of sliding down nill for the pieasure of walking up again, the participants being about equally divided between the sexes, and of ripe age. Marshall street is througed nightly after half-past 8 o'clock with these bobbers, whose sleighs carry headlights after the most approved modern locomotive style, and when they get fairly started with their precious loads, these sleighs acquire the montentum of locomotives for the distance of several squares. The these sleighs acquire the momentum of locomo-tives for the distance of several squares. The track is also well lighted to prevent the possi-

SOCIETY HAPPENINGS. The week has been a lively one in social circles, a fact that must be attributed directly to the death of the old year and birth of the new. First and foremost of these was a "German" in the Plankinton House arcade, at which the elite disported themselves to excellent advantage in costly attire, and gave the fashionwriters of the city press ample opportunity to air their ability in the descriptive line. Among the guests present was a daughter of the Hon.

Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh. On Monday evening there was a sleighride and dance at Ferny Brae, on the Whitefish Bay road. Among others present were Mr. W. A. Collins and wife, J. P. C. Cottrill and wife, E. C. Stanley and wife, A. L. Cary and wife, George Chandler and wife, T. E. Balding and wife, D. Edgar French and wife, Miss Verplank, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Holden, and Messrs. Camp and Wall Collins.

On the same evening Miss Cora Ellsworth, daughter of the Hon. Lemuel Ellsworth, enter-

daughter of the Hon. Lemuel Ellsworth, entertained a party of young lady and gentlemen friends at the residence of her parents in a most hospitable minner.

The Thalian Club sleighride and dance at Ferny Brae, postponed from Friday evening of last week, occurred on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance and genuine enjoyment. A "Hogmanay Nicht" festival and dance of the St. Andrew's Society, at their hall in Murray's Block. on Tuesday evening, was attended by about 200 couples. The programme embraced addresses by Messrs, John Johnston, James Sheriffs, James Dongiass, Dr. Stark, and others, songs and recitations by Messrs. Dundop, McPherson, Menzies McDouald, and Mrs. Dorward, and music by Mrs. Martin and others. Dancing wound up the proceedings of the night.

Dorward, and music by Mrs. Martin and others. Dancing wound up the proceedings of the night. The lourth serial party of the Jolly Four Dancing Club, at Glide Club Hall in the Metropolitan Block, on Tuesday evening, was well attended by young people of the South Side, both single and married.

Mrs. J. H. Rice entertained a large party of friends at her residence, No. 588 Marshall street, on New-Year's Eve.

On New-Year's Day open house was kept by nearly all of our leading citizens, and the calls were more numerous than for many years past. With lew exceptions coffee took the place of the conventional wine, and intoxication proved an exception to the day. The ladies are to be commended for the stand they have taken in

an exception to the day. The ladies are to be commended for the stand they have taken in thus inculcating principles of abstinence in the minds of the sterner sex.

A large party of young people were hand—somely entertained by the Misses Louise and Zoe Morehouse on New-Year's night at the family residence on Seventh street.

The usually cheerful home of Supervisor Sercombe, of the Sixth Ward, was more than ordinarily bright and happy on New-Year's Day, the occasion of a lamily reunion, an event which has long been a red-lettered one in the Supervisor's calendar.

calendar.

On Thursday evening the Shadow and Nonesuch Clubs gave social hops.

Last evening the second of the series of parties arranged by Excelsion Lodge, F. & A. M., took street when the last that hall on Reed street.

The next party of the Myrtie Club will take place on Monday evening at Bon Accord Hall, of William R. Taylor, Esq., corner of Reservoir avenue and First street, South Ward, on Mon-

avenue and First street, Sixth Ward, on Modave vening.

Matters matrimonial have been ordinarily brisk during the week. Two weddings occurred on New-Year's Eve, both quiet affairs. The residence of C. F. Brownell, No. 176 Third street, was the scene of the first, the parties united in wedlock being Mr. Abner Palmer, of Pewaukee, and Mrs. Lucy A. Peake, of Brookfield, Wis.,—the Rev. Henry Coleman, of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church, officiating. The second took place at the parsonage of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church, where the Rev. Mr. Coleman united Mr. Lucius W. Roger, of this city, and Miss Anna M. Barnum, of Chicago.

St. James' Episcopal Caurch on Grand Avenue was crowded New Year's invening by an audience composed mainly of ladies to winness the marriage of Mr. Hiram Wood and Miss Flora McDonald, both of this city. The nuptials were delebrated at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Throop officiating. A brief reception followed at the home of the parents of the bride, on Grand avenue, and at 1 o'clock the young coupie leit the city for a honeymoon trip to Eastern cities. The ushers on the occasion were Messrs. Eaton, Germain, Caivin, and King.

At 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mr. Samuel Drake, a clerk in the employ of the Chicago, Mfwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and Miss Belle George, niece of Charles F. George, of the editorial corps of the Sent net, were united in marriage at St. John's Episcopal Church, on the South Side, by the Rev. David Keene. The extremely low temperature prevented a large attendance, and only fifty persons, mainly rela-

extremely low temperature prevented a large attendance, and only fifty persons, mainly relatives and intimate family friends, were present. The bride wore a neat traveling habit, and looked quite pretty. Mr. Beecher Donovan officiated as usher.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Among other Milwaukee ladies visiting at Madison this week were Miss Kate Hickok, Miss Louise Smith, Miss Frankie Steiner, Miss Kate Samuels, and the Misses Brigham and Austin.

Mary Marstield.
Miss Agnes Hasford, Superintendent of Schools in Eau Claire County, is visiting friends at Bay View. Messrs. Warren Gee and Frank F. Rice have formed a copartnership in the grain commission

business.

Henry A. Chittenden, formerly publisher of the Commercial Times, and more recently one of the proprietors of the Daily News, will leave for his old home in New York City on Monday.

Daniel G. Chittenden, who was connected with the defunct Commercial Times as its city editor, is at present residing in London, Eng., with "Mrs." Chittenden.

Casper M. Sanger, to whom the Republican party of this city is largely indebted for its recent substantial triumphs, rejoices in being able once more to retire to private dife.

Alf Holbrook and Josephine Craig, well-known theatrical people, are stopping at the Newhall House.

Hou. E. D. Holton and wife left for New Orleans on Thursday afternoon. They intend to

Hon. E. D. Holton and wife left for New Orleans on Thursday atternoon. They intend to join the excursion party to Mexico, and afterward visit Upper and Lower California.

His Honor Mayor Black and Congressmanelect P. V. Deuster left the city vesterday to join the excursion to Mexico. Whatever else his political opponents may say of him, Mayor Black is certainly one of the hardest-working executives the city has ever had. Thus far nine-tenths of his time during business hours has been spent in his office at the City-Hall, or in visiting subordinate department headquarters, the aim evidently being to let none of the minutia details escape his observation. The

ters, the aim evidently being to let none of the minutize details escape his observation. The Mayor needs the rest he is about to take. As for Mr. Deuster, he is a man of means, and owns a paper which will run as well without as with his presence. So much for putting the right men in the right places.

Sergt. Behringer, of the South-Side police force, was the recipient of a handsome meer-schaam gipe on New-Year's Eve,—a gift from the members of the force under his direction.

The Rev. Mr. Medbury is about to resign the pastorate of the Grand-Avenue Baptist Church.

Miss Nellie Taylor, a young lady well known

in Sixth-Ward circles, will leave for St. Louis on Wednesday next, for an extended visit to a sis-Wednesday next, for an extended visit to a sister.

The present daily unnecessary waste of water, according to computations made by the City Engineer, is nine million gallons.

The annual city tax sale will commence on the 20th inst., and continue one week.

The present bonded indebtedness of Milwankee County is \$320,260, while the bonded indebtedness of the city reaches \$2,270,289.75.

The action of the irost on Thursday cracked the old Third Ward school-bell. A new one will therefore have to be ordered.

Seventy-five teams are at present hauling material upon the ground for the new County Insane Asylum building.

During the past three cold days a dense cloud of white vapor has hung over Lake Michigan, in appearance resembling the steam rising from a vast caldron.

vast caldron.

The week of prayer arranged by the Evangeli-

The week of prayer arranged by the Evangencal Alhance will begin to-morrow evening.

Incendiarism is again reported by the Chief
of the Fire Department. In one instance a
dwelling and saloon in the western part of
the city was fired no less than three times within twenty-four hours. Excessive insurance may
properly be attributed as the cause.

Ranger

Cornered at Last.

His wife had probably been arguing and coaxing for years, for he looked like a man whose spirit had been worn out before he had consented to have his photograph taken. He had halted at the door of a gallery as if trying to invent some excuse, but she pushed him up-stairs and he was in for it at last. He hoped the pnotogracher would be crowded with work, but he wasn't. He hoped the camera was out of order, but it was in fine condition.

"Can't take me to-day, can you?" he queried.

"Oh, yes—take you right away," was the reply.

"Have I got to sit up straight?" "No; sit as you please."
"Hain't these clothes too light?"
Not a bit."

"Not a bit."
"I can't spare over three minutes."
"Very well—Fill take you in two."
There was no way to get rid of it, and with a lespairing look around and a flown at his wife, he old chen drowed into the old chap dropped into a chair with a sigh shut his eyes, crossed his legs and groaned out:
"Weil if I must, I must. Bring on your leaghing gas, and don't let my wife go through my pockets while I'm unconscious!"

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS Fratrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. Saturdays: J. & E. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 d. e. ft. Sinais, Bookseliers and Stationer, 123 Twenty-scoond-st. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008 Wet Madison-st. near Westerl-av. 1008 Wet Madison-st. near Westerlaw. News Depot, 1 Blue Jained av. 1000 per of Howeler. Newsdealer, and Fanoy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL NFORMATION WANTED-THE ADDRESS OF Barry Clayton. Important. Address M 49, Tribune. PERSONAL—C. BUSCH, OF CHICAGO: PLEASE call, or telegraph at once your address. E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., Chicago. DERSONAL — A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD like to make the acquaintance of some pleasaut and cultivated young lady, for the sake of mutual pastime during the winter. Address GERARD WHEELER, P. O. Box 34, Chicago. DERSONAL—GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK SEAL-skin cap by mistake. New-Year's Day, at 425 West Washington-st., will get his by calling at 21 Lake-st.

A T SOME PRICE. FOR CASH, 8 WORK-HORSES each about 1, 200 pounds; 2 stylish, clever driv-re; try them before you pay a dollar. 42 Harmon

Adams-st.

TOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE.

TOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE.

Toos, 6 years of ace. 1546 hands high, with a long mane and tail; she is free from spot or biemish, and is warranted to tryt a mile in 2:35; she is also an excellent road mare; she can be driven by a lady with safety; and top buggy, sleigh, and biankets, to be sold low for cash, tog-ther or separate, as the above property belongs to a lady who is about to leave for Europe. No horse-locky need apply. Call at the stable on the premises, 1265 Michigan-av. premises, 1265 Michigan av.

POR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—12 HORSES AND

T mares fit for grocery, express, or delivery wagons,
prices from \$25 to \$70. Also six first-rate second-hend
open and top delivery wagons, from \$25 to \$65. I have
got to sell. No. 419 Blue Island-av., in saloon.

FOR SALE-AT 75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR-4 new cop buggles, 6 open buggles, 3 phnetons, 30 second-hand buggles, and harnesses of all kinds. 70 South Canal-st. FOR SALE-1 1,400 6-YEAR-OLD HORSE, 2 FINE drivers, 2 cheap marcs. Wanted-1 single coalwagon, 1 cutter, and all kinds of harnesses, at 70 South Canal-st. Canal-st.

POR SALE-ONE NICE BAY HORSE, SOUND and kind, for \$45. Owner has no use him. 747 Madison-st. POR SALE—CHEAP—A HANDSOME YOUNG buggy-horse; sound and perfectly safe. Address M 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-TWO SWELL-BODY CUTTERS WOOD-works, cheap for cash. 63 kast Van Buren -st. in class buggy or business horse. Call at 39 East teenth-st. EDGERTON'S. Call for NORTON. FOR SALE-ONE SECOND-HAND PORTLAND and one swell body cutter. 422 West Madison st. FOR SALE-PACING MARE, WILL TRAVEL IN 2:40; a so 7-year-old team weighing 1,200 to 1,300 Address S. E. PENDER, No. 14 South Curtis-st. COR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS OR CARRIAGE horse, 5 years old, weight 1,200 bounds: is stylish and gentle, and warranted sound in every respect. 259 South Halsted-st. FOR SALE—13 HEAVY DRAFT AND DRIVING Phores, price from \$35 to \$115: 8 wagons, 6 buggles, 1 carriage. Apply at rear of 23 Blue Island-av.

We have made arrangements to move our Carriage Works from Chicago to Oshkosh, Wis, where, with increased facilities for manufacturing, we shall continue to sell better work at lower prices than any other house in the United States.

Large stock of Phaetous and Buggles on hand, which we wish to sell during next thirty days to save cost of moving.

we wish to sell during next thirty days to save cost of moving.

Send for prices.

PARSONS, NEVILLE & CO., 298 Wabash av.

I HAVE TWO MORE CUTTERS TO SELL CHEAP.

E. C. HAVDE, Nos. 731 and 7.3 Stale-st.

AME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INCurable, curred free of cost. GILES' LINIMENT 10DIDE AM 40 VIA. Spavins, splints, ringones, nunches, thorough pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease shoe-bolls, cure guranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York, Wholesale, VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Trial size. 25 cents.

MUST BE SOLD-TA FINE PAIR OF WELL.

Must matched gold-dust colts. Es hands high, and beautiles: a bay mare. 8-years old. 1,100 po inits, \$50: buggy, cutter, harness, etc., cheap. No. 170 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SELLING AT COST FOR THIRTY DAYS TO make room for new 4,508. Fine marble ton dresaing case, chamner suits, parior suits, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., and all kinds of furniture on installments. COGSWELL'S 208 West Madison-st., opposite Carpenter.

Carpenter.

CLEIGRS-WILL TRADE A FINE TRIMMED TWOSeated skeigh for sash, doors, moldings, or iumber; also old burgies, wagons, or sleighs; new handmade harness, etc.; sleigh woods for sale. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st. WANTED-20 TEAMS AND MEN TO DRAW ICE Monday, 7 a. m., at DOWNER & BEMIS

WE HAVE ON HAND ONE CARLOAD OF horses, all sizes and all prices to suit you; also, you will find it to your advantage to call on use, coston use tagetaken; trial given with every horse, before you pay a dollar on them. So call on T. & T. OHEKN, 420 West Fourteenth-st., half-block east of Blue Island-sv. WANTED-DOUBLE TEAMS TO HAUL COAL,
Was O. S. RICHARDSON & CO.'S. 160 KingsburyE., Monday moining.
Wintering Horses AT MY STABLES AT
Wintering Horses AT MY STABLES AT
FIELD, 168 Michigan av.
WANTED-AT 150 WEST MARBLE-PLACE, 30
Jection to a juste lameness. WANTED-BUSINESS HORSE FOR LIGHT WORK for his keep for the winter; will buy if suitable. Apply at 298 West Madison-st. Apply ac. 28 west Madison-st.

WANTED-A HEAVY PAIR OF MULES USED TO farm work; must be kind and gentle. Address, stating age, weight, and lowest price, K 13, Tribune. WANTED—ONE LIGHT SECOND HAND TRUCK and double harness. Room 2, 93 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A ONE-HORSE SPRING TRUCK WITH side stanchions. Call at 137 Lake-st.

HORSES FOR SALE: THREE LARGE HORSES; 1,150 pounds to 1,200 pounds; one black mare, 565:7 cheap horses, from \$2.0 to 55; any trial given; one sleigh \$15. 627 Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE-THE MACHINERY, TOOLS, ENGINE bolter, and necessary fixtures of a machine-shot well established; a rare chance; must sell to close partnership. Address N 41, Tribune office. FOR SALE—CHEAP—I ENGINE OF 11X20 BOBE I tunular boiler, 4x12 feet, with fifty 8-inch flues and all fixtures belonging to the above; everything in good condition. Inquire of KOENIG, HENNING of GAMEIS, 396 North Green-st. POR SALE-CHEAP-A NO, 6 STURTEVANT blower, in good working order, almost new: would exchange for a good leam of mules. Call at 90 Lumber-st.

WANTED-A SECOND-HAND WINCHESTER II.
fie and bullet-mold, etc., all in good order, and
must be cheap. State your lowest cash price, and where
to be seen. M 65, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS. GOSEE THE WONDER OF THE WORLD IN TELL-

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A DRUG CLERK - MUST SPEAK
German and English, Address N 25, Tribune. WANTED—BY AN IRON HOUSE, A BOOKKEEPer and cashier; must be a man of ability and ability and inception.

WANTED—BY AN RON HOUSE, A BOOKKEEPer and cashier; must be a man of ability and able
to furnish high recommendations for honesty and integrity. Address M 82, Tribune office.

WANTED-AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN TO SELL shirts. "LONE STAR" SHIRT CO., 183 Dearborn. WANTED-OVERALL CUTTER-ONE WHO CUT with the kuife. Address K 31, Tribune office. WANTED-A STOUT BO WHO HAS WORKED II a meat-market and knows how to cut meat wages \$3 a week and board. Call at \$2 West Thir tecuth-st. WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO HOLD ON RIVETS
also a good boy for heating rivets, at Springer
Boiler Snops, 88 South Clinton-st. WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER AND EN graver. Inquire of KEARNY & SWARTCHILL 113 and 1:5 State-st.

WANTED-ASTRONG BOY, WITH EXPERIENCE, to set type and do office work. Adderss, in own handwriting, N 14, Tribune office. WANTED-PLUMBERS AT 114 SOUTH CLARK st., under the Tivoli; bring tools ready for work WANTED-BOOT AND SHOE FOREMAN EXPER rienced in prison labor. Apply at northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sta. J. PRATT & CO. WANTED-A CHICAGO PLUMBER. T. C. BUYD WANTED-A MAN PASTRY COOK FOR HOTEL 38, Tribune omce.

38, Tribune omce.

WANTED-A PLUMBER-AT LANE'S PLUMBing, prepared for worg.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODworker at 71 and 78 wells-st. WANTED-3 OR 4 GOOD CARPENTERS. CALL
at 1004 Michigan av., after 2 o'clock to-day. W ANTED-TWO BOYS, IS YEARS OF AGE
must live with their parents; small wages; to
learn gold and silver plating; must be workers. Apply
to Chatches BERKANGER, 182 state-st. W ANTED-10 CARPENTERS THIS MORNING AT Post-Office, corner Washington and State-sts. WANTED-GILDER IN SILVER AND CO.APO-sition metal at 69 Wert Washington-st., thirp WANTED-A PLUMBER, CORNER OF INDIANA
av. and Thirty-fifth-st. W ANTED-SIX FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAE ers. Apply to-day and Monday, F. E. WOLFIN GER, corner Randolph and Ann-sts.

WANTED-PLUMBERS, AT MOYLAN'S, 10 Twenty-second-st.; \$4 per day to first-class me WANTED-2 GOOD PLUMBERS AT WILSON'S good wages to good men. 119 Twenty-second-st

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. WANTED-COACHMAN, WITH GOOD REFER-ence, tomake himself generally useful; wages, \$10 per montr and board. Ask for SALISBURY, at 11 and 13 Laze-st. WANTED-A MAN TO DRIVE AN EXPRESS wagon. Call at 119 Twenty-second-st.

Employment Agencies. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-5,000 AGENTS; "CLIMAX" CLOTHES wringer, only \$1; "Agents' Advocate" 6 months free; 200 frum des-ribe 10,000 articles. THOMPSON & CO., publishers, 128 Washington-st., Room 50. WANTED-FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS FOR W city business: one who has extensive acquaint ance with railroad men; those familiar with the insurance business preferred. Address, giving reference, for two days, M s5, Tribune office.

WANTED-GOOD, RELIABLE BOY FOR OFFICE: OF IVING at home. Address, in own writing, K 10, Tribune office. WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RESPONSIBLE MAN with good address and moderate ready means can secure honorable, pleasant, and very lucrative position. Aduress M 42, Tribune office. WANTED-A SALESMAN BY A CIGAR HOUSE for Colorado and Western Kansas; must have an established trade: reference required. Address in 36, Tribune office. WANTED-TEN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO sell a small salable article on commission; also carvassers for city. LOWELL & HAYNER, 14/ La-Salle-st.

Salle-st.

WANTED-100 GOOD MEN, SAILORS PREferred, to work on ice at Caiumet River and
Lake. Apply at 788 Indiana-av., city.

WANTED-MONDAY, 50 GOOD LABORING MEN:
also 10 mechanics and one good gardener: a long
and sure joo. Call at 79 Spuin Canal-st. E. G. & H. T.
HAIGHT. WANTED-TWO MEN WITH LIGHT DELIVERY WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY CHROMO, show-card, and map mounter; one experiences and competent to take charge preferred. W. T. JACK-SON, 220 Wabash-hr., second floor. WANTED—A TRAVELER IN THE LEATHER and inding trade; one who has traveled in the Northwest with a consection preferred. Address N 8, 1 ribune office, giving reference, etc. WANTED-AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN FOR OF-WANTED-A MAN TO ACT AS A DETECTIVE Address, with references, N 48, Tribune office. WANTED-TWO SALESMEN TO DRIVE BAKERY wagon. Address, for two days, N 49, Tribune WANTED-A BOY TO ACT AS PORTER AT THE Waverly House, 63 West Lake-st. WANTED-BOY TO WORK IN MEAT-MARKET must understand cutting. Call to-day at 124 State-st., corner Twenty-seventh. WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE TO
sell our goods by sample; fair salary paid; references required. Labelle Man'f'g Co., 93 Clark-st., city. WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SEI WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL On commission a well-known pleasant line of goods, going to druggists and stationers: should carry another line in connection. E. 200, Tribune office.

WANTED-RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN-MUST have full knowledge and understand the retail shoed business thoroughly, suits be a first-class salesman and come well recommended, and o furnish bonds if uccessary. Salary, Si5 per week and to go west. Chit at 179 West Adams-st., Monday, between and 11 a. m.

WANTED-50 GOOD MEN-CUTTING ICE. APply at Nineteenth and Grove-sts. to-day at 10 o'alock a. m. E. A. SHEDD & CO. o'qlock a.m. E. A. SHEDU & CO.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO SOLICIT URDERS In city for shirts. HARRIS, 17: South Clark st.

WANTED—A PORTER WHO IS USED TO PACKlog notions and dry goods, who can bring undoubted references as to honesty and abinty from last
employe, may address, with not less than two business references, M. S., Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOLICitor; must be thoroughly posted in city business.
M75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMARF BOY TO WORK IN LATNdry; one accustomed to laundry work. Address
M 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR MISSOURI.

Also one for Indiana and Michigan. An experienced book agent with capital can make liberal arrangements. M 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED MER-

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED MER-cantile agency solicitors; salary or commission. Address M 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIFTY CANVASSERS AT \$3 PER day for one day (Monday, Jan. 6, 1879) at Room 3, 88 Baadolph-st., at 9 o'clock. WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK IN BOARDing stable, and take care of horses. Apply early.
Barn rear 195 south Clark-st. S. H. LITTLE.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO CARRY OUR LINE OF
shoes and dippers in Kansas and Minnesota.
HOUSTON, WILSON & ELDRIDGE, 106 Franklin-st.

WANTED-FEMALE REELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-I AM PREPARED TO GIVE SEVveral hundred girls and women positions this
week. I wish the working-women to particularly understand that my office is the only one in the Northwest
which tenders absolute protection, and where no charge
is made for services in securing nonrable and responsible homes. On these conditions I shall hope to
see a large number coming with their parceis, ready to
go on duty at once Monday morning. Every nationality welcome. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 Lasalie-st. at 514 South Park-ay.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO WASHing; swede preferred. Apply at 396 Michigan-ay.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Scandinavian. Apply at 458
West Eric-st.

WANTED—A SCANDIN AVIAN WOMAN FOR
general housework at 905 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 904 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD GERman girl for general housework; one who can
speak English and come well recommended. Call Monany morning at upper door.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good cook, washer, and froner; German, Swede, or American; immediately. Call at corner of Forty-fitch-st. and Lake-av. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. No. 78 Seeley-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINA-vian girl to cook, wash, and Iron. Apply, with reference, at No. 11 Lighteenth-st. W ANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 51 North Curtis-at. W at 51 North Curtis-st.

WANTED-A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OR GIRL
to cook, wash, and fron, and help in small dairy,
in a good home, near town, in Central Illinois. Wages
Sy per week. Must give references. Protestant preterred. Address H 55, Tribune odice. W ANTED—\$5 PER WEEK FOR GOOD GIRL; MUST be capable or not wanted. 295 Calumet-av.
WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family. No. 631 West Adams-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Address, Monday, 113 South Robey-st.

Iron. Address, Monday, 113 South Robey-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WORK;
must understand cooging, and be prepared to furnish satisfactory references. Unit at 45 Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 E.
Kandolph-st.; board \$2 and \$2.50 s week. Nurse
girs, working housekeepers, and iaundresses will ind
employment.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP ABOUT
light housekeeping and look after a boy of 7;
wages south weekeeping and look after a boy of 7;
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wages south weekeeping and look after a boy of 7;
wages south weekeeping and south weekeep WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, Swedish or Norwegian preferred; wage \$2.50 per week. G. W. PERKINS, 581 Warren-ay. WANTED-IN A SMALL FAMILY. COMPETENT girt to cook and do laundry work; good wages to a competent person. 104 Calumet-av.

WANTED-A GIRL WHO LIVES AT HOME TO do chamber work only; will give \$1.50 per week.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics_Continu GOOD COMPETENT GIRL: MUST recommended. Apply Monday at 538 WANTED-A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWE gian girl to do general housework. Apply at 15: WANTED-AT 264 ONTARIO-ST., A FIRST-need apply. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GIRL; GERMAN OR Swede preferred; good wages paid. Call, for two days, at 1121 Prairie-av. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL AT 383 SOUTH
Oakley, to do housework in family of two; wages,
83; references required. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Call at 285 South Oakley-av. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, German or Swede. Call at 9 Lake-av. Good references required. references required.

WANTED—AT 304 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., AN
experienced girl to cook, wash, and fron; reference required; apply immediately. WANTED-GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. 306
Thirty-first-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework; wages \$3 a week. Apply at 28 WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Must be a good washer and ironer. WANTED-A WOMAN COMPETENT TO DO THE whole general work in a cottage house, four in family, at 1828 Arnoid-si., near Thirty-fifth; good cook and froner, and good references demanded. Call any hour day or evening. WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 747 Jack-WANTED-ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL AND ONE scrub girl at Atlantic Hotel. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL; GOOD wages. 224 Elils-av. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 69 Cottage Grove-av. WANTED—A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY girl for general housework. 569 Adams-st.

WANTED—A TOUNG, GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: small family. 109 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND ECONOMICAL girl to do general housework. No Irish need apply. 53 Bryant-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. WANTED-GIBL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-wares paid to right party. Apply any time Sunday at 724 West Lake-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG SMART, TIDY GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three; references required. Apply at 337 Calamet-av. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply Monday with references at 330 WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 466 Michigan av. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO WASH BARBERS'
towels and assist in light work. 497 Webster-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 TO DO

WANTED-YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSE work in a private family; a pleasant home for the winter. Apply at 286 West Madison-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 533 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 286 Huron-st., corner State. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK Apply for two days at 378 West Randolph-st. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND froner. Good wages. Call Monday morning at 1439 Prairie-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL ABLE TO COOK, WASH. and iron; one wanting a permanent place with an old couple preferred; state age. Address XXX, Tribune office.

WANTED-A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY: must be thoroughly competent. Apply at 876 Wabahav.
WanteD-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Call at 15 Honore-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small cottage house. Call Sunday p. m. or Monday at 305 South Robey-st. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in family of two; light work: good wages. Call immediately at 11 South Rouey-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, German or Scandinavian, at 102 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family, Inquire at 594 Dear-

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENER-al housework; small family. Call at 684 Fulton-st. WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; stranger in the city and American preferred; good wages. Call at 87s Wabash-av.
WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 384 State-st., in store. MATTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL FOR general housework. Call at 1184 Wabash-av., near Tweaty-sixth-st.

WANTED—TWO SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRLS; one as cook and laundress; one as nurse and house girl; must be competent. Apply at 365 gast Obio-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. 165 South Lincoln-st. WANTED - A NEAT RELIABLE GIRL WITH good references to do general housework in a small family. Call at 500 North Clark-st., upper beil. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general bousework. 1223 Wabash-av. WANTED-A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GEN eral housework in a family of three. 763% Wa WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 358 Calumet-av. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iros. Apply immediately at 46 South

WANTED-TWO GOOD COLORED WOMEN, ONE for laundry and chamber work, one for dining-room and to assist with washing. Apply at 403 East Superior-st. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COOK FOR A boarding-house; must be capable of taking full charge of kitchen. Apply at 1000 Wabash-av., after 10 a.m.

a. m.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing or ironing. Apply at 2.8

Twenty-fish-st.

WANTED-GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK
from 15 to 17 years of age; good home; American
family. 65 St. Johu's place. Wanted-immediately-a good reliable grifor housework. Apply as 1032 Michigan-av. Wanted-A Girl to Assist in Kitchen, Apply at Waverly House, 63 West Lake-st. WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, NEAT, ing and ironing; family of three, 1475 state-st. (near Thirty-second).

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 386 West Van Buren-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL WHO THOR-oughly understands nice second work. Apply at 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework, and cooks well. Call at 492 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD GENERAL WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SCRUBBING AND general work. German preferred. DOMESTIC BAREIT, No. 50 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and cooks well. Call at 492 Lake Park-av., front of the lake and Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, MUST BE A GOOD cook and laundress, at 52 South Peorla-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT THE Revere House.

WANTED—50 FINISHERS ON OVERALLS AT 84 and 86 South Market-st. J. M. BLISS. W and 86 South Market-st. J. M. BLISS.

WANTED-50 OVERALL, PANTS, AND SHIRTnakers. J. M. BLISS, 84, 86 and 88 South Market-st., third floor. Machines furnished and run by
steam.

WANTED-SHIRTMAKERS AT WILSON BRO.'S,
67 and 63 Washington-st. Will take a few hands
to learn, and pay while learning.

WANTED-175 EXPERIENCED HANDS ON COTtonade and jean pants, overalls, etc., either to
work in our shop by steam power, or work at home.
Also 10 experienced mands for fine work on Wheeler &
Wilson machine No. 2. Apply at LINDAUER BLOS.
& CO., 75 and 77 Wabash-av.

WANTED-100 SHIRT-MAKERS AND FINISH. WANTED-100 SHIRT-MAKERS AND FINISH-ers; steady work all year, 308 State-st. WANTED - BOSOM STITCHERS-WORK THE whole year round. Experienced hands only need apply. 184 North Clark-st.

WANTED-FOUR GIRLS TO SEW BY HAND and three to work machine at 1039 Mflwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED-RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY OR widow under 22, as housekeeper for widower: moderate wages. Answer in confidence and learn place of residence. N 20, Tribune office. WANTEE—AN INTELLIGENT, RELIABLE, GOOD young woman, about 25, agreeable disposition, some experience, as working housekeeper, light duties, pleasant home. M 1, Tribune office.

Linundresses.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WITH GOOD REFerences, at 882 Prairie-av. 4

WANTED-GOOD COLLAR-IBONER AT SIN-CLAIR'S Laundry, 945 Wabash-av.

WANTED-GOOD LAUNDRESS, ALSO GIRL FOR kitchen work, for private boarding-house; refer-ences required. 55 Rush-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD, RELIABLE FEMALE HELP
of all nationalities, at Female Employment
Agency, 775 Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.

Mincellameous.

WANTED-TWO SMART. ACTIVE GIRLS TO oversee help in work-rooms. Apply at once to HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 23 East Washington-st. WANTED-GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 10 WANTED-REPERIENCED CHOCHETERS, 1M-mediately. Apply at 627 Hubbard-82.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - A WET-NURSE with new milk, at 678 West Indiana-st. WANTED-WET-NURSE. APPLY AT OFFICE of Dr. N. F. Cook. 58 State-st., Sunday between 1 and 3. week-days netween 10 and 4 o'clock. WANTED-A CAPABLE AND HONEST NURSE girl at No. 357 Michigan-av., corner Twelfth-apply with references Monday morning. WANTED—AN ELDERLY LADY TO HELP TAK-ing care of children, and saist the lady of the house generally. Address for three days, stating wages wanted and reference, N 23, Tribune office. WANTED-A NURSE GIRL, AT 1050 INDIANA-av. Call for one week. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE,

BOOKKECPETS, Clerks, &c.

CITTATION WANTED—I HAVE IN MY EMPLOY

a first-class bookkeeper who desires a situation as
cierk, bookkeeper, copyist, etc. M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and reliable bookkeeper, cashler, or correspondent with 11 years' experience, would make a per
manent engagement. References: Jas. W. Scoville,
Chi istian Wahl, Crane & Drury, S. M. Moore, H. L.

Turner, Mason & Hamilto Organ Co. M 33, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR IN credit department of wholesale house by thoroughly competent man. Address N 32, Tribune office. If competent man. Address No. 1 MEMBER OF THE Shoard of Trade wants position with commission house; has large outlense experience, good references; position with good house more importance than large salary. Address K 100. Tribune oluce. SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK WITH over eight year' experience, and the best of references. Speaks German. Country preferred. N 33, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AM FAMILIAR WITH Seneral office work, management of credits and collections; number of years with an old established firm in this city; experienced bookkeeper, collector, correspondent. Best of credentials as to character and business qualifications. N 37, Tribune office.

ness qualineations. N 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale house; competent to keep any set of books; small salary; temperate, and unincumbered. A reterence, including present empleyer. Address J, care of Carrier No. 2. care of Carrier No. 2.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH business qualifications, understanding the wholesale millinery and hat and cap business, is desirous of obtaining immediate employment; gdod reference. RIN, 176 Park-w.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG
Sman; has been 5 years in a country store, taking part
in all work, including bookkeeping; could travel for
trade, but will make bimself useful in any line; references given. Address M :8, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD SHORT-band writer: can also attend to German corre-spondence. K s3, Tribune office.

Trages SITUATION WANTED - BY: A MECHANICAL draughtsman and practical machinist; light, fine work preferred. Address M 39, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERINCED shirt-cutter; can give very best reterence; have had long city experience. Address M 70, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT EN-giacer of twelve years' experience; best of refer-ences. Address D, 328 West Polk-st. ences. Address D, 328 West Folk-st.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A BOOT AND SHOE.

Incorp by a man who understands the manufacture
of boots and shoes in all its branches; is a good pattern
cutter, and can give good reference. Address T S,
386% Wabash-av., ifoom 11.

Conchimen, Teamsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits as coachman in a private family. Please ddress F V. 411 State-st., Room 4. CITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS
Coachman (Dane): willing to make himself useful;
can give drst-class city references. M 28, Tribune. CITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS Coachman, etc., with or without wife as a first-class laundress; best city references. Address N 18, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG GERMAN AS coachman; is strictly temperate and reliable; can bring first-class references. M 81, Tribune office.

· Miscellaneous. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE, HANDY, willing man to work; Norwegian; wants some work of any kind; four years' recommendation from list imployer. Address JOHNSON, third floor, 61 West kinzie-ss., for one week. Kinzie-ss., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN; WILL

Work hard at anything, and can give good city references. Address K 21, Tribune odice. CITUATION WANTED BY A LADY AND GEN-bleman to do short-hand writing. Address L, P. -O. Box 98, Hyde Park, ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
man, who is willing and anxious to work for a few
weeks very cheap; best of reference. Call or address
F M C, 104 State-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE BOY; AGE, 15: experience and reference. R. L. HARRISON, 5 Vabach av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (ME-Chanic), who wishes to go into the mercantile line; is willing to do any work; speaks and writes English and German. N 34, Trioune office.

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN
S a ladles' boarding-house, for cooking or chambermaid. Address N 26, Tribune office,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washing and ironing or general housework in a small family. Call at 88s Arnoid, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-six. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERL (SWEDE), FOR general housework or second-work. Please call at SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second or general housework. Please call Monday or Tuesday at 282 Market-st.; references, if required. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL

S and take care of children. Apply at 33 Groveland Park for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work and plain sewing or housework. Call at 53 I wenty; fifth st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH FIRST-class cook and laundress in private family; best of references. Call at 539 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls in private families; the girls just came from Sweden and cannot speak English; understand family sewing. Please call at or send word for three days to 42 Wesson-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS A SECOND GIRL IN A private family or general housework in a small family; best of city reference. Call at 823 Carroll-av.

family: best of city reference. Call at 823 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR

kitchen or general housework; best of city reference if required; no postal cards answered. Apply at

56 West Harrison-st., down-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED-GOOD SAMARITAN SOclety, 173 E. Raudolph-st. Women to do any kind
of work, well recommended, seeking employment at
low wages, will be found through this Society.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD RESPECTAble Norwegian girl to do general housework in a
nice private family. Call at 48 West Ohio-st. SITUATION WANTED-BT A GOOD PROTES-tant woman for any work in a family, city or country. 215 West Polk-st., in rear. CITUATIONS WANTED-BY 2 GERMAN GIRLS, one as cook, the other as second girl, in a respecta-ble private ramily. Call for two days at 146 West Van Buren-st. Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN cook in a first-class private family. Call Monday and Tuesday at 192 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD FRENCH cook to serve in a private family in the city. Apply for references at No. 7 Hubbard-court.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and fronce, fin a private boarding-house in the city. Inquire at 680 indiana-ay. SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 263 Carroll-av.
SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO HONEST NORweging girls, to do general housework. Call Sunday at 172 West indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL Sor kitchen work or general housework in a small family. Call for two days at 124 West Indiana-st., upstairs. SITUATION WANTED-FOR A SMALL, STEADY, Sgood girl for general housework in a small private family. Call at 218 Dekoven-st. No postal cards wanted. wanted.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
Sgri for second work or waiting on table. Call at 53
South Aberdeen-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to cook wash, and from. Good reference if required. No. 38 Thirty-eighth-st.

quired. No. 38 Thirty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN TO do general housework in a private family, or second work, or take care of children. Call at or saddress 73 East Onio-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in small private family, call at 207 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK IN A BOARD-ing-house by a Swedish girl. Apply at 179 Indiana-st. Monday. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND HOUSE-work in a private family. 1487 Weatworth-av. CITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY (WIDOW):

of first-class cook, French and German; no washing.

139 North Clark-st., Humboldt Hotel. Iso North Ciark-si., Humbolist Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do housework in a private family. Call at 23 Croaby-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do cooking, washing, and froning in a private family. 416 Woossh-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FRENCH GIRL TO do second work; best reference: is competent to teach French. 416 Wobssh-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking in a private family or general housework; reference given. Call at 77 Indiana-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COOK. APPLY AT STUATION WANTED-BY A COOK. APPLY AT

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK
OF general housework in a first-class family; best
of city reference if required. Address Med. Trioune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL
to cook, wash, and from in a private American
family; best references. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
for general or laundry work: obliging; first-class
in every respect; references. 229, Tribune cance.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
Obliging; first-class references. 288 South Park av.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO COOKING. WASH-SITUATION WANTED-TO DO COOKING, WASH-ty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics—Continued,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15 IN AN
O office or wholesale house; good reterence; salary
no object. Z 25, Tribune.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A FILST-CLASS COOK
and laundress in a private family. Competent to
take charge. 1055 South Dearborn-st., near Twentysecond.

SECOND.

OTTUATION WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT CAR.

O adian girl, who can take hold of housework of any
description. Would like a permanent home. 291 Cala.

met-sy. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL FOR GEN. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL who thoroughly understands cooking, washing, and who thoroughly understands cooking. Washing, ing or general work. Call at 231 South Park. SITUATION WANTED—ANY LADY ON SOUTH Side wishing a first-class German kitchen girl with references call at 708 Cottage Grove-av. No postals. SITUATION WANTED-BY DANISH GIRL AS cook and laundrefs. Apply at 623 West Van Buren SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and isundress. Call at 142 Twentieth-st. for twe

days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO

S general housework in a private family; good effection.

Can be seen at 376 South Haisted st., for tro SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS TO DO cooking and second work. Apply Monday and SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS COOK washer, and froner. Please call at 1015 Walter, any, in basement. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or general housework in a private family. Call at 140 Eighteenth-st., in rear. CITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

O work or cook, wash, and tron. Call at 601 Statest., up-stairs. No postal-cards. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family; reference given. Seamstresses.

CITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS seamstress, by day or week; best of reference. X 21, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRESSMAKER IN Standies; understands cutting and fitting; terms reasonable. Please address DRESSMAKER, III Archer-av. Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A STYLISH DRESSMAKES from the East desires engagements by the day, artistic cutting, fitting, and draping a specialty. Address 354 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH Of the County of the CITUATION WANTED-A DRESSMAKER WISHES D engagements in families, or will take work home; cutting and fitting a specialty. 582 Fulton-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND Seemstress: 75 cents per day or \$4 a week; in families only: best of zeferences. Address M 97, Tribuna. SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE LADIES' AND children's dresses. Good references. S5 per wee or \$1 per day. Address, not call on, P. 12s Twenty second-st. second-st.
CITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKED
Wishes engagements in families to go out by th
day. Call or address 862 Madison-st. SITUATION WANTED - TO DO DRESSMAKING S and family sewing, fitting and trimming nicely, Address No. 54 Thirty-first-st. CITUATION WANTED — AS SEAMSTRESS IN Oprivate families; can cut, fit, drape, and design; 75e per day or \$4 per week. Address 2 24. Tribune offer.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT SEAM-stress in private family; best reference; terms re-sonable; steady place preferred. Call Monday. No. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY
woman as a wet-nurse: two weeks after confinment, the baby died. Inquire at 373 Third-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY
woman as wet-nurse. Apply at 411 North-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT WOM-an to take care of invalid or nurse a lady in con-finement; best of reference. 171 West Adams-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO TAKE CARE OF CHIL-dren and make herself generally useful. Please call at 52 West Ohio-st. No cards answered.

Housekeepers.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN
Widow lady as housekeeper; references exchangel.
Address or call erenings, Mrs. M. C. Dr PUSY, 139
South Dearborn-st. South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH, FIRSTclass housekeeper; best references; first-class parties only. Call at 539 Wapash-av.

Laundresses. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIBL AS laundress or second girl. Please call at 41 Flanelist., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES WANTING help for housework, call at Miss CUNNINGHAM'S. STUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES AND HOTELS S will find first-class help, German, Swede, and other nationalities: orders filled at once. Mrs. DEARLES, 416 Wabsshav. SITUATIONS WANTED - PARTIES DESIRING office of the kind in the city. NETTA G. ROOD, SI LASAle-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADI,
Stranger in the city, thoroughly educated in mask,
where she could take care of children and teach as
music, in some respectable family; wages to suit. 13.
Trionade office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COPYIST, Scierk, or housekeeper, or any position which an is-telligent, industrious lady can fill. Address M, 237 Greenbush-st., Milwankee, Wis. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF refinement as companion to an invalid lady, or a housekeeper. Address N 27, Tribune omice. SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH AND experienced lady accountant, being qualified to fill a responsible position in the above capacity. Finiciass references given if required. Address M 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF ABILSITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF ABILBIUSICAL.

BIUSICAL.

A TEMPTING OFFER—WE ARE OVERSTOCKED.

A and have determined to reduce at a sacrifer. We have about 150 beautiful organs of the sacrifer. We have about 150 beautiful organs of the sacrifer. We have about 150 beautiful organs of the sacrifer. We have about 150 beautiful organs of the sacrifer. We will sale 150 miles of the sacrifer organ, with set of the sacrifer organ, with sacrifer organ, wi

A FEW PIANOS AND ORGANS

OF FIRST-CLASS MAKES,
but little used, good as new, will be sold on monthly
payments, if required.

Orner state and Adams-siz.

A T THE FACTORY—ORGANS AT PRICES 'BEyoud competition, \$50 and upward; best in the
market. Nicholson organ Co., 63 E. Indians-E

DECKER BROS.' AND

MATHUSHEK

at prices and on terms that cannot fall to suit.

SPORT & CAMP.
188 and 190 State-st.

DECKER BROS. AND MATHUSHEK PIANOS AT
prices and on terms that cannot fall to suit.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS TO RENT, VEST
cheap. Rent applied if purchased. small monthly
payments taken. Inquire at 143 lillinois-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY SPLENDID HAZELton Bros. upright piano cheap for cash or on
monthly payments: has been used but a short time.
Address N. 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY STEINWAY PIANO; WILL SELL
cheap for cash or on installments. Address N.
17 Tribune office.

LOR SALE—A WEBEN UPRIGHT PIANO, 74 OC. FOR SALE—A WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO, 75 00-tares, rosewood case, and all improvements; will sell for cash or on monthly payments. Address N 2 Tribune office, IF YOU WISH TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS PIANO call at 3545 West Congress. We need the avails will give time if necessary. HAVE A VERY FINE PIANO, STRICTLY FIRST class, left with me for sale; cash or easy payments it will pay you to address M s, Tribune office. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO BENT AT \$5 PES month at FORT & CAMPS, 188 and 189 States.

PIANO-TUNING AS IT SHOULD RE, \$2: 1,500 references; orders by mail receive prompt attention. G. E. BLOUMFIELD, 634 West Madison-46. THE "QUEEN," AN ELEGANT NEW STILE
T of ESIEY CUTTAGE ORGAN, at a moderate
price and on easy terms at STORT & CAMPS,
188 and 190 State-81.

TO RENT-NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS: RENT
money applied if purchased. Reed's Temple of
Music, 191 State-81. TO RENT-734-OCTAVE PIANO, CARVED LEGS. Overstring bass, cheap to a good party. J. B. Overstrung bass, cheap to a good party. J. B. CHAMBERS,

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO. and pay difference, if any, in casn, or pay all cash it very cheap. Address, stating what make, how long used, etc., M ST, Triounce office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD PIANO BY AN old music teacher; will have the best of care; mps be rented very low. Address M 44. Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY MUSIC TEACHER FOR A Wanted very low. Address M 44. Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY MUSIC TEACHER FOR A West side. Address K 99, Tribune office.

WILL SELL MY SPLENDID SQUARE PIANO, carved legs and lyre, serpentine moldings, eventrung bass, rosewood case, French action, ivory trost keys, ebouy sharps, with guarantee from manuscapart for five years. Will sacrince either for cash of manuscapart for five years. Will sacrince either for cash of manuscapart for five years. Will sacrince either for cash of the state of the saccess of the sacce

POR SALE—VERY LOW, 50 PEET OF ELEGANT black wainut bank counter, with place-glass and cests. Apply as Union Transc. Co., 128 Souta Core FOR SALE—A FIRE-PROOF SAPE: OR EX-change for coal. J. MORKIS, 79 Randolph-st. FOR SALE-FIXTURES COMPLETE FOR COM-tion on South Water-st. M 22. friouge cince.

FOR SALE-\$105 per for Lincoln, two fine loss handsome houses built on a Lincoln, two fine lost handsome houses built on a blocks in a year; 30 within is one of the few good Adam \$200-A Central Park lot convenient to Madison-at. c \$1.500-Ogden-av. N. Weor, for drug store and 8 flat call and see plan.

\$6,000-Fine flat, good ne cent on \$8,500, with low run \$5,000-Fark av. residence order. D.-k. and K. on first \$5,000-I years' time: a home by an architect; in gow \$2,000-Farkire-av., near 1age, with born.
\$1,400-A beautiful cott basement, on good South Siahorse-cans. JACOB C. MAT. horse-cars. JACOB C. MAI

FOR SALE-\$5,000, \$1,0

per cent. 5-year, lot 48

son. between Lincoln and
tainly a bargain: ought to sel.
\$3,000-Framed store, 10
south front; Lake-81, between Lincoln
\$550-each-Three lots, 24

Taylor-st., between Lincoln
\$600-A good 10-room frameleased lot, 860 per year, re
house cost \$2,400; on Fulltan
\$2,00-12-room framed hom
west of Stewart-av., on Fifth
\$4,00-13-room two-story
ing, and lot 20x125, east fro
tween Washington and Madis
tween Washington and Madis OR SALE-VERY

TOR SALE-VERY CR
front residence on Ashi
Octagon stone front, two
Adams-st., near Ashland-avStone-front, two stories
near Ashland-av-, St. sco.
Octagon front brick, two st
location, Wast Side, \$3,300.
Several fine pieces of vascan
Great bargain in West M
Ashland-av-, racant.
A bargain in central bus
\$40,0.00. \$40,000. A number of residences of to \$30,000. FOR SALE-BY J. H. KE.
West Madison-st., Bear
Milwaukee-av., sine busine
Adams-st., east of Haisted,
burgain if sold immediately.
Lake-st., bear Oakley, oot
Dearcom. orn-st., near Thirty

Dearborn-St., near Clark, st. Schiller-st., near Clark, st. Dearborn-st., near corner cottage, 12 rooms, and lot, 1 wenty-eighth-st., near 9 rooms, and lot 25x128, on 48x125, N. W. corner Jacks Scixito. S. E. corner Line 52.500. Marble front house, 13 root Fourteenth-st., cast front, 3 Marble front house on Ashl 25x181 on South Park-av.

\$1,700. So feet on South Waters \$4,800;\$50,000. S0x280, Lake front, near O REKS, PEINCE REES, PERIODE

TOR SALE - NOTICE

To sted-st., No. 21, near
stone-trout store, etc.; will a

30-foot lot, south front, only
Madison-st., fine corner store
cortage, \$5,001. Monroe-st

5100 and \$125 per foot. Mor
per foot. Choice lots on w
son, and other streets, at pr

days. H. A. OSBORN, 1291. LOR SALE-20X188, near Deplaines, \$2,00 land-av. 41 feet, with improved. Madison-st., 1 Some choice residence lots near Ashland-av., which C. MOREY. 95 Clark-st. POR SALE-OR EXCHA Clark-st., 3-story and occupied as the Nerth-side clear south-side residence p CO., 144 Dear ropa-st. FOR SALE-A NUMBER FOR SALE—CHOICE RES the avenues south; also F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 D FOR SALE-LOT ON Forty-firth-st.; also lots A. Braug & Co., 144 Dear

lot on the street. Will sell & I HOMASSON, 176 Dear FOR SALE-84, 500, TWO-brick house, furnace, ga-etc., in splendid order, 567 FOR SALE-sto PER FOO' east corner of Wabash-a property ought to sell at this 7, 179 Madison-st. SUBURBAN HI FOR SALE-OB PART | dence of Mrs George G

POR SALE—CHEAP FOR C east corner of Thirty-nind two good frame buildings, cor fair liquor business. For part

POR SALE-LOT NEXT TO

COUNTRY RE FOR SALE—A GOOD BUIL Fing 22x50 feet, in a stirrin ticulars inquire of D. S. ATI County, lows.

BEAL ESTATI WANTED—A GOOD FAR with city property well arrange a moderate incumber equal amount on the city pro 147 Randolph-st., Room 2, WANTED—A GOOD HOU West, Side; boundaries av., Lake and Juckson ats.; i try, Florida, given as fras pas orange groves for sale at very M 48. Tribana office. M 48. Tribugo office.

W ANTED—HAVE A FIR
turing business which I;
Side residence. Here is a for
dress M 80. Tribune office.

W ANTED—CHOIGE IMPH
property worth \$50,000
worth \$13,000, balance cash,
25 Portland Block.

W ANTED—TO FURCHAS
worth from \$3,000 to \$5
new Court-House: augments! dress N 46, Tribune office. WANTED-BEST BRICE for \$4,000; give particular cash or assume. Address

WANTED-TWO NICE OF North Side for cash or CEB & CO., as Dearth and W ANTED-BRICK RESID worth from \$6,000 to \$10, on State-st., or West Madroon \$12,000 JOHN H. OHLER Room 12, A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC can accommodate a few to exchange lessons for first-od, Tribune office. A YOUNG LADY WISHI M exchange for music h Address M 3. Tribune office. ENGLISH DAY AND EVE L'RENCH LANGUAGE TAL mar, in thirty lessons, by tlemau, author of several Pr works. Address M 18, Tribus

M. SOPER-ELOCUTIO

Ingron-st. - Vocal and and public address. Evening this week for the winter, as day evenings, at Chicago Com Madhon-st. Thursday and Spdiltan Commercial Codege. class. on Saturday vening, South Side Academy, 9 Lanwork, or other barticulars. NDIVIDUAL INSTRUCT
bookkeeper at the Chica
ss Lasaile-st. The cheapest MR. FRANK R. GREEN In drawing, painting.
Lessons given at residence of address 217 South Green-st. STUDENTS OF BOTH SE
Yale, Harvard, Ann Arbor
derman correctly tanght, by 3
coa West Adams-at., Chicago.
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employment. Apply at 250 K.
WANTED PIPPIN 19661 WANTED PUPILS BEGI \$2 A MONTH EACH-PIP soms by competent lad to Farwell Hall, 148 East Myance.

WATCHES AND NOB SALE—THE FINEST diamond earrings in the cane in this country; am obligation of the country o

FIDELITY STORAGE COM East Van Buren-st.; esta and reliable. Increased facili-ture and merchandles: advance Furniture of private residence

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WANTED-FEMALE. ED-BY A BOY OF 15 IN AN house; good reference; salary nee.

ED-BY A FILIST-CLASS COOK private family. Competent to the Dearborn-st., near Twenty. ED-BY A PROTESTANT CAN-TED-BY A GIRL FOR GEN. D-BY A COMPETENT GIRL lerstands cooking, washing, and c. Call at 231 South Park av. ED-ANY LADY ON SOUTH class German kitchen giri with octage Grove av. No poetals. ED-BY DANISH GIRL AS
Apply at 623 West Van Buren.
D-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
Hat 142 Twentieth-at. for two

ED-BY TWO GIRLS TO DO ED-BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, Please call at 1015 Wabash-ED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL housework in a private family. D-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE. th, and fron. Call at 601 State. D-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO ivate family; reference given.

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Good references. \$5 per wee
ess, not call on, P. 123 Twenter

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D—AS SEAMSTRESS IN
cut, fit, drape, and design: 75e
Address Z 24. Tribune office.
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seeper; references exchanged.
s, Mrs. M. C. Dz PURY, 139 BY A THOROUGH, FIRSTndresses.

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zirl. Piesse call at 41 Finnell-

ent Agencies. ED-FAMILIES WANTING D-FAMILIES AND HOTELS elp, German, Swede, and other led at once. Mrs. DEARIEN, TED - PARTIES DESIRING mine the only large business-city. NETTA G. ROOD, 51

D-BY A LADY AS COPYIST, D-BY A YOUNG LADY OF nion to an invalid lady, or as N 27, Tribune office. D-BY A THOROUGH AND countant, being qualified to fill

if required. Address M 67, SICAL.

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FIHE POPULAR LL PIANOS. on installments can be accom-W. W. KIMBALL, & Corner State and Adams-sts. Corner State and Adams-sts.

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F mail receive prompt attenLD, 634 West Madison-st. ELEGANT NEW STYLE
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SEWOOD PIANOS; RENT
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CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO. ant bhacton, but ittle used, in casa, or pay all cash if ting what make, how long office. Tribune office.

LENDID SQUARE PIANO,
b, serpenthe moldings, overc, French action, tvory rona
tuarantee from manufacturer
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IGHT PIANO, WHICH HAS ys, at a great bargain. It is sected by a competent Judge. W. 50 FEET OF ELEGANT ouater, with plate-glass and ranst. Co. 183 South Clark. PROOF SAPE: OR EX-lotters, 79 kandolph-st. is COMPLETE FOR COM-cheap store rens, in best locs. M 22. Friduae office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Lincoln, two fine lots; corner has east light; 4 handsome houses built on this block and 8 within 3 blocks in a year; 30 within \$40 ft a mile in 2 years. This is one of the few good Adams-st. corners left vacant. \$200-A Central Park lot (worth now \$800); one left; convenients to Midison-st. cars. \$1,500-Qedn-av, N. W. cor. Jackson-st., a fine eor, for drug store and 8 fists; would rent for \$2,000; call and see plan.

\$6,000-Fine fist. good neighborhood, paying 8 per cent on \$8,500, with low rentals from prompt towants. \$5,000-Park-av, residence, near Wood-st.; complete order. D. R. and K. on first floor. \$5,000-loyers: time: a fine brick house built for a home by an architect; in good location. West-Side. \$2,000-Prairie-av, near Thirty-second-st., fine cottage, with baru.

\$1,400-A beautiful cottage, with partly finished basement, on good South Side street; one block from horse-cars. JACOB C. MAGILL, 80 Mashington-st.

Por Sale-\$5,000, \$1,000 DOWN, Balance 8

TOR SALE-\$5,000, \$1,000 DOWN, Balance 8

percent, Syears, lot 48x123, south front, on Madison, between Lincoln and Hayne, clear. This is certainly a barrain; ought to sell at once.

\$5,00 = 10,000

T. B. BOYD, stoom 7, 379 Madison-st.

TOR SALE-VERY CHEAP. FINE STONEfront residence on Ashiand-av. \$7,000.
Octagon stone front, two Moyles and basement,
Adams-st., near Ashiand-av.
Stone-front, two stories and cellar, on fine corner
near Ashiand-av. \$4,600.
Octagon front brick, two stories and basement, fine
location, West Side. \$3,300.
Several fine pieces of vacanth ashiand-av. property,
Great bargain in West Madison-st. property, near
Ashiand-av., vacant.
A bargain in central business property, improved,
\$40,000.
A number of residences on South Side, from \$4,000
to \$30,000.

WALLER BROTHERS.

WALLER BROTHERS.
94 Washington st.

FOR SALE-BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARE-ST.
West Madison-st., near Morgan, 25 x100, cheap.
Milwaukee-av., fine business property.
Adams-st., east of Haisted, house and lot, 27x200, a
bargain if sold immediately.
Lake-st., near Oakley, cottage and lot 24x150, only
\$1,850. arporn-st., near Thirty-second, cottage and lot Dearborn-st., near Clark, stone-front house, \$4,000.
Schiller-st., near corner Thirty-first, good 2-story cottage, 12 rooms, and lot, to be sold immediately.
Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av., 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x128, only \$2,700.

. 800.
Marole front house, 13 rooms, on Michigan-av., near burteenth-st., east front, \$40,000.
Marble front house on Ashland-av., \$10,000.
25x181 on South Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., So feet on South Waterst.; improved; rented for \$4.80; \$50,000.

So feet on South Water'st.; Improved; rented for \$4,800; \$50,000.

50x230, Lake front. near Oakland Station. \$4,000. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—HALsted-st., No. 21, near Washington, fine 3-story
stone-front store, etc.; will sacrifice to sell immediatelv; go and see it. Warren-av., east of Paulina, elerantlv; go and see it. Warren-av., east of Pa Uays. H. A. OSBORN, 12S LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—20X198, IMPROVED, ADAMS-ST.,
Incar Despisines, \$2.000. Madison-st., near Ashinday., 4 feet, with party wall, \$4,500. 35 feet,
improved. Madison-st., near western-av., 53.500.

Bernard of the control o

POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-NO. 459 NORTH Carket, 3-stopy and cellar brick building now occupied as the North-Side Twoll Garden: would take clear south-Side residence property. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st. POR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON ALL the avenues south; also on North and West Sides.

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TOR SALE—A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES and lots in each division of the city. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—LOT ON EMERALD-AV. NEAR Forty-fifth-st.; also lots near the Stock-Yards. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. 54x122, NORTH-east corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., two good frame buildings, corner a saloon, and doing a fair liquor business. For particulars inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—LOT NEXT TO CORNER OF MADISON and Jefferson-size. at \$220 per foot. The cheapest lot on the street. Will sell Monday sure. Garner to the HOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—45 00, TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, furnace, gas fixures, window-screens, etc., in spiendid order, 567 West Congress.t., southwest corner Marshfield-av. Call and see.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR stone-front house on Wilcox'st. Apply to M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-ay., Room S.

FOR SALE—815 PER FOOT, 200X170 FERR, SOUTH-cest corner of Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st. This property cupit to sell at this natice. The BANYLING.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-OR PART EXCHANGE-THE RESI dence of Mrs. George Gilbert, hiverside, Ill., fur ished complete. Call at Room 56 Reaper Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—\$1,600—80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 5 miles from Winemac, so miles from Cheago, in Indiana; new frame dwelling, barns, orchards, good fences, 13 head of cattle, 10 hogs, resper, plows, all the poultry, hay and corn, in fast everything for farming, and splendid land.

\$4,500. Brick bank building and lot in one of the best towns in lows, in electric of state; only bank in the town; saires, vaults, etc., and now doing a business of \$3,600 per year. Here is a splendid chance for a young name to year. Here is a splendid chance for a young name to year. Here is a splendid chance for a self-over \$30,000 doors, now 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—\$1, 80 DVI, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—\$2, 50 deet, in a spiring town in lows. For particulars inquire of D. Sc. ATKINSON, Gildden, Carroli County, lows.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-A GOOD FARM-WILL PAY FOR IT with city property well rented and clear, or will arrange a moderate incumbrance on the farm with an equal amount on the city property. D. W. ELDHED, 147 Randolph-st., Room \$. W ANTED—HAVE A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACturing business which I would exchange for North
Side residence. Here is a fortune for some one. Address M SO, Tribune office.

W ANTED—CHOICE IMPROVED CITY BUSINESS
property worth \$50,000; will give other property
worth \$15,001, balance cash. JOSAPH R. PUTNAM,
25 Portland Block... W ANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT Worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000, within ten miles of new Court-Houser beyments to be made monthly. Address N \$6, Tribune office.

W ANTED—BEST BRICK HOUSE TO BE HAD for \$4,000; give particulars to have attention; will oay cash or assume. Address M 6, Tribune office. WANTED-TWO NICE COTTAGES AND LOTS ON North Side for cash or clear city lots. E. S. DREY ER & CO., 98 Deart Pri-st.

W ANTED-BRICK RESIDENCE ON NORTH SIDE, on State-st., or West Madison-st., worth from \$6,000 to \$10,000; also a business house of \$12,000. JOHN H. OHLERKING, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC OF THE FIRST ORDER A can accommodate a few more pupils. Would like to exchange lessons for first-class tailoring. Address N 40. Tribune office.

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south Side Academy, 9 Langley-av. Regarding day
work, or other particulars, cail or send for circular.
Residence 477 West Washington-st.

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Lessons given at residence of pupits. For particulars
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FOR SALE—THE FINEST PAIR OF 434-CARAT diamond earrings in the city; hard to find a pair as fine in this country; am obliged to sell at some price.

FOR SALE—A GENT'S FINE HUNTING-CASE gold watch in pawn for \$22; will sell for \$30. N

Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I KARAT DIAMOND STUD. PERfect gem, only \$50. Loan Office, 186 South Clark.

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PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable. Increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchodise; advances made. Safety vaulta. Furniture of private residences purchased for cash. FURNITURE, CARRIAGES. MERCHANDISE STOR-ed: advancesmade, 10 ye year: money loaned lowest rates on good se curity without removal, 160 W. Monroe.

TO REST_BOUSES.

TO RENT-BY J. F. GRIFFINS, WEST SIDE Real-Estate and House-Renting Agency, late with D. P. Newell, and now at 175 West Washington-st., sorner Halsted:

D. P. Newch, and now at 178 West Washington-st., corner Halsted:

10 UNES.

572 West Washington-st., 14 rooms, \$35, 300 Park-av., cottage, \$30, 64 Lytie-st., 9-room brick. \$18, 10 and 12 North Green-st., 12 rooms, \$25.

Flats 1956 West Madison-st., 2 rooms, \$10.

Flats 1956 West Madison-st., 2 rooms, \$10.

Flats 1959 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, \$10.

Shall have something new in every day. Having had an experience of seven years in this line of business I feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to both tenants and landlords who may favor me with their patronage. Houses rented and rents collected. Reasons-ble rates and a prompt remittance in every case guaranteed. Call and see me.

10 RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, 8 rooms, 45 South Sangamon-st. Call to-day.

11 ORENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, 1 improvements. Price, \$20 per month. 70 West Madison-st. mpro-es.

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TO RENT-NICKLY-FURNISHED COTTAGE OF eight rooms; has water and gas; good para in rear; owner will board with tenant or not, as degired. Inquire at 36 Union Park-place. quire at 36 Union Park-place.

TO RENT-ANN-ST., NEAR MADISON-A HOUSE I suitable for keeping boarders. Address M 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT-2-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON FILL-more-at., pear Ogden-av. cars, for \$10 per month. G. W. CASS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT-COTTAGE. SIX RODMS, 113 SOUTH Lincoln-st., one door south of Madison-st.; gas and water; very convenient for housekeeping. Apply at 259 West Madison-st. T. LYONS.

South Side.

TO RENT-A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS FURnished entire for housekeeping: rent reasonable,
luquire at 1567 Fortland-av. just south of Thirty-first.

TO RENT-1683 PKARICIE-AV. 2-STORY AND
basement brick dwelling, with excellent furface
and all modern improvements,
LOEB & BRO., 129 and ISI Lassale-st.

TO RENT-1638 WABASH-AV. BETWEEN THIRty-first and Thirty-second-sis., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, modern improvements; low
rent to good tenant. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st. PO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED STONE-FROM TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED STONE-FRONT house, near Thirty-third-at, to unexceptionable private family only: 12 rooms. N.31, Tribune office.

TO RENT-PARTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side, convenient to steam and horse-cars, for board of two: three boarders, paying \$60 per month, will remain if agreeable. Mo. Tribune office.

TO RENT-350 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement, 15 rooms, cheap to a good tenant. A.D. HYDE, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 10. TO RENT—WHOLE OR TWO LOWER FLOORS.

Tooms. Apply at 783 wabash-av.

To RENT—WHOLE OR TWO LOWER FLOORS.

Intely furnished and very cheap to good parties. nicely furnished and very cheap to good parties.
Call or address T, 1175 Michigan-4v.
To RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE
of avenue, to board owners, with privilege of other
first-class boarders also. Address M 62, Tribune office.

To RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 12-ROOM BRICK; large furnace; laundry, and every convenience; a fue 14 room brick, south front; a d-room fat (basement); bath, closet, etc. \$10; rooms \$5 to \$10; location desirable; near Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-sa.

Miscellaneous. TO RENT-HOUSES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalie-st., corner of Madison:
284 Ashland-av., stone front, 14 rooms, gas faxures, 64 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement stone front, 9 rooms.
283 Ashland-av., stone front, brick baro, furnace, etc.
133 Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., stone front, 14 rooms, barb, fer. front, 9 rocms.

283 Ashland-av., stone front, brick barn, furnace, etc.

138 Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., stone front, 14

rooms, barn, dc.

310 Chicago-av., near State-st., 3-story stone front, 14

ness tocation in the city, only \$50 per month.

231 Fremont-st., 2-story orick dwelling, 8 rooms, \$20, 4 and 8 Vincenner-linec, 2-story bricks, 10 rooms, 20, 4 and 8 Vincenner-linec, 2-story and basement brick dwelling.

1340 Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st., handsome residence, elegantly freecoed, all modero improvements, 224 Groveland Park-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, gas-fatures and furnace, excehent location.

TO RENT-DWELLINGS EURNISHED AND UNfurnished, and stores, in all parts of the city. F.

H. WATERSS, 39 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES AT LOW BENTS; also, unfurnished suites of rooms in good locations.

FAREINGTON & HACKNEY, 106 Washington-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES AT LOW BENTS; also, unfurnished suites of rooms in good locations.

FAREINGTON & HACKNEY, 106 Washington-st.

TO RENT-AT WINNETKA-PLRASANTLY LOcated dwellings in good order; low rent. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-AT DALTON. FRAME DWELLING, cheap. DAVIS U WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FLATS. West Side.
TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF CHOICE 8-ROOM FLAT.
West Madison-st., low till May. D. W. STORKS, 94
Washington-st.
TO RENT-A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS IN NEW BRICK
block, corner of Adams and Jefferson-sts., adapted
for furnished rooms. Apply at 100 West Adams-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROMS.

West Side.

TO RENT-ONLY IT TO SS PER MONTH A ROOM:
aultes of 2166 warm rooms for house Reping in
brick building northwest corner Lake and Western-av.

TO RENT-24 BISHOP COURT, ELEGANTLYfurnished rooms; all conveniences.

TO RENT-FOUR FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, 687
Madison-st., second story, corner Wood. LEAHY,
Ridelity Bank Depository, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT-SUITE 3 ROOMS, BRICK BUILDING,
modern improvements; rent 58 to party buying furniture for \$133, 449 West Madison, to-night or Monday evening.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED WELL-REATED tooms to two or three gentlemen, with or without board, in private family; everything first class. Please call at 49 South Carpenter-st., between Madison and Washington; terms moderate; references given and re-Green-st.

10 RENT-EAST FRONT PARLOR, ALCOVE OFF, nicely furnished, \$10: 4 rooms for housekeeping, \$20, new furniture. Call at 31 North Ashland-av.

10 RENT-THREE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with hot and cold water, separate or together, at 54 rearce-st., near Haisted.

10 RENT-THREE ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; clean, pleasant, convenient; second floor, front. 75: West Lake-st. Also good barn.

South Side.

To BENT-282 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN, WE main fidor, to parties willing to pay a fair price for such accommodations; reference. TO RENT-453 STATE-ST., SUITE OF SIX ROOMS, second floor. Inquire 455 State-st. TO RENT-COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, front and back parlors, with or without board, 738 Wabash av. Wabash av.
TO RENT-551 WABASH-AV.-VERY DESIRABLE
Well-furnished froat room, with two large closets.
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WARMed by furnace heat; hot and cold water in room.
443 Michigan av.
TO RENT-TWO ROOMS NICELY AND COMpietely furnished for light housekeeping; references exchanged. Call at 135 Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT-H2 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM, NICELY-furnished rooms at \$8, \$10, and \$15 per month.

TO RENT-FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, ELE-gantly furnished, 41 Peck-court.

TO RENT-PLEASANT PRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st. gas; also, a single room;

TORENT-HALF OF TWO ROOMS, B SAUTIFULLY
fitted up; best location on State at., second floor;
rent cheap; good opportunity for a lady to command a
first-class trade. Address K so, Tribune office. rent cheap; good opportunity for a large to command a first-class trade. Address & S. Tribune office.

To RENT-A PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED OR Individual and the state of the st TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap. Forbes Block, 193 East Washington-st., Room 21. Room 21.

TO RENT—802 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHT—eenth-st., fine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, private family; very reasonable to good party.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, OR SINGLE room, nicely furnished, at 201 Wabash av., suite 3.

Toom, nteely furnished, at 2st Wabash-av., Suite 3.

To RENT-A LARGE PLEASANT FURNISHED front room complete for housekeeping, with closet, water, and cook-stove. 171 Adams-at.

TO RENT-ONE VERY LARGE SOUTH ROOM, with small range, all completely furnished, for light housekeeping; private family. 6.9 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNPURNISHED OF UNPURNISHED Froms, with or without board, at 794 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT-TWO FRONT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED on Hished, on Huron-st., between Dearborn and Clark-sts. \$15 per month. Inquire of A. SCHNEIDES, 283 and 285 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-TWO NICEUX-FURNISHED ROOMS TO insigle rentlemen or man and wife in a German family on the North Side; gas, bath, and water-closets on ame floor. 203 Gestquir-st., near Wells. Indiana-st.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND PARLOE FLOOR:

Ten rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, and all
modern improvements, at 349 East Indiana-st., near
rine. Inquire on the premises or of M. Adier, 182 East
Madison-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS

North Side—Continued.

To RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEmen, without board. Apply at 210 East Erie-st.

To RENT—DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, TWO PANtrya, and bedroom, parily furnished. 126 Elm-st.,
near Clark. PO RENT-TWO LARGE ROOMS. WITH COOK-ing-store and dishes complete for housekeeping. 222 North Clark-st., up-stairs. TO RENT-PARIDOR, FURNISHED, MANTEL grate, and furnace heat, with closet. 43 Rush-st. Miscellaneous,

TO RENT-ROOMS AND APARTMENTS BY E. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madiso 1 CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison:
243 State-st., elegant suites in Tobey Building.
242 State-st., second floor, large pleasant rooms.
45 and 47 Third-av., one suite, three rooms, 83.
108 Third-av., suite of five rooms, very pleasant.
411 and 413 Stalle-st., suites of two and three rooms.
7034 Wabash-av., near Sixteenin-st., second floor.
227 to 501 West Randolph-st., very pleasant; flats of 5 rooms 313 and 515.
507 to 515 West Madison-st., very fine rooms, single or en suite. 507 to 515 West Madison-st., very fine rooms, single or en suite.

291 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, in marble-front, saltes of two and four rooms.

759 West Madison-st., two front rooms, closets, \$7.

194 Milwankee-av., stone-front, second floor, six rooms, \$18.

757 to 745 West Madison-st., stone front, corner Lincoln, very pleasant flats of 7 rooms each, bath, etc. TO RENT'S TRIBUTE BUILDING—WE HAVE DRscriptions of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, ensuite or single, in the best locations in the fity: many
of them are in strictly private families, and will be
shown to unexceptionable people only, free of charge,
ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE.

TO RENT-COMFORTABLE ROOMS BY THE Tribune office. M 73, Tribune office. TO RENT-STORES BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison:
23 and 25 Kandoluh-st., the 5-story brick building, 40 x156. Steam elevator. Possession Jan. 1. 233 South Water-st., large_store, fine location for commission house. ommission house. 234 and 236 LaSaile-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel, we good stores. we cook stores. Bear Van Buren-st., brick store. \$15.

48 West Washington-st., brick store, very cheap.

120 North Haisted-st., brick store, very cheap.

163 North Haisted-st., cook store very cheap.

163 North Haisted, cook store very casonable.

3074 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, elegant store marklu from block.

741 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, elegant store in marble front block.

TO RENT-LARGE STORE WITH BASEMENT ON I Hawmarket, 144 West Randolph-st. Inquire of E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-A STORE AND BASEment on Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington, 20x8s, suitable for wholesale or retail business. Address N 43, Tribune office. Ington, 20:85, switable for wholesale or retail business. Address N 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT-THE FOUK-STORY AND BASEMENT at store, with water elevator. No. 126 Franklin-st., three doers from Madison. FARRING 100 & HACK-NEL, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STORES, ETC, THE SECOND AND third floors of Nos. 102 and 111 Wabash av., suitable for millinery or other light business. Occupation given Feb. 1. For terms apply to E. O. GALE, 85 south Clarkist., or ALFRED H. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT-STORE INS CLARK-ST., BUILDINGS 274 and 276 Mailson-st., together or separate. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT-ENTIFE BUILDING 46, AND SECOND and fourth floors 122 East Lake-st.; also stores, basements, offices, and housekeeping rooms on South Clark-st. MALCOM MONEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN JACKSON and Morroe, store building, 20x120, four stories and basement. Apply to JOHN BURKE, 28 Lake-st. TO RENT-ONE-HALF OR THREE-FOURTHS OF Istore, with show-cases and fixtures complete. Rooms in rear for housekeeping. Call at 7.20 Lage-st. TO RENT-OFFICES AND DESK-ROOMS, WITH vaults, in fire-proof building, corner Lasaile and Adams-st., at 204 Lasaile-st., basement.

TO RENT-ELEGANT OFFICE UNDER TRE-mont, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., 23 Dearborn-sts. Store, Nos. 65 and 70 Waban-av. WM. H.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT-3 FINE LOFTS, Sexico, 116 AND 118
Franklin-st., near Madison, Inquire of H. S.

KOHN, 117 Wabash-av.

KOHN, 117 Wahash-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-56 AND 58 WEST WATER-ST., BEtween Madison and Washington, new buildingsrooms for manufacturing purposes, with or without
power, S10 and upward. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—S TRIBUNE BUILDING—
exceptionable roomer or boarder, but who will not advertise the fact, will find it to their interest to call on us: we deal with first-class people only: we do not employ can vassers, but will call personally when requested

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A TOUNG GENTLE—
man and wife a nice quiet home on South Side, north of Sixteenth-st, in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; board for lady only; will pay good price for nice place; good references given and required. Address K it, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUE OR SIX ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, with modern improvements; give location and lowest price. K 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN COMMISSION house or other suitable place to receive small quantities of butter. Address M 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on the South Side, about March 1, by a responsible party. Address K 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUE BET—CONVENIENT house, without basement; terms must be stated, and payments light per month. Address M 40, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—FRENCH flat. combining all modern improvements for housekeeping; location within afteen minutes of City Hall by street-cars. Address, stating location, rent, etc., M 22, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT-ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms, north of Twelfth-st, and east of State.

Address M 23, Tribune office, stating price. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses in all parts of city. I have several cantomers now waiting for dwellings. Parties wishing tenants for their houses or stores please call. F. H. WALKISS, 60 Washington-st., Room 9. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-at., 1500m 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 VURNISHED OF unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman and his mother; South side; give full description and price, liferenaces given and required. M 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING tenant a good house with not less than 12 rooms with all modern conveniences, within 39 minutes' walk of General Post-Office, in a good locality. Address M 50, Tribune office.

of General Post-Office, in a good locality. Address M 50, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED AND WELL warmed room for simple gentleman, or two rooms, en suite, for two gentlemen. Address, giving price, etc., P. O. BOX 34, Chicago.

WANTED-TO RENT-3 TO 5 FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, upper story of residence or fat, with unexceptionable surroundings. Best references. Address N 30, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-LARGE, PURNISHED room in house with modern improvements; state price; references. N 50, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FLAT OR SMALL FURNISHED room in house within twenty minutes walk of Malison-8t. North or South Side. N 7, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FLAT OF 4 TO 8 ROOMS, north of Fourieenth-st. on Wahashaw, or cross street, not to exceed \$15 a month. Address K 96, Tribune office.

wanted—to Rent-Room. With Power,
wanted—to Rent-Room. With Power,
was twenty feet square, on ground floor, centralylocated. Address N 13, Tribune office.

Wanted—to Rent-A FLAT OR HOUSE OF 5
to 7 rooms, centrally located; South Bide preferred. M 64, Tribune office.

Wanted—to Pent-FROM MAY 1 OR AT
once, store and lofts, located between Monroe
and South Water-sts, and Clark-st, and Michigan-av.;
water lowest price and exact location for one or five
years; tenant first class. Address M 63, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—50R 4 ROOMS PARTIALLY W ANTED—TO RENT—30R 4 ROOMS PARTIALLY furnished suitable for housekeeping, or cottage of 4 rooms; have kitchea furniure; prompt pay, but must be moderate. R 92, Tribune oilce,

A NY ONE HAVING SHOW-CASES TO EXCHANGE for fine dress shifts made to order at cash prices, address M 60, Tribune office. to RUGG, 191 State-st.

POUR LOTS AT LAKESIDE VALUED AT \$100
each to exchange for any kind of goods. Address
C. H. HARRIS, rear 119 Clark-st.

I HAVE A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT
in Chicago's best suburb, with \$1,000 incumbrance,
which I wish to exchange for a small one clear, or almost so, or I will make a good trade for lumber. Address K 17, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE 3 CLFAR LOTS AT LAWN-dale, Unleago, \$2,000; 7 lote at Oak Park, \$10,000; incumbered \$3,000, for Boots and shoes. C. E. OSBORNE, Rockford, IR.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN city; also 145-acre farm, all improved. If you have any property to exchange callon us. JONES & HAYES, Room 4, 149 Madison-st. TO EXCHANGE-A LOT OF DOMESTIC AND IM-ported wines in cases for gold watches or good fur-niture. K 28, Tribune office. Inforce. K 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED STOCK PARM
of I, 100 acres, 100 miles west of Quincy, on the
Hannibai & St. Jo R. H., for clear Clicego property, or
will sell an undivided half for cash, so as to stock with
from 3,000 to 3,000 sheep. For particulars address K 4.
Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY-BARN,
dwelling house, and ground, with 20 horses, cartages,
buggles, sleighs, and all the stock complete for running
livery business in a good country town in illinois, for a
good farm in lilinois, lows, Kansas, or Missouri. Price,
110,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. 516,000. T. B. BOYD. Hoom 7, 179 Madison-8t.
TO EXCHANGE—40-ACRE PARM. I. MILE FORM depot, in Coles County, Ill., good 4-room dwelling, good barn, or chards, fences, and water (all clear); want stock of furniture or pair of horses and carriage; price, 51, 200; this is a splendid piece of land; every acre can be plowed. T. B. BOYD. Room 7, 179 Madison-8t. Cricago of carrions of mores. S, see windower-av., city

De EXCHANGE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF A PROposed change of business, a stock of notions and
face goods now on the shelves of a rist-class Chicago
store, invoicing about \$10.000, for Chicago real estate,
clear or nearly so. F. A. BEAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

born-st.

TO EXCHANGE-\$10,000-STOCK FINE GOODS;
closing certain lines by an AI clip firm for city
improved. AIKINSON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TWENTY LOTS AT THORNTON TO EXCHANGE
for any kind of merchandise. Address C. H. HARBIS, rear 119 Clark-st. for any kind of merchandise. Address C. H. HARBIS, rear 119 Clark 46.

TWO LOTS AT EVANSTON VALUED AT \$500
reach (a few blacks from the Colleges) to exchange
for horses, printing material, or any kind of merchandise. Address C. E. HARRIS, rear 119 Clark 41.

TWO LOTS AT PARK HIDGE VALUED AT \$300
each to exchange for horses, printing material, or
any kind of merchandise. Address C. H. HARRIS,
rear 119 Clark 41.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM—WILL PAY FOR 17
with city property well rented and clear, or will
arrange a moderate incumbrance on the farm with an
equal amount on the city property. D. W. ELDIKD,
147 Randolph 41, Room 9.

XXANTED—SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, AND WANTED - SHOW-CASES. COUNTERS. AND light shelving, also hard coal, for shirts made to order, underwear, or furnishing goods, all at cash prices. Address M 59, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

CHANGE, ROOM S TRIBUNE BUILDING.

16 SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—
Elegantly furnished rooms, including a back parlor, with or without board; prices to suit the times.

18 SIXTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms; day-boarders wanted.

43 PECK-COURT — FURNISHED FRONT AND
rear rooms, with board, at reasonable terms. 70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR CALUMETments.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—10 MINUTES FROM MADrooms, connecting if desired, with board and fire, \$5.50 per week each; also, single room with board and
fire, \$6. fire, \$8.

310 AND 311 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL PLEASgentlemen wishing to room together, with board; also,
one large front room, unfurnished, except carpet; terms
reasonable; reference given and required. 396 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED DOU-ble and single room. with excellent board.

489 MicHigan-Av.—Two Elegantly Fur-law board; also smaller rooms \$6 to \$7 per week.

531 Wabas-Av.—Furnished on Thrus-tant forms to rent with beard. Terms reason-568 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; references given and required. 587 WABASH-AV. - ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also rooms for housekeeping.

616 WABASH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM New York offer a finely-furnished second-story front room, with superior board: references.

651 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, NICELY-FUR-nished rooms, with first-class board: references. No. 2 nisned rooms, with inst-class board: references.

No. 20 Michigan-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR AND front suite of rooms, with board.

No. 20 INDIANA-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, together or en suite, partly furnished, in private family: good table and low price. 1001 WABASH-AV.-I HAVE A FEW DESIRA-ble rooms in 900 to rent with board. Day-boarders accommodated. 1009 WABASH-AV.—TO BENT, WITH BOARD, a handsomely furnished front alcove from. References required.

Desirable Suite and Single Booms, with or without board, at the Avenue House, Wabashav, and Twenty-second-st. Reasonable rates.

South Side Avenue—To Rent With Board, second-story front room, newly furnished, modern improvements, pleasant location; references exchanged M. 98, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON-COURT—FINE-ly furnished front rooms; first-class board, \$4 to \$6; private family. Address N. 35, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, NICE-with board for two; also single room with board. Terms very moderate. 17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Madison—A handsomely furnished room and board for true gentlemen with unexceptionable refrence.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with good board; gas, bath, hot and cold water.

47 ASRLAND-AV.—FURNISHED, THIRD FLOOR front suite, overlooking park. Good board. Reference.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH or without board.

53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—WARM, PLEASANT rooms with board.

62 THROOP-ST., CORNER ADAMS—NICLLY-furnished front rooms with good board, in private family; terms reasonable.

63 CENTRE-AV...CORNER.JACKSON-ST.—HAND-forts. 182 WEST MONROE-ST. — ROOM AND BOARD for man and wife or two gentlemen.

297 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A NICE FURNISHED room, with board; bath-room attached. 303 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEnen may find a comfortable room and good
board with a quiet family at \$4 or \$4.50.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE ROOMS,
furnished or unfurnished, southern exposure,
hot and cold water and bath, with board. hot and cold water and bath, with board.

200 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF
300 rooms, also two single rooms, with first-class
table; references required.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARDING—
on second floor; picasant house and small family.

437 was and two or three
on second floor; picasant house and small family.

437 mished rooms, with or without board: dayboarders accommodated.

443 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SOUTH FRONT
alcore room, with grat-class board. 464 WEST ADAMS-ST.-A LARGE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. 483 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.-ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board. North Side.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.-FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with room. \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plane and bath; day beard, \$3.30.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.-FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH comfortable rooms, \$4.50 to \$5 per week.

223 ONTARIO-ST.-A PLEASANT SOUTH suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentleman; terms reasonable.

242 NORTH LASALUE-ST.-NICR FURNISHED rooms, with or without soard. 253 EAST INDIANA-ST. A SUITE OF VERY first class board. 269 INDIANA-ST.—JUST EAST OF STATE-ST.—with board. References. 487 LASALLE-ST. -AN ELEGANT ALCOVE room, hot and cold water, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

IRVING HOUSE-218 WASHINGTON-ST.-\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day: reduced rates by the week. Table and rooms unsurpassed. Table board, \$3.50. Call. O'N-NORTH SIDE-VERY ACCESSIBLE TO BUSIness, a suite or two single rooms, with good board.
Address M.7, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, \$1.50
to \$2 per day; per week, \$5 to \$10; furnished rooms to
ent without board.

ent without board.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, 52 SHERMAN-ST., OPPOSITE Rock Island Depot-First-class board from \$4 to \$6 per week; furnished rooms from \$1 to \$3 per week; transient rates, \$1.25 per day; a 21 meal-ticket for \$3; rooms newly furnished throughout,

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 BAST WASHINGTON-Sf.—
Single, warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$3.5.0. Transients, \$1 per day.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, J. W. CAMERON, PROIII.—Prices to suit the times. Elegant south-front
rooms for families, with board, \$19 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$2 per week,
including bath; single rooms, with board, \$1, \$1, 25,
\$1, 50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders,
\$3.50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders,
\$3.50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders,
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\$3.50 per day; a liberal reduction to w

Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL. AMERICAN PLAN,
109 State-st.—Rooms quiet and well kept; rates,
\$1.50 and \$2 per day. according to location of room.

Mrs. 8. K. SCHMIDT.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPpoeite Palmer House-Nice, comfortable warm
rooms with board, \$5 to \$7 per week; transient, \$1.50
per day.

Miscellancous

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—TO RENT. TO A MARried couple, a handsomely furnished from talowroom, with board. North Side, accessible to business.
References required. Address & 19, Tribune office.

DLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD WITH A FAMILY
where French and German are spoken and taught.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN WANT POOM, with bedroom off, modern canveniences, strictly first-class table, between Peoria-st. Ashlanday. Randolph, and Jackson-sta. Address Msg. Tribune.

DOARD—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS STEADY EMployment in an office, wishes to beard in a family where he can may a part of his board in teaching mathematics, or other branches, in the evening. Can give satisfactory reference. North Side preferred. Address M 48, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND Wife, on North Side. Will give satisfactory references. Please state accommodations and terms. Address M 34, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM BY GENTLE-MOMER MEAS STEADY EMPLOYED TO MAN Weals for latter only. Must be very near business centre. South Side, and terms reasonable—no fancy prices. Address E 2, Tribune office.

DOARD—A GENTLEMAN, ORGANIST IN ONE OF BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, ORGANIST IN ONE OF the city churches, desires board in a private family on the South Side, in exchange for music lessons. Address M 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE ON NORTH-SIDE: must be first-class. Call or address 58 Washington-st., Room 2. BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
D'where there are roung ladies with musical accompilshments; ten minutes' waik from Marison-st. South or North Side; references given. It 5a, Trioune.

DOARD—FOR FAMILY OF FIVE—GENTLEMAN. adjoining rooms is neleasant lecality: a permenent home wanted; terms must be reasonable; best references given. N 42, Tribune office.

DOARD—I WISH TO SELL MY NEW PIANO AND take day-board in part pay. Address M 10, Tribune office. Doard - By a Single Gentleman.

Trown creakfast, and 8 o'clock dimer in a private family; accommodations must be first-class. Address M.T. Tribune office.

Doard - And Two Connecting Rooms for three persons, on North or South Side: must be reasonable: answer stating terms. Leferences given.

Address N. It. Tribune office.

Doard - By Gentleman, wife and Called South of Madison and between Throop and Poortasts; state accommodations and terms. M. 7s. Tribune.

Doard - For Self, wife and Chill of Years of age: location within is minuted walk of Postoffice. Common conclusive or two medium-street comes, will furnish same accept darpet; south Side preferred. References exchanged: state price, which must be reasonable. Address M 100, Tribune office.

Doard - On South Side preferred. References exchanged: state price, which must be reasonable. Address M 100, Tribune office.

BOARD-BY SINGLE MAN, ROOM AND BOARD in first-class private family; early breakfast. Address M 93, Tribune office.

DOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself, wife, and child four years old, in a private family on West Side. Address N 17, Tribuna office. DOARD—A PLEASANT ROOM IN PRIVATE former pay propper. Address, stating terms, M 47, Tribune office. Tribune office.

POARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM WANTED BY a widow of quiet habits; want to be permanent; pood location; west Side preferred. State price, etc. Address K 22, Tribume office.

A PARTY OF MEANS DESIRES A PROFITABLE investment in some live business. Address A. B. C., Milwaukee, Wis. C., Milwaukee, Wis.

A NO ORDERS STILL COME FOR THE PARISIAN dress plaiting, regardless of the cold weather, at 843 Wabash av.

DEWARE OF HAIR DEALERS ADVERTISING "Original Gossamer Waves at half price." Mrs. Hull's waves are all plainly stamped. None other genuine. "Princess Louise Waves, "great favorites; new styles. Mrs. HATTIE M. HULL, 40 Monroe-st.

styles. Mrs. HATTIE M. HULL, 40 Monroe-st.

PITHER OR BOTH—TWO SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS,
Somewhat worn, for a fraction of their cost. Room
5, 184 Dearborn-st. (Honore Block).

PUB GLOVES.
45 pairs men's lamb-lined
Buck-faced unplucked
Otter rauntlets at \$4.50,
Worth \$50 to make up.
PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st. 70

AREN'S WARM GLOVE.

M EN'S WARM GLOVES.
Lamb-lined buck, \$1.
Fur-lined dogskin, \$1.50.
The prices will sell them at once.
PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st. M. R. ROUVILLE'S "AMPLIFICATEUR" FOR developing the form, is for sale only by Mrs. BERNARD, Agent, 118 North Clark-st., up one flight. DEOFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT BOOKS OF every description written up on short notice; com-plicated accounts adjusted. The best of references given. Address M 27, Tribune office. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment. Doctor in constant attendance. Female complaints a specialty. Strictly confidential. Box 383, Chicago. CHICAGO.

CEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A DOZEN FOR LAUNDRY,
S and work first-class. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 178 East Randolph-#.

The same tandoughest.

TO THE LADIES—

TO THE LADIES—

We are to-day offering extraordinary bargains in rich and elegant Cloaks and Dolmans, having purchased, very much under value, the entire stock of a very large retail cooks after in New York, the goods being of the finest quality made expressly for test retail same the first special cooks are in New York, the goods being of the finest quality made expressly for test retail same the first special cooks are same to the first special same the first special same than the triumings are the richest and best. We are willing to sell 100 Choaks at S. well worth at least duble. We have 225 handsome Matelasse, Diagonal, and Beaver Cloaks which we offer as a special inducement at \$8.50 each. They are styfish goods and triumed bandsomely. Special attention is called to the line of Cloaks and Dolmans at \$10. They are wishout exception the picest goods ever shown at such a price. Cloak houses charge \$20 to \$30 for them. The choicest garments in the stock we have marked at the ridiculously low price of \$15. These are cut in the Dolman as well as the Cloak shape, and are made from rich beaver, elegant camel's hair cloths, and stylish diagonals; the triumings are perfectly splendid. For the accommodation of those out of the city, we will send, on application, by express, garments of different styles, allowing examination before payment. R. T. MARTIN, Nos. 263 and 287 States t., Chiego. The Mammoth Bargain Examination before payment. R. T. MARTIN, Nos. 263 and 287 States tag.

287 State-st., Chicago. The Mammoth Bargaia Establishment.

The QUESTION

With us is whether to carry over our fur stock or sell it at a sacrifice, and we decide to sacrifice the goods and SELL. Upon this decision we have reduced without exception every article in our entire fur stock. Alaska mink sets reduced to \$4.50, Russin otter sets to \$5.50, very elegant sealskin sets to \$10, \$15, \$20, worth double, fine genuine mink sets only \$8, extra quality Maine mink muffs and boas, \$25, these are perfectly grand, such as are sold to-day at \$50 to \$75; its oueh goods in this market. Children's sets far below cost-50; to \$2 a set. A dimited number of seal sacques. Fur linkag for circulars at a sacrifice. Elegant fur trimmings, 30c and 50c a yard. Goods seat C. O. D., nrivilege of examination allowed before payment. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st., Chicago, the Mammoth Bargain Establishment.

TWO YOUNG MEN WISH TO LEARN CLOG-dancing. Adddress M \$2, Tribune office.

Latanted—A Gentleman Having An Nation An ESTAB-WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING AN ESTAB-Hahed trade in lowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Mis-souri, would like to make a contract for this year with a good house; turniture preferred. K 100, Tribune.

WASHING-MACHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES, birt-frening machines, colar-troning machines, ro-sale by G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., 608 Wabash-av.

W INTER GLOVES.
Closing sales.
Odds and ends of our
75 cents. Sl. and Sl. 50 gloves
and mitts all arranged
and placed on our
50-cent counter 265 EAST INDIANA-ST. -NICELY FURNISHED. WANTED -A PASTRY BAKE OVEN FOR cash. Wanted -A PASTRY BAKE OVEN FOR cash. WANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH, GROCERY STORE, with or without saloon; state price and location. Address E W 20, Tribune office. WANTED-ABOUT \$50 WORTH OF JOB PRINT-ing, will pay in boots and shoes. Address K 27, W ANTED—A SMALL FAMILY TO UNITE WITH a family of three in expense of housekeeping, on South Side, near Fourth Unitarian Church. Call at Room 30, Oriental Building, or address N S, Tribune.

> POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE: FOR ANY KIND of household goods or office furniture—The following articles:
>
> The entire contents of a 13-room house furniture, consisting of two pariors, eight bed-rooms, dining-room, and kitchen.
>
> One very elegant Hagans Bros. plano. One very handsome parior set of seven pleces. One very lengant side howcase, if for a plewelry store. One Hichmond wrought-fron cookrange for a restaurant. One very handsome chony and gift, large size, casel. One set of Hagans elegant of the original of parinting GOLDSTEIN'S, 174 East Randolph-St. (former) 568 State-81. Randoiph-St. (Formerly Sel State-st).
>
> FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO
> Tribune for the year 1878; price, \$10. Address C
> B A, Tribune office.
>
> FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SKYE-TERRIER DOG.
> Apply to E. WILLIAMS, 34 Portland Block. Apply to E. WILLIAMS, 34 Portuand Block.
>
> FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW LAMB Kaitting-machine. Address M 45. Tribune office.
>
> FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN EDISON'S SING-Ing and talking phonograph; has all the latest improvements. Call at 150 Washington-st., Reom 25.
>
> FOR SALE—AT A LARGE DISCOUNT—AN ORDER In for room, board, and fire at a first class hotel. Can be paid in weekly installments if preferred. Address M 83. Tribune office.
>
> FOR SALE—BUTCHERS CALL AND EXAMINE our portable fixtures and ice-houses before fitting up. Tools and machinery of all kinds. MATHESON & CO., 78 West Van Buren-st.
>
> FOR SALE—OUTSIDE AND COUNTER SHOW-cases of different lengths and styles; also several cometers, and some framed pictures; all are bargains: come black wainut cash desk, with glass top, cheap. 193 Dearborn-st.
>
> FOR SALE—TINNERS' TOOLS—SET STOWS EN one black, walnut cash desk, with grass top, cleep. 193
> Doarborn-st.
>
> POR SALE—TINNERS' TOOLS—SET STOW'S ENcased machines, only used three months, cheap as
> drt. J. F. DUFFY, 116 South Clinton-st.
>
> POR SALE—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE
> from \$20 to \$200 per day. Call in person at office,
> 70 West Madison-st., up-stairs?
>
> POR SALE—NICE SET FATCH FURS FOR \$6,
> cost \$30. 704 West Madison-st., Room 5.
>
> POR SALE—TWO GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, Refitted, \$90 and \$75; also three 15-ball pool tables,
> complete, \$40, \$60, and \$85. 231 Fifth-av.
>
> POR SALE—TWO SKAL CAPS, COST \$15 AND \$25
> each, price \$3 and \$15 each; they are A 1 and bargains. 193 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A NNOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE A Company, 308 West Madison-si.. keep a full line of household turnfure, complete in severy department, and furnish houses throughout a elasorate, modera, and furnish houses throughout a elasorate, modera, services and supplied to the services of the s Thurs COMPANY, Son West Madison-st.

As MANUFACTURERS ARK MUCH IN NEED OF A money at this time, and delivering large lots to us at our own price for cash, we are prepared to offer to our customers special bargains in furniture of all kinds. We have a full stock of superior chamber and parlor suits, dining-room and kitchem furniture, carpets, stores, etc., all of which will be sold at bottom prices for cash or or easy payments. J. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

A STONISHING BARGAINS IN FURNITURE—WE A have not offered goods so much under price in eight years. We want to sell. Parlor and tedro meets at ridiculously low prices. Reduced prices on easy chairs, rockers, camp chairs, etc. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-sk.

CASH PAID FOR ROUSEHOLD GOODS, LAKGE lots preferred. Furniture of private residences purchased. A F W, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st.

purchased. A F W. 78 and 80 East Van Buren-et.

FURNITURE—FIRNITURE—FOR ALL DESCRIPtions, parior suits, marble and wood top chamber
sets, Brussels and ingrain carrects cook store rancer
parior stores, edi-cloth, crockery, east
chairs, camp chairs, and rockers, everything to furnish a house complete, at ULICE BOURKES, 82 West POR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNISHMENTS OF A 9-roomed house, complete in every particular, including fine parior furniture, Brussels carpet, hair and wire-spring mattresses, black wainst marble-top furniture, crockery, bedding, linen, silverware, etc., all nearly new; for sale low for cash, on account of illness in the family. Address M 68, Tribune office. FOR SALE-A NEW MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER set for less than cost to manufacture. At Whole-sale Furniture Factory, 1015 State-st. sate Furniture Factory, 1015 State-st.

POR SALE—CHEA P-15 SECOND-HAND HEATING
T stoves, 10 cook-stoves and ranges, 2 hot-air furnaces, 1 Bailtimore heater, F off heating stoves; all for sale at hair their value. SEA VET & CO., 49 State-st. CAS FIXTURES AND GLOBES AT VERY LOW I prices. First-class work in plumbing and gustiting. THOMAS KELLY & BROS., 207 South Clark-st.

Clark-st.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR new or second-hand furniture and carpets. L 285 West Lake-st.

PEPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE AT TROY, It Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo, and elsewhere, at W. C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolph-st. REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE EVERYWHERE Old stoves repaired equal to new at 208 West Twelfth-st., near Desplaines. Twelfth-st., near Desplaines.

CTOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—CHEAP! CHEAP!
Cheap!—Lot of stoves good as new, all sizes, from
very small to very large; must be got out of the way
this week; also, a large lot of forniure and all kinds of
housekeeping articles; wiil be sold at "dirt-cheap"
prices: if you want bargains call soon and get first
choice at 136 North Clark-st.

choice at 136 North Clark st.

WANTED—RANGE WITH WATER PRONT, DLNing-room table, side-board, and other furniture
for 5 rooms; must be in good condition, and a baryain
for cash; state prices. Address E 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND EMPIRE
bedsiead, in good order. Address, with particulars, where can be seen, etc., M 16, Tribune office. A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED. FIRST-CLASS boarding-house (16 rooms) for rent, and furniture for sale: rent \$55 per month; location on areane near Twelftn-st.: present income \$900 per month; price of furniture. \$1, 2001 none but cash customers need answer. Address & 165, Tribune office.

wer. Address M 95, Tribune office.

A LiGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR Isdy or gentleman: can clear \$35 a week; will sell for \$150 and take half trade; reason for selling, going to leave the city. This is no humbog. Call at 225 West Washington-st., third floor. P. S.—Also furniture for sale.

A PHYSICIAN HAVING ESTABLISHED PRACtice and handsome, well-located office, would like to dispose to competent person; is leaving city; solendid ciance for country physician. M 31, Tribune.

A MAN WITH \$75 CAN GET INTO A BUSINESS that will pay \$20 per week. COAL BUSINESS POR SALE—PAYS 27 TO 910 PER day: rare chance. Apply early to D. W. STORKS, pt Washington-st.

94 Washington-st.

FIRST-CLASS MARKET. FINE FIXTURES, WEST
Madison-st.; rent only \$17.50; rare chance. D.
W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.
POR SALE—I HAVE res ACRES OF THE FINEST
quarry land in the United States contiguous to
Chicago; very productive; of a stone now largely used
in the city, which I will sell, or which I will operate
with a partner who will furnish the necessary running
capital. Address K 24, Tribune office. capital. Address K 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-PAYING GROCKEY STORE,
with saloon connected, in the best part of the South
Side, cheap for cash. Apply as SCHWEIZER'S Restaurant, 198 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ESTABLISHED AND
well-paying millinery and ladies furnishing store
on West Madison-st: good location: good reasons for
solling. Address M 94. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCP-RESERVING ESTABLISHIllinois, doing good business. TOMLINSON, 188 Washington.

WANTED-TO LOAN-SA,000 FOR FIVE TRARS
at low rate of interest; none bos principals need
apply; security annels. Address M 20, Tribane quitor.
WANTED-SA,000 FOR 2 YEARS AFS PER CENT
worth S7,000; will pay so commissions. Address K 26,
Tribane odice. Tribune office.

WANTED-84,000 ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY
real estate for three or five years at 7 per cent
Address E.14. Tribune office. FOR SALE—A STOCK OF TINWARS AND HOUSE-furnishing goods, tools, and store-fixtures in a good location and with cheap rent. M 84, Tribune. FOR SALE-THE CAPITOL SALOON, 490 Wa-hash-av., corner of Eldridge-court; good business, first-class trade every day. Apply to Proprietor on premises. Premises.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TOBACCO, CIGAR AND stationery business for cash; can give wholesale men as reference. Address M 20, Tribune office. 260 ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE FRONT, ALSO For men, women, boys, and girls.

PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st.

Cash. For particulars call at 91 South Haisted-st. LOR SALE—HALF-INTEREST IN THE SALE AND in manufacture of an article that merchants, traveling men, minors, policemen, and all other men buy at sight; party investing must take entire management in Chicago: everything ready for business; capital required, \$600. M is. Tribune office.

ed, sign). M 18, 1710une omice.

P. OR'SALE—AT A BARGAIN, STOCK, LEASE, and fixtures of an established millinery business; locating first-class; good reasons for selling. Address M 14, Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A SALOON, A restaurant and cigar store. 111 East Harrison-st. FOR SALE-CHEAP, A FINELY FUHNISHED aloon, pool-table, ligense, etc. Location first-class. Call at 108 East Washington-st., Room 56.

FOR SALE-A RESTAURANT ON STATE-SI., IN good location and doing a fine business. COX, BARNES & CO., 197 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-GROCERY SPLENDID LOCATION.
Business well established. Good reasons. Address N 1s. Tribune office.

FOR SALE-AT BIG BARGAIN, FINE GROCERY store, new stock, and one fixtures. Address M 1s. Tribune office.

cheap. 137% West Lake-st.

CTOCK OF GROCKHES OF ABOUT \$2,000, 65

miles from Chicago, in one of the best towns in
Northern Illinois, of about 4.000 inhabitants; good
brick store 80 feet deep, first-class: very best location
in town; ceilar finest in the Northwest for handling
butter and eggs: long lease. Inquire of GOULD,
BRIGGS & CO., 49 South Water-st., Chicago.

BRIGGS & CO., 49 South Water-st., Chicago.

WANTED — A MERCHANT WITH \$2,000 CASH TO invest, with same amount by me, to buy out a first-class country store in a growing town in Ransas, near Kamas City. Can get a barrain. Don't apply unless you can furnish money and good references. Room 5 Tribune building.

WE WANT GOOD BUSINESS MEN TO INVESTigate a legitimate business opportunity, in which they can realize from \$20 to \$200 set day. Call in person at office, No. 170 West Madison-st., up stains.

\$1.000 TO \$3,500 CASH AND A RELIABLE made business for a manufacturing company that will pay a new profit of from \$5.000 to \$5.000 per anam. Particulars by addressing M 86. Tribune office. vestment amply secured. N 16, Tribune office.

4:300.000 TO \$500.000 LOST-LOST EVERY \$300.000 To \$500.000 LOST-LOST EVERY and tenants of Chicago by the bursting of water-pipes from freezing; all of which it is proposed to save. Strange to say, the plumbers only oppose it. If no pipus freeze, they have no work in the winter. (Of course there are a few honorable exceptions among the plumbers, some of whom heartly indorse the master.) I want a man of energy and capital to introduce what is known as Rankin's non-freezing water-pipe protector. Well managed. \$25,000 per year can be made. None need apply who have not ready cash. Apply at floom 6, 184 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500, AS TREASURER with a dramatic combination supporting a well-known siar company ready to take the road: magnificent pictorial printing. Address M 87. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE FARTNER with \$5,000 or \$4.000, in an established wholesale millinery house. Address K 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000 TO \$3,000, IN grain brokerage and commission business: am established: have superior tachlicles; understand every branch thoroughly; can command good trade; only lack capital. M 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WANTED—WITH \$2,000 TO \$1.000, IN \$2.000, I PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH \$4,000 TO \$15,000 can learn of a chance seldom offered in a legitimate business by addressing M 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS JOTEBaisstic enterprise, already started; must have \$1,000, be a hurch bember, and conduct the financial work; reactions given and required. Apply at Boom \$2, 120 Clark St.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st, pear Clark. Rooms 5 and 8. Established 1854.

A DVANCES MADE AT CURRENT BATES OF A household goods and merchandise in storage. FIDELITY STORAGE CO., 76, 78, and 80 East Van A COMMERCIAL PAPER NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages and other broken banks bought; city serie and
county orders cashed; money to loan. E. S. HUNT,
Stock and Note Broker, SS Washington-st.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER. NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages and other securities bought
and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO. 110 Fifth av. A laterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND plano, without removal: also, money loaned on collaterals. 151 Randoloh-41. Room S.

A NY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and on diamonds, and all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-34.

A DVANCES MADE ON FIDELITY, STATE SAV. lngs, and other bank books of cashed at very high-est price. Apply to Chicago Loan Company, 172 Washington-84.

A LL SAVINGS-BANK BOOKS, RECEIVERS' Accretificates, county orders, and city scrip bought and sold, and loans negotiated, by IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 88 Washington-84.

A COUNTS IN FIDELITY, STATE, AND GREEM and Savings bought for cash, Also, money to loan thereon, or on life-insurance nolicies. City scrip wanted. DANIEL EYER, 92 Washington-48.

ANY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, wanted. DANIEL EYER, 92 Washington-st.

ANY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE. PLANOS, etc., without removal; warehouse receipts and other good securities. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

DANK CHARTER FOR SALE-PERPETUAL IN duration: no personal liability, or limit to the amount of capital stock. OLIVER BESLY, 121 Lake-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER CONTROL Of the contr CASH PAID FOR PIDELITY BANK-BOOKS. F. H. WATRISS, SO Washington-st., Room 9. CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 202 Lassile-st., have money to loan on first mortgate real-estate security at lowest rates. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GERMAN and Fidelity Savings Bank books. JOHN BUEH LER, 84 Washington-st. LER, 84 Washington-st.

I WISH TO SELL ONE NOTE \$5,000: ONE \$6,000;
and one \$1,500, due in 1833; interest at \$,884, and spor cent, payable semi-annually; secured by deed of trust on first-class Chicago property. Will nay no commissions. GEO, H. LEONARD, 80 Washington-st. I OANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT RE.

J MOYAL DIAMOS. WATCHOUSE POCCEPTS, and other secarities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st. Room IS.

J OANS, LARGE OR SMALL, ON FURNITURE.

J WATCHOUSE RESIDENT. Block.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ATS PER CENT IN sums over \$1,000, and smaller sums 9 per cent. IJ.

H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block'

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL OR LARGE SUMS on real-estate security, at current rates of interest. ADOLFH LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 Laballe-st. ADOLPH LOEB & SHO., 129 and 131 Laballe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT THE BORrower, on long time and at a low rate of interest;
principal payable in small monthly installments, with
the increase. PROPLE'S RUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION, SO Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAF ON ALL KINDS OF HOUSEhold furniture and merchandise, stored or without
removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company's, 135 South Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS to suit, at lowest rates. E. S. DREYER & CO., Se M to suit, at lowest rates. E. S. DRETER & CO., 98
Dearborn-st.

M ONEY LOANED ON THE ENDOWMENT POLIM. cies of the Ætas Life-insurance Company maturing within the next four years at 6 per cent interest, by
PAUL & MASON, 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

OWNERS OF ENDOWMENT POLICIES IN SCLVent life-insurance companies destring to sell please
address D. W. SUTHERLAND, Room S. 38 Clark-St.

PETERSON & BAT, MORTGAGE AND EXCHANGE
Bankers, 168 Randolph-st., loan, money on city
property and farms in Illinois at lowest rates.

TO LOAN-\$1,500 FOR ONE YEAR ON FIRSTClass security; \$ per cent; my commissions. C. F.
BULKELEY, 590 Lake-st.

TO LOAN-ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE,
\$1,00, \$1,00, 2,00, and \$3,000 at current rates,
Money in hand. TURNER & BOND, how washington-st.

TO LOAN-\$2,00, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, AND WILL DIVIDE
\$2,000 to suit, also larger amounts at if for real
estate and real estate collaterals. DUNSTAN & CO.,
Room 16, 150 Dearborn-st. TO LOAN-\$2,000 \$3,000, \$4,000, AT SPERCENT. WANTED—520 TO \$300 ON PIANO AND CHOICE furniture; will say good rates: ample security: best references. Address M 8s, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—\$2.500 TO \$3,000 AT 1 per cent on city productive real easile worth ten times the amount wanted. Address M 8s, Tribune WANTED COUNTY ORDERS, JUROR ORDERS, etc. Address for five days Med. Tribung office No brokers need apply.

WANTED-TO BORSIOW ABOUT \$5,000; WILL Turbish salidactory security and pay good interest. Address M.E. Tribune office.

Address K.14. Tribune office.

WANTED-S10.000 TO \$15,000 IN A MANUFAC tring business just warting, with no local competition; local demand very greet, sine profits, and little risk, customers being mortly wealthy corporations. Address N.2. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO INVEST \$1,000 TO \$2,000 IN A legitimate business by a business young man. Address, for five days, N.24, Tribune office. WANTED-A PEW HUNDRED DOLLARS FOI thirty days; fine diamonds and jeweiry as securi ty, Address M 79, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND. Tharses, and express wagos. OSCAR FIRLD, 185 Michigan-av.

If the MAN THAT TOOK THE ROBE FROM the center on Centre-av., near Harrison-st., New Year's night, will return it 40 livery stanle at 425 Madison-st. he will get \$10 and no questions asked.

OST—OR STOLEN—ON WABASH-AV., NHAR LAGAMS-st., a velvet pocket containing two rings and shout \$15 in money. Finder can keep money if they will return pocket and rings to 70 Lasalie-st., Room S.

OST—OR STOLEN—LARGE AMETRYST RING. Intitiple I. M. A. inside. Return to 82 Oakwood-boulevard and receive sulfable reward.

OST—ABAY MARE—ONE WHITE HIND FOOT. I small sear on right front foot; weight, about 1.000 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same to 130 Centre-av.

OST—BUNCH OF KETS—A LARGE REWARD LWIII be paid at the office of Critton House. OST—PHIDAT JAN & 1879, ON OR NEAR MILL-waves and Chicago-sva. a large pocket-back con-taining a sum of money and sky promisory noise, one judgment note, and two trustee notes, and other ra-pers of value only to the owner. 8100 reward for the return of the whole, or \$10 for roturn of the notes, and no questions saked. JACOB GONESEI, 451 Milwas-kee-sv., corner Chicago-av. Ree-ar., corner Unicaso-av.

LOST—SMALL SKYR TERRIER BITCH, NEARLY
L white, named Cricket. Muslitter of pups. Return
to \$21 Michigan av. Reward.

Lost—Night of DEC. 30: BRTWERN 27 HAM—
monet-se, via Hammond, Wisconsin, Lincolls-av.,
and Grant Flace Church, lady's mink fur collar. Seitable reward if left at above number.

TOST—ON DEC. 31. AT UNION STOCK TARDS,
Lor on State-st. line of cars, a pockethook containing
one hundred dollars (\$100) is carrency an isome papers
of no value. The money belongs to a man mable to
sustain the loss. A suitable reward will be given for
its return to MONTGOMERT, WARD & CO., 27 Au
220 Wabbah-av.

220 wabsan av.

L OST JAN. 2. A ROUND CUFF BUTTON.

L agate set in gold, with monogram J. S. S. The
finder will be rewarded on returning same to Anchor
Line Office, se Washington-st. Lithe cameo setting of a sieeve-bution. Leave at Tribune offices and receive reward.

Lost—ON TUESDAY LAST. A GRAY MARE: Long tail, nearly white; ran away with harness on was seen at the corner of Stay, days and Haisted-sits same evening going west: this mare has a bud sear on her tongue. A Heeral reward will be paid for her return, with harness, on application at 103.50mh Clarkst. or 1717 Wabashay. J. H. WHITMAN.

Lost—ON NEW YEAL'S EVE BY A POOR WOM-L as in returning a lady's washing, a braifed lines absect sham, with the heavy washing, a braifed lines absect sham, with the wilden given if returned to 1433 Arnold-st., corner of Twanty ulash, in grocesty.

STRAYED—BLACK HOESE, ABOUT 500 OR 1,000 A Propounds weight, chunky; had heavy harness on. A liberal reward will be paid for that return of the same to 615 West Kinzie-st.

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STRAYED—BLACK HOESE, ABOUT 500 OR 1,000 A W. GUTHRIE, corner Twensy fourth and Butler-sts.

STRAYED—OB STOLEN—ONE GRAY HORSE With red geered cutter, from C'ty Hail. Finder please return to 625 West Madison-st., and get reward. J. T. COWLES. FOR SALE—TWO GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, Heomplete, 64a, 80a, and 80a. 201 Fillibe 37.

FOR SALE—TWO GALD CAPS, COST \$13 AND ED
\$6,000 can learn of a chance seldon scheme by addressing M 4a. Tribune offere
false. 103 Dearboar 4.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LABGE ASSOCITIMENT
FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LABGE ASSOCITIMENT AND THE ACCOUNT OF THE SALE AND THE SA

Disgusted at the Washington System, He Takes His Farewell.

A Caustic Review of the Case in Letter to Gen. Devens.

It has been an open secret for some time back that Assistant-District-Attorney Thomson would, in all probability, sever his connection, at no very remote date, with the office which he has filled with so great credit and distinction to nself and such fidelity to the Government's terests. From the time when, in accordance with some mysterious order emanating from the ashington end of the line, he was excluded om taking part in the late Federal Grand ory's investigation, his position has, in more ays than one, been made more or less uncomways than one, been made more or less uncomfortable to him,—so uncomfortable, in fact, that he resolved to take arms, as it were, against the "sea of troubles." and; by resigning. "end them." To his many personal friends the stewars not an unexpected one, and it was therefore without lany great surprise that the writer was resterday informed that it had actually been taken. Later in the day he met the resigner, and the following colloquy took place:

"So vou've done it?" queried the reporter, with a look that was perfectly intelligible to the other.

other.
"Yes, I've resigned."
"When?"
"To-dav. Wrote a letter to the AttorneyGeneral formally resigning the office of Assistant District-Attorney." Do you expect your resignation will be ac-

cepted?"
"The Attorney-General can't do otherwise
than accept it. It is positive and peremptory."
"So you are out now!"
"Yes; that's it."

"Yes; that's it."

"Yes; that's it."

"On what specific ground, Mr. Thomson, do you take this step?"

"Sometime since," said the gentleman, I made up my mind to quit. I became disgusted with the office when I found that every important political case was tampered with and interfered with, and ultimately had to be disposed of to meet the views and purposes of politicians here and at Washington. I should have resigned when the Custom-House cases were taken out of my hands, but for the reason that I did not want to appear to desert those cases. I felt it my duty to stay in office until I had placed Messrs. Lawrence and Campbell

IN POSSESSION OF ALL THE FACTS within my knowledge relating to the cases. I have done so, and now have resigned, as I intended to do before."

"Was this altogether of your own motion, Mr. Thomson, or was it in pursuance or in consequence of some communication from the Attorney-General in which he may have intimated that your resignation was well, desirable?"

"I have very well known for some time past that my resignation was desired, and this, I may say, was one of the reasons way I did not hurry to send it in. The nearest approach that I have received to an loyitation to resign was a letter from the Attorney-General along in December last."

"Have you any objection to letting me see

Have you any objection to letting me see

"Have you any objection to letting me see that letters?"

"No. And when you have seen it, you can see the answer to it."

And Mr. Thomson produced an official-looking document which ran on in this wise:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1878.—H. W. Thomson, Eag., Assistant Un ted States Attorn y, Chicago, Ill.—Sir: It is stated that since your return to Chicago from Washington you have openly and without reserve declared that the Secretary of the Treasury was rying to prevent the prosecution of Hill and other Indicted Castom-llouse officials in the United States Court at Chicago; that the Secretary's desire was that the matter should be referred to the Department at Washington, so that the thing could be hushed up; and thin he was 'mad because they had been indicted." etc. It is stated that you have frequently made the above assertion, as well as much stronger declarations as to the difficulty of bringing about the conviction of the parties named, and that you attributed it to the Secretary of the Treasury and to his Department. Please inform me at once if the assertion made, that you have expressed yourself as above indicated, is true. Very respectfully,

Charles Dewns, Aitorney-General.

MR. HOMSON'S REPLY
to this literary model from the Department of Justice was conched in the following language, and is, all things considered, rather interesting reading:
Cancaso. Dec. 14, 1878.—The Hon, Charles

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1878.—The Hon. Charles Detens, Attorney-General—Sir: In reply to yours of the 12th inst., permit me to express my surprise at finding that the reports of tale-bearers interested to secure my removal in order to prevent my appearing for the Government invertain pending causes seemed to be the subject of exave consideration by your Devent my appearing for the Government in certain pending causes seemed to be the subject of grave consideration by your Department. You are doubtless aware that I was detailed to assist in the Custom-House Building investigation at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury through the Collector of the Port. My report suggesting an investigation by the Grand Jury was forwarded to the Secretary. It was responded to by "defenses" so called. In these I was assailed with the bitterness characteristic of detected guilt. It seems never to have occurred to any one in the freasury Department to extend me opportunity to vindicate myself against these aspersions, nor that every rule of justice and air play required that, issue having been taken upon my report, I should have been called upon to close the case, or hearing, or whatever it was styled. Then followed a Treasury Department vertict, acquitting everybody except myself. Read between the lines, it convicted me of mischievous malignity in suggesting an investigation by the proper body to inquire as to crimes against the United States, namely: the Grand Jury. At last the matter came before the Grand Jury. Thereupon, by order or upon suggestion from Washington, as was publicly stated by Judge Bangs, I was as risgorously excluded from the Grand Jury room as though I had been infected with yellow-fever, and was so marked as anspect and under disfavor for my course in the matter. My ordinary duties include the examination of witnesses before the dirand Jury. But if this case, to carry out tness orders or suggestions Judge Bangs had to get the case from me in such imperiest and the connection with the case of a like number of documents and letters.

An indiciment was found. What has followed?

smination of some sixty witnesses and the connection with the case of a like number of documents and letters.

An indictiment was found. What has followed? Has the case been treated like other cases where a man has been regularly indicted for complicity in chromous frauds and held for trial before a Court of the United States? Or, has it been treated at Washington as though the case of Hill, chief of a pureau, demanded very much more tender consideration on the part of the Government, than if it were simply the case of Smith or Brown, indicted and awaiting thail? Has, or has not, the full moral support of the Treasury Department, been publicly extended to Hill? And was, or was he not, until removed by order of the President, retained in a position which gave him control of files and records believed to contain important evidence against him? Yet, what occasion was there for any moral demonstration in advance of the verdict of a jury, after a full hearing of the testimony, and apen that impartial trial which he law secures to all parties accused? And has, or has not, the case been dealt with as though the prosecution was inspired, and the indictment by a Grand Jury of the United States brought about, by malicious cumning, and sa though the chief concern of the Government should be to shield the indicted against this rather than to reten anybody to justice for the crime charged?

The record as to these matters has already passed

this rather than to seem anybody to justice for the crime charged?

The record as to these matters has already passed this current history. It indicates the temper and attitude of the Treasury Department towards the prosecution of Hill, which belongs to another Department, and toward whoever changes in that prosecution. This has in divers wave been advertised by the Treasury Department, until no room is left for doubt about it. The obstacles thus opposed to a fair and importing The obstacles thus opposed to a fair and impartial trial in the case of Hill, and to the disposition of that case according to the ordinary course of justice undisturbed by "influence" cannot be disguised. Upon that point I fully expressed my views to the President, and went my way without rebuke. To my friends, since my return. I have expressed the same view that I did to the President. I should have had to feign ignorance of current public events in order to express a different view. But in whether case, let me hasten to state, was I guilty of the uncouth and barbarous treatment of the English intributed to me by your anonymous informant, and of which I should indeed be ashamed. I have made no public statement about this Hill matter, and have receatedly refused to make any. I respectfully question the right of your Department to call me to account for my personal and private utterfances about the case. I would also suggest that, if I am to be thus arraigned, it is my right, as a matter of simple justice, to be furnished the name of the informer arainst me, together with a complete and precise statement of his testimony, and siss to be afforded opportunity to cross-examine, particularly as to the informer's motives and exaggerations. But, since I am held to account for what could only have been communicated to you through eavesdroppers and tale-bearers, I appeal to the facts as my warrant for stating the facts. Respectfully,

HENRY WENDELL THOMSON,

Assistant United States District Attorney.

No FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Did the Department of Justice, through its nowledged head, ever deign to reoly to your numeration?" ssked the reporter, after he

"By the way, can't you now clear up what lit-tie mystery or obscurity there was in regard to the real tenor of those 'instructions' from the

Washington correspondent got the substance of that letter. I have read it. I cannot understand it to mean anything except—reading between the lines—to suggest to the special counsel that they should deal very tenderly with the indicted parties."

"But wasn't there a second letter of the standard of the second letter of the standard of the second letter of the seco

"But wasn't there a second letter of instruc-tions—one that modified those contained in the first, or practically upset them altogether?"
"There was never but one letter of instruc-tions, and the tenor of that was as I have given Who the "eavesdroppers" and "tale-bearers" may have been, Mr. Thomson was unable to guess, and, after a little further talk, most of a personal nature, the reporter skipped.

Who will step into the vacant place is as yet

unknown, but, as there is apt to be a new Dis-trict-Attorney before very long, the prospect is good for a gradual shaking-up.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHY EARLE OPPOSES CINCHONA

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The note which recently appeared in THE TRIBUNE from Dr. Earle, Physician of the Washingtonian Home, doubting the efficiency of D'Unger's remedy for drunkenness, has given rise to considerable omment among those of the Doctor's acquaint ances who know of his private denunciations of both the remedy and its discoverer. In the presence of several listeners he has pronounced D'Unger's a "shoemaker"; and, with the evident view to prove the remedy a "humbug," he had prepared a bottle of the cinchona, to be applied upon the "hardest nut " in the Washingtonian Home, a young gentleman from the southern part of Illinois, who has since been shipped home as an neurable case. But the application of the cinchona cure in that case proved too favorable to D'Unger's claims, as the man declared that it not only destroyed his appetite for liquor, but also for tobacco; and upon an expression of these effects before a number of inmates in the office of the Washingtonian Home, at which Dr. Earle was present, that officer gave a lengthy dissertation on the "absurdity" of the cinchona cure, and thereupon requested those present who had had unfavorable experiences with the sinchona remedy to note down and sign those experiences, and hand them to him for future use. This was the inception of Dr. Earle's assault upon cinchona, sinaugurated by his little note in The Tribune, and which he will doubtless supplement by a broadside, so soon as he can get his artillery well in position. To my mind the genial physician of the Washingtonian Home is jealous of any other instrumentality in the treatment or cure of drunkenness than such as is found in the materia medica or hygiene of that institution. D'Unger's claims, as the man declared that it teria medica or hygiene of that institution.

That materia medica almost exclusively embraces bromide of potassium for allaying nervousness, and hydrate of chloral to induce sleep. The D'Unger theory is completely at variance with the practice at the Home, and the good Dr. Earle is peculiarly sensitive over cinchona. But he should learn by this time that numbers of well-authenticated and highly-respectable testimonials can be given to complete and permanent cures effected by this simple remedy, and more will unquestionably be amassed so soon as full and intelligent trials shall have been completed. Yours,

WHAT SHALL COOK COUNTY DO FOR HER POOR BOUSE CHILDREN?

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Jan. 4 .- All will admit that the must be supported by the county till such time as they can become self-supporting. The main fact to be considered, then, is this: In what manner can the children be made to become self-supporting in the shortest period of time at a reasonable expense to the county? The subject must not be considered simply in reference to getting them off of the charity-list at the expense of the Reform School or Bridewell but in what manner can they be made respectable and seif.supporting.

From last Sunday's paper I learn that there are 175 children at the Poor-House supported by public charity. I am also informed that the school accommodations for these children are such that only a fraction of the whole number can be accommodated at one time in the school such that only a fraction of the whole number can be accommodated at one time in the school-room. Also, that outside of two or three hours-per day in school, they are left pretty much to their own inclinations. With but two or three hours per day in school it will take many years for a child to become self-supporting by means of his education. And with the balance of the day in idleness, it will take many years to learn habits of undustry.

abits of industry.

The society of children at the Poor-House, where profacity and obscently are the rule and respectability the exception, can give to children none of the correct ideas of life. Commissioner Sene's resolution, looking to the secaration of the children from the adults, is a correct tion of the children from the adults, is a correct idea, and ought to receive the unanimous approval of the Board. With the present facilities of the county, she can feed her paupers much cheaper than to board them out, and this is as true with children as adults. The setual cost of supporting a child for a few years under good influence is small as compared to sending him adrift with no knowledge of labor to swell the ranks of criminals. There are too many men oscillating between the largewell and Poor-House for want of knowing any self-supporting handicraft.

Statistics show most conclusively that a large portion of the immates of our reform-schools and prisons have grown out of neglected children. The State of Michigan grappled with this

dren. The State of Michigan grappled with this subject some years ago, and reports the most favorable and satisfactory results. All of her poor-house children of sound mind and body over 4 and under 16 years of age are sent to the State Industrial School established for this special purpose. In this school the children are taught not only the elements of an education, but also some useful handicraft by which they are all soon able to go out and take care of themselves. Not only does the State support and educate the children here, but it also furnishes homes for them when they cease to be a charge to the State. lren. The State of Michigan grappled with this

tharge to the State.

The prejudice against receiving a child from a The prejudice against receiving a child from a poor-house or reform school does not apply here, and a large demand is made for bovs and girls in the farming communities. Superintendent Alden in his last report says: "It is indeed gratifying to know that children are not only vastly better cared for in the State school than they could be in the poor-houses, but also at less cost, week by week, to say nothing of what is saved to the State by the placing of children in homes, and what may be saved in the future by the creation of provincing and defice. If I have y the prevention of pauperism and erime." In lost poor-houses there are more or less cripples, and unless they can be taught some trade other than farming, the probability is that they will live and die on the charity of the county.

Let Cook County build a building sufficiently large, not within the demoralizing influences of

the poor-house, where all pauper children of proper age can be kept busily employed, either on the farm or in a shop, with proper hours for study, work, and play, and the result cannot be other than a moral and financial success.

Nothing can be more detrimental to the well-being of children than to be allowed to grow up in alleness among older ones who have made failures of life. ailures of life.

An Afghan Tribe.

holes through the mud walls of neighbors' houses, is part of the regular furniture of a Tori house, and is looked upon as a household chat-tel, especially in the home of a young couple about to make a start in life.

WHISKY-DRINKING.

hing More About Dr. D'Unger's Cure

for Drunker From Saturday's Inter-Ocean.
In an interview published in this paper last Thursday, Dr. T. D. Williams, a chemist of this city, cast some reflections upon the efficacy of Dr. D'Unger's cure for drunkenness, so advertised. To obtain the views of the physicians o the opposite school (allopaths) a representative of the Inter-Ocean visited the physicians yesterday afternoon. One of them, whose name is withheld at his own request, a prominent Professor, stated in reply to questions that, owing to D'Unger's success in curing drubkards, he had taken the liberty of recommending him to any persons who desired to be treated. He knew of one instance where a gentleman who had been in the habit of drinking a quart of whisky daily had been cured in a few days. He knew nothing of D'Unger's standing as a gentleman, and member of the medical profession, either in Minnesota or in Maryland, in which States the Doctor is supposed to have lived for some time. The gentle-man could not tell whether D'Unger actually used ciuchona or not. The Doctor mystified matters considerably, and no physician here had taken the trouble to analyze the medicine, which

the Doctor allowed to evaporate from a quar Dr. Almon Brooks was also called upon. He knew nothing whatever of Dr. D'Unger's previous history, and he could not say what his standing was. As the Doctor seemed willing to talk he was sked it he knew of any cure that nto less than a pint. vious history, and ne could not say what has standing was. As the Doctor seemed willing to talk, he was aked if he knew of any cure that Dr. D'Unger had effected. Said the Doctor:
"I took Dr. D'Unger to see a patient I had been treating a long time, unsuccessfully, for chronic alcoholism. The patient was very anxious to leave off drinking. When he did so his suffering was so very great that he was always forced to return to the use of alcohol. We found the patient trembling before a stove, and, when we entered, he said that he wisned we would go, that he might get some drink. Dr. D'Unger took out a flask of his medicine. The patient, not knowing what it was accepted a drink, as he believed. Dr. D'Unger's medicine had at once a marvelous effect, not only in removing the desire for stimulants, but in improving the general health of the patient. It is now over a month since this particular patient began to take cinchona, and he remains up to this time entirely free trom any desire to return to the use of alcohofic om any desire to return to the use of alcohoric

Was the medicine composed entirely of cin-The effects of this remedy were so immedi-"The effects of this remedy were so immediate and so marvelous that I could not believe it consisted simply of cinchona, had not Dr. D'Unger assured me positively that It contained no other admixture."

"Do you know anything of the Doctor's previous history?" asked the reporter.

"I know nothing of the Doctor as a member of the profession. I merely met him in Chicago recently."

"Have you no knowledge of him, obtained "I have never conversed with other members of the profession about him, and do not know that he is not in good standing."
"You, no doubt, Doctor, give D'Unger great
credit for what he has accomplished, do you not?" pursued the inquirer.
"He certainly deserves and will obtain a large
amount of credit for devising an agent, or a combination of agents, whose power in the cure of drunkenness stands unrivaled."

REPLY TO DR. BARLE. WASHINGTONIAN HOME, CHICAGO, Jan. 4 .-Dr. D' Unger-DEAR SIR: I noticed in last Sunday's issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE an attack upon your remedy,-cinchona, rubra,-denoun ing its advertisement, etc., from Dr. Earle. In behalf of that large class of suffering drinking men and their families whom you are trying to relieve and benefit, I take the liberty of informing you of a few facts which I am in possession of, which will account for a portion, at least, of the "histories" that he claims he has in his

of the instories that he chains he has in his possession.

About six weeks ago a number of the inmates of the Washingtonian Home were congregated in the clerk's office, conversing on various topics, when Dr. Earle entered, and the conversation turned upon cinchona. The Doctor at first treated the subject with a derisive smile, denouncing it as a "humburg," etc., but concluded by stating that you were nothing but a "shoemaker" and a quack, and were advertising the "stuff" in order to fill your pockets. He then asked if any of the boys present had used it, and two or three said they had tried a bottle or so without success; whereupon the used it, and two or three said they had tried a bottle or so without success; whereupon the Doctor requested them to write out their ex-periences and sign them, as he proposed to gather up the facts and give you and the "stuff" a grand airing. There were other inmates present who had been benefited by rinchous, but testimony in that direction did not seem to be

In his letter the Doctor first expresses grave doubts as to its efficacy, and adds that the advertisement of this remedy is absolutely unjust, stating that he could only find testimony opposed to it; and after making these sweeping opposed to it; and after making these sweeping charges or insinuations, he concludes by asking for more light on the subject, and says: "If it is a specific, I desire to know it." This conclussion of his is sufficient to show that he was still as desirous to decide against cinctona without sufficient evidence when he wrote that letter as he appeared to be at the outset; and this one sided investigation of his is not made the more honorable by his waiting six weeks while you were in the city, and making the covert attack so soon as the papers announced you as being in

so soon as the papers announced you as being in Minneapolis.

I have taken a deep interest in your remedy from a cause which I, of course, have reason to recret, and am convinced of its efficacy in several cases of acknowledged integrity. I have questioned some physicians in reference to it, and they all agree that it has a good effect on persons nervously prostrated, if it be not a curative for cases of drunkenness.

I have reason to believe that there are but few of the officers and immates of the Washingtonian Home who approve of Dr. Earle's chioral and bromide of potassium treatment of the inebriates of that institution, and also that they differ as to what should be substituted in place thereof. This may account some also that they differ as to what should be satured in place thereoi. This may account somewhat for the Doctor's anxiety to kill off any remedy which may supersede his. Respectfully, XXX.

SENSUALISM IN PAIN TING.

New Temptation of St. Anthony-The

Latest Work of Morelli.
Florence Letter in New York Times.
The distinguished chief of the Neapolitan chool of painting, D. Morelli, has recently painted a picture which cannot fail of creating a lively sensation wherever seen. In artistic invention, originality of composition, and technical force, Moreili has few, if any, equals in An Afghan Tribe.

Chambers' Journal.

Perhaps the most lawless of all the Afghan tribes is the frontier tribe, —the Waziris,—most are born warriors and splendid horsenen. It was these men who lately lined the sides and summits of the mountains in the Khyber Pass for the purpose of preventing the passage of our friendly mission and its escort. The head men of the Waziris are, it appears, now pernodically summoned to Cabul, waence they return bearins handsome presents from the Ameer. The members or the tribe are, however, an astute set of fellows; and it is not at all improbable that they may eventually desert Shere Ali in spite of his presents, in order to accept regular pay from the Indian Government. For though essentially fighting men, the Waziris are fond of money, and are not only dreaded by their neighbors for their feroclous bravery, but are likewise envied for their wealth. They possess a famous breed of borses, which they have managed very cleverly to keep to themiselves. These horses are distinguished by a peculiar curve and twist of the ear, and are remarkable for their wiry, hardy frame and high temper. The tradition is that the Waziris stole the roval progranitors of their studs from the stables of the Persian Natir Shah when he invaded India; but the Waziris them bare boofed, and even at times bare backed, us and down the dangerous mountain passes, as if they were veritable centaurs; and so skiply do they prize their exclusive possession of the bread that they will never sell a mare, though a market is held periodically at Thui for the saie of horses. In some parts of the country so thievish are the propensaties of the finant burgar through a hole in the wall, while one man plows in a field another stands on the watch, ridie in hand. Indeed, the Toris of Boghhad, a large hamlet situated near Saddah, are all thie ves; and when a male chulf is born the dapricular through a hole in the wall, while has relatives export him to be a thief, "beart and hand," as his father and granditater were before him. Italy. His genius is decidedly eccentric in temperament, wholly lawless as regards eshis characterization not less strong, but, unlike theirs, it is destitute of any real respect or sympathy for religious sentiments as even Voltaire might have evinced if he had been an artist. There runs through his work generally a vein of levity, apparently in equal scorn of moral and material beauty, and an inuate tendency to emphasize the opposite traits of humanity. Female loveliness and childhood's grace and innocence are not happily sketched by his graphic brush. This very inability to comprehend and execute the most beautiful side of art makes him all the more a noteworthy exponent of the popular modern sensualism, which, under the specious pretext of truth of nature, delves into its evil and ugly characteristics for its favorite mptives, and never seems more happy than when picturing whatever most disgraces human nature, or is repugnant to long-cherished ideals of physical and mental superiority and their consequent tions of execution it may offer. The old Greeks were far more sagacious in their comprehensions of the esthetic imitations of art, in forbidding the representation of anything which might familiarize the senses with disagreeable and demoralizing objects. The nineteenth-century Christians, in our supreme charity to evil, atmulate art to take this direction as a proof of its originality and freedom from conventionality.

stimulate art to take this direction as a procession of its originality and freedom from conventionality.

But in preaching on the modern wav of treating old topics, I am forgetting to name my text. It is Morelli's "Temptation of St. Anthony," a very trite, medieval subject, but how differently treated I will show. First, let me recall to mind the severe decorum of the old artists, and their enforced subjection of artistic license to the fundamental motive. If their works became too much like religious homilies, their morality in no way interiered with the simple beauty of their execution and straightforward simplicity and earnestness of treatment. Doubtless some of your readers have seen in the Jarves collection of old masters in the Yale School of Design, at New Haven, a little tempera picture of Sassetta of Siena, of about A. D. 1450, representing the above motive. If so, they could not fail to have noticed the purity and directness of its symbolism, as clear and fascinating as its chaste coloring and composition, with nothing superfluous in detail or execution to distract eve or mind from the happy harmony of its execution with the motive. The companion picture of another saint tempted by a devil in the form of a prudish, innocent-looking damsel, modestly clad, as she stands with ingenuous grace facing the saint innocent-looking damsel modestly clad, as she stands with ingenuous grace facing the saint with so much demure surprise in counterfeit response to his real, is very naive and truthful. The diabolical element is entirely masked from sight. Such temptation as the pretended virtues of a pretty women in the lonelines of the sight. Such temptation as the pretended virtues of a pretty woman in the loneliness of the desert can present to an anchorite is squarely before him. The saints themselves look agnast at the apparitions, but their chastity is serenely undisturced. Whatever struggle there be is internal. They exhibit no delirium tremens of virtue such as came into fashion later in the Internal. They exhibit no delirium tremens of virtue, such as came into fashion later in the Dutch Flemish schools, notably shown by the younger Tenjers. He piled visionary horrors in impish images of every species of nightmare favention, to confound the saint, and precipitate him into sinning. Although diabolism was rampant, it was as the trightful symbolism of the diabolism was the strightful symbolism of the diabolism was as the trightful symbolism of the diabolism was the trightful symbolism of the diabolism was also should be a strictly symbolism of the diabolism was a strictly symbolism. rampant, it was as the rightful symbolism of lewdness; a hellish characterization of the Nemesis of sin, not an obscene defineation of its seductions. Even nudity puts on an innocent aspect. The excessive invention of the fiendism pandemonium might become ludicrous to an un-believing mind, but there was no effort at pan-

believing mind, but there was no effort at pandering to human frailty, by making the spectator forget the meaning of the picture in its sensual seductions.

The old sentiment is reversed in Morelli's composition. Clad in heavy sackcloth, with his head in his cowl, St. Anthony sits on a rocky ledge in the recess of a gloomy cave, half in shadow and half in a bright, sinister light, pouring in from the entrance this gaunt, bony form is bent forward, with his arms crossed on his breast in a payerful attitude, while his sunken, expanded, eyes, open mouth, and furrowed features seem petrified into a mute agony of mingled astonishment, fear, and desire at a vision which either his into a mute agony of mingled astonishment, fear, and desire at a vision which either his salacious imagination has evoked or the devil has materialized to his sight. At his naked, dirty feet is the squally foul mat which forms his sole bed. The side next to him is partly raised by the naked figure of a voluptuous woman of mature years, whose charms and attitude are made as lecherously beseechful as masterly modeling and painting can make them. Some delicate white drapery on which she lies and a necklace of jewels give a curious suggestion of artistic luxgive is give a curious suggestion of artistic lux-ury to her limbs, in striking contrast with the coarseness of the mat from under which, by a sinuous, billowy movement, she approaches the saint, burying her raven locks and all of her face expect her. Leave were inflamed with her face except her large eyes inflamed with lustful ardor under the forbidding vestment of the saint. The warm flesh this seem to overpower the daylight that streams across them, making the transparent atmosphere elfish in tone to the darkest recesses of the cave. On the opposite side of the mat another female head completely risible the counterpart of the the opposite side of the mat another female head, completely visible, the counterpart of the principal one, with gleaming ivory teeth showing through lips swollen with passionate breath, and eyes languid with lascivious invitation, emerges, and, snake-like, turns toward her intended victim. The ragged old mat seems to heave with voluntuous movement, like a thing of seduction itself, as the restless forms beneath disclose themselves to the saint. In the further background are seen other phantom faces of the nouri, sensual type, leering out of the gloom, and at the extreme left a weird form, in dim outline, of a strange sprite, that gloats with ominons look on the scene. St. Anthony finself is an ignoble figure of the lowest type of lazzaromi lite and Neapolitan ruffianism; one to whom sensual temptation of the vilest character would give precious delight, instead of awakening mysterious fear and uncontrollable abhorence. Surely, a vagabond of this stamp is not a suitable representative of the gentle, pure-minded, ascetic saint, whose begentle, pure-minded, ascetic saint, whose be-nevolence to men and animals was exhaustless. No wonder if, in selecting such a model, the artist could put buy one redeeming touch of saintliness into his saint, but made him a mere us caricature of a good man

. This description gives but a faint idea of this powerful painting, and the disagreeable impres-sion it leaves on the mind of any one not a bigoted admirer of artistic skill without esthetic taste and moral purpose. It is sheer delusion to assert that art has naught to do with morals to assert that are has angent to do with morals. Its influence must be either to exalt or degrade humanity. The key-note of its feeling strikes a corresponding note in men's minds. Therefore such unmitigated sensualism as is exhibited in pictures of this class, despite artistic eleverness, should be absolutely condemned, especially in America, where at present it does not exist, and before public taste can be misled into tolerating it as an element of our growing art. Gouptl, of Paris, having bought the picture is a sufficient evidence of its commercial value and adaptation to the taste of wealthy buyers, while heautifully-executed photographs will speedify. beautifully-executed photographs will speedily make it known, for good or evil, to the

Defective Vision. In the Journal de Physique, M. Javal has re-cently discussed the subject of "sstigmatism" in a very interesting manner. He beheves that many more persons suffer from this delect of vision than is usually supposed,—suffer with-out knowing it. He proposes, as a very simple test of this, that an equal number of lines, of equal distances and equal thickness, be ruled vertically and horizontally on a sheet of paper, side by side, and, after the lines have been looked at, and the apparatus more distinct looked at, and the apparently more distinct fixed on, then the sheet should be turned ninety fixed on, then the sheet should be turned ninety degrees. The vertical lines then become horizontal, and it is a cheek against any inaccuracy in ruling. If, with the changed position, the same result with regard to the then vertical and horizontal lines is noticed. When people are once convinced of their astigmatism, they probably want to be assisted by glasses. M. Javal points out how very few opticians know how to test the kind of glasses needed, and furnishes this method: He draws a number of lines radiating from a point at fixed angular distances; these from a point at fixed angular distances; these are to be looked at with a succession of lenses of different convexity till one is reached that restores at a fixed distance the image lost to the

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